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THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1859.



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LIX.

JANUARY to JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME VI OF A NEW SERIES.

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-SIXTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,  
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.  
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

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1859.

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## P R E F A C E.

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WHEN we are led to examine any work of art, as, for instance, a magnificent piece of plate, we observe with admiration the elegance of its form, the beauty of its design, the chastity of its ornamentation, and the exquisite finish observable in every part. But it is seldom that we carry our thoughts beyond the object before us: if we did so, we might see the labour-stained digger of the ore, the grimy smelter and worker; or, as bestowing the latest finish, the artisan covered with oil, and dust, and rouge. Each and all share in the labour of producing the elegant work exhibited, and although the greatest praise is due to the master-hand which modelled the whole, no one will venture to say that to the subordinates nothing whatever is due. So with the finished History of a Hallam, a Macaulay, a Stanhope, or a Prescott,—we admire the combination and array of facts, the pertinence and consistency of the remarks, and the cogency and strength of the reasoning, and, in general, the eloquence of the language; but our minds seldom revert to those grubbers of history who investigate facts, and bring to light the occurrences of the past; yet to their unrecognised labours is due the finished history. It is to their investigations into the habits, the manners, the sports and pastimes, and the military, mercantile, and social customs of the past, and to their investigations into individual and family history, that we owe the finished works of the authors we have named. In this manner, the services rendered by the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE have been neither few nor unimportant.

If we cannot point to our pages to shew any finished treatise as

eloquent as Lord Macaulay's History, we can exhibit at least as careful enquiries into the truth of particular events, and as careful a discrimination between the true and the false. To select the pure metal from the alloy, the gold from the dross, has been part of our duties, although one of the least agreeable. A glance at our pages during the last six months will shew that on several occasions we have had to point out errors of the gravest kind in historical literature: and further investigations shew that until more truthfulness be infused into the most elementary works, we shall look for it in vain in the more advanced. These labours of investigating the history of the past are uninviting to the mere readers for amusement, who delight to read a statement to-day which the news of to-morrow may overturn, and to whom exciting fiction is more pleasant than sober truth. With such we have small sympathy, and expect no greater in return.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

*E PLURIBUS UNUM.*



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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### ERRORS IN MR. HINGESTON'S EDITION OF CAPGRAVE'S CHRONICLE.

MR. URBAN,—The very great value of the Chronicles and Memorials issued under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, and the exceedingly careful and scholar-like manner in which most of that series have been edited, must be my excuse, if excuse be needed, for pointing out some errors to be found in one of the number, namely, "Capgrave's Chronicle of England." This work contains, among others, two blunders which may be classed with the most comical in English literature.

At page 56 the following occurs in the text of the Chronicle:—

"And in this same tyme Judas Machabeus and his bretherin conquered the lond of *Inde*, killid here esimes, purged the Temple, and had victorie of ful many tyrantis."

On reading this I, of course, thought it a mere slip of the printer, or the copyist who transcribed the manuscript, where *u*'s and *v*'s are almost, if not quite, alike; it never occurred to me that it was possible that any one could interpret *Inde*, however mis-spelt, when connected with the name of Judas Maccabæus, to mean anything other than Judea. Judge my surprise when, on turning to the index, the following entry presented itself:—

"India . . . conquered by Judas Maccabeus and his brethren."

Surely the editor did not compile that index.

The former error may possibly be an oversight, the following is undoubtedly grounded on a misunderstanding of the text. At p. 173 we read:—

"In the xxxii. yere there was a man thei cleped William Waleys, that was in Scotland, and reised the puple, and mad al the cuntre rebel to Edward the Kyng."

To this passage the following highly intelligent marginal note is attached:—

"Rebellion of Wallace in favour of the English king."

Of course the editor has interpreted the *to* in the text to mean, in favour of: if he had made very deep researches into the dialects of East Anglia and Mercia, medieval or modern, he would have been aware that *to* was constantly used in the sense of

against; but the text does not require even this licence, "rebel" may be read as (what it probably is) a noun, and then even the very slight grammatical difficulty of a provincial idiom vanishes.

With the glossary there is not much fault to find, except the uncommon one of over-copiousness. There are words in it by the dozen of which every child knows the meaning; "geven," "axed," "patently," "scholere," and "gore" do not require great lexicographical acumen to interpret them, but there are some not to be found in the glossary which certainly ought to have been there. "Moises-werk," (p. 98,) for instance; every reader will not see on the instant that Mosaic is here meant\*.

I could also conceive it possible that persons might read Capgrave's Chronicle who were unaware that *Sistewys* (pp. 128, 156, 203) was the vernacular for Cistercian. An editor who thinks it necessary to explain to his readers that "hosen" means stockings should not leave them in darkness on this point.

The word "lyster" in the following passage,—

"There was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope," (p. 235,)—

is given in the glossary, but without any explanation. I believe it to be a form of the Anglo-Saxon *læstend*, "one who does a thing," "an executor." Perhaps it would not be far wrong to render it in this case a house-steward, or seneschal. Mr. Halliwell in his Dictionary gives *listre*, "a person who read some part of the church service."—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*The Manor, Botolphsford, Brigg.*

### ENGLISH COUNTY ARMS OR DEVICES.

MR. URBAN,—Has any English county a coat of arms or other device except *Stafford*, which bears the well known "Stafford knot," and *Kent*, which bears the white horse? If so, what are those peculiar to the counties of Salop, Worcester, and Warwick? H. S. G.

Nov., 1858.

\* *Query*, is not this the earliest occurrence of the word in the English language?

THE  
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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES  
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from vol. ccv. p. 563.)

THE dagger was worn, not alone by the knight in his battle equipment, but as a part of the civil attire; nor was it confined to the gentle of blood only, or to the stronger sex: it was carried by the citizen, the yeoman, the shipman, and by ladies. The dagger worn in the pouch, with a civil costume, is seen in the figure from the Louterell Psalter, engraved in the sixth volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, and in pls. 114 and 149 of Hefner's *Trachten*. It accompanies a civil dress in one of the statuettes of the Kerdeston tomb (Stothard, pl. 65), though without the *gipcière*. In the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales we meet with the "Yeman," who, in addition to his sword and buckler, carries—

—"a gaie daggere,  
Harneysed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere."

The "Shipman" is similarly armed:—

"A dagger hangyng on a laas hadde he,  
Aboute his nekke, under his arm adoun."

It is Knighton who tells us that the ladies, when they appeared at tournaments, wore rich girdles, to which were appended *gipcieres* holding daggers:—"habentes cultellos, quos *Daggerios* vulgariter dicunt, in powchiis desuper impositis<sup>k</sup>."

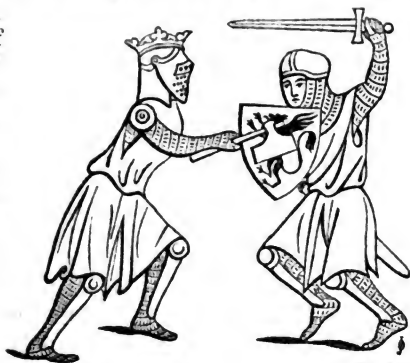
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<sup>k</sup> *Ad an.* 1348.

As we have already seen, the knights and men-at-arms, when they descended from their chargers and formed themselves into bodies of infantry, cut down their lances to the length of five feet; taking, as an auxiliary weapon, the Axe. From this day, the axe regained that prominence which it had enjoyed in the old wars of the Northmen: king, duke, knight and man-at-arms—all are found contending with it: in battle-field or on the tournament ground, the axe-blade is constantly flashing. In 1356, Bertrand du Guesclin receives the herald of the Duke of Lancaster, “vestu d’un noir jacques, et à son col portoit une hache<sup>1</sup>.” At Auray, in 1364, the French men-at-arms carried each his five-feet spear, “et une hache forte, dure et bien acérée, à *petit manche*, à son côté ou sur son col<sup>m</sup>.” In 1368, “le Roi Don Piètre se combattoit moult vaillamment, et tenoit une hache dont il donnoit les coups si grands que nul ne l’osoit approcher<sup>n</sup>.” At the combat of Chiset in 1373, we are told that the French, having forced the English to give way “par force de lances, adoneques laisserent Anglois leurs lances cheoir, et aux haches se prindrent, pour les lances des François briser.” The French *wings* on this occasion were composed of men-at-arms with axes and crossbow-men<sup>o</sup>. In 1378, the rival captains of Montbourg and Cherbourg fought at the head of their troops with the battle-axe:—“Là étoit Messire Guillaume des Bordes, une hache en sa main, et frappoit à dextre et à senestre: tout ce qu’il consuivoit à plein coup, il ruoit par terre. D’autre part, Messire Jean Harleston, capitaine de Cherbourg, se combattoit bien et vaillamment, une hache en sa main, pied avant l’autre<sup>p</sup>.” In 1380, the Duke of Burgundy appears “armé de toutes pièces, une hache en sa main, et un bâton blanc en l’autre<sup>q</sup>.” At Rosebecque, in 1382, the Duke of Bourbon “d’une hache qu’il tenoit, frappoit à dextre et à senestre sur Flamans; et ce qu’il assenoit jà ne le sçais relever<sup>r</sup>.” The axes of the Frieslanders appear to have been of a different construction from the ordinary hatchet. Froissart describes them as being made “à manière de cuingnies<sup>s</sup> à battre bois, bien bandées de fer au long des hanstes<sup>t</sup>.”

<sup>1</sup> *Chron. de Du Guesclin*, c. 9.<sup>m</sup> Froissart, i. 494.<sup>n</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 551.<sup>o</sup> *Chron. de Du Guesclin*, c. 161.<sup>p</sup> Froissart, i. 720.<sup>q</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 104.<sup>r</sup> D’Orronville, c. 56.<sup>s</sup> *Cuignées*.<sup>t</sup> *Chron.* iii. 254, *ad an.* 1396.

The axes of this time were of two kinds: the short-handled<sup>a</sup>, named in the above extract of the year 1364, and shewn in the engraving here given, from Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., fol. 172; and the pole-axe, represented in our woodcut, No. 17. At the battle of Auray, a portion of the troops, according to the relation of Cuvelier, were armed with the two-hand axe:—



No. 46.

“De haches à ii. mains, comme gent airée,  
Viennent trestuit ensamble férir à la volée.”

Du Guesclin himself at this fight—

“D’une hache à ii. mains donna mainte colée.”—*Chron.* i. 225.

In Spain, in 1369, a “puissant esquire, named Karenlouet, attacked a gentle knight called Don John:”—

“D’une hache à ii. mains au poin qu’il ot grans  
Le féri sur l’espaule: le cop fu si pesans  
L’espaule et le bras li geta sur les champs.”—*Ib.* ii. 50.

The blade takes three principal forms: the cusped, figured on folio 126 of Roy. MS., 10, E, iv.; the rectangular or “cleaver” form, seen in the subject engraved above (No. 46); and a variety, in which the lower cusp is prolonged till it joins the handle, as represented in Cotton Roll, xv. 7, and Sloane MS., 346, fol. 3. In some examples the axe-blade is balanced by a kind of hammer, as seen in pl. 13 of the “History of the Deposition of Richard II.,” being there borne by the Earl of Northumberland\*.

By the knights and men-at-arms, when on horseback,

\* A passage in the Chronicle of St. Denis gives us the measurement of the shorter axe. In 1347 the garrison of La Roche-Deryan “issirent à tout une ma-

nière de haches, lesquelles estoient bonnes et avoient manchés de deux piés et demi de long ou environ.” Vol. v. p. 475.

\* *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 148.

the axe appears to have been carried at the saddle-bow in a ring. In the romance of "Richard Coer de Lion," we read, at p. 221, that—

"A queyntyse of the kynges owen  
Upon hys hors was i-thrown :  
Before his arsoun, his ax off steel ;  
By that other syde, hys masuel."

At p. 227 :—

"He mette with an hethene kyng,  
He took hys ax out off the ryng,  
And hytte hym," &c.

Again, at p. 274 :—

"Then was Kyng Richard wroth and grym,  
Hys ax from hys arsoun he drowgh."

This ring, for the ready holding of a weapon, is again found in the Instructions "to arme a man" for a foot encounter, printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 235 :—"And then his shorte swerde upon the lyfte side, in a rounde ryng, alle nakid, to pulle it oute lightli." We thus see that King Richard is made to carry his axe in a ring at the saddle-bow, in order "to pulle it oute lightli."

The axe was also a tournament weapon, a common form of challenge being to exchange "*trois coups de lance, trois coups d'épée, et trois coups de hache*." The dagger was sometimes added, and the number of blows was greatly varied; see the account of the feat-of-arms between Boucicaut and Clifford at Calais,—too long for extract here<sup>1</sup>. Chaucer, in his account of the Tournament, in the "*Knichtes Tale*," tells us that, each knight selecting his favourite weapon and mode of defence,—

"Som wol been armed on here legges weel,  
And have an ax, and eek a mace of steel."—*Line 2, 125.*

The Mace, as we see from the last line, and from the passage of the Romance of *Cœur-de-lion* a few lines back, was still in use at this period. The material here is steel: and again, in the Romance of Richard :—

"With hys hevy mase of stele  
There he gaff the kyng hys dele,  
That hys helme al to-rove,  
And hym over hys sadell drove<sup>2</sup>."

<sup>1</sup> *Faits de Boucicaut*, c. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. p. 19, ed. Weber.



Brass is sometimes employed. In the *Faits de Bouciquant* we read that "Sarrasins à grand massues de cuivre que ils portent en bataille, et à gisarmes, souvent luy estoyent sur le col" (c. 24). And in the Romance of Cœur-de-lion:—

"Hastely, without words mo,  
Hys mase he toke in hys honde tho,  
That was made of yoten bras<sup>a</sup>."

The mace was used in the tournament also. In Chaucer's "Knights Tale," the herald finishes his proclamation with these words:—

"Goth forth and ley on faste.  
With longe swerd and with mace fight your fille.  
Goth now your way: this is the lordes wille."

And, in the tournament itself,—

"With mighty maces the bones they to-breste."

The mace, too, was one of the weapons used to the terror of the good citizens of London by certain night-brawlers during the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.; as we learn from several mandates issued to restrain this enormity. One of these curious instruments, preserved by Rymer, is of the first year of Edward III., 1327, and runs thus:—

"Rex maiori et vicecomitibus London', salutem. Quia, ut intelleximus, plures, tam de civitate nostrâ London', quam alii ad eandem confluentes, cum gladiis, masuellis, et aliis armis, plûs contumelias quam pacem denotantibus, in eâdem civitate nocte dieque vagantur; et alii, hujusmodi maliciis inhærentes, balistas et arcus pro lapidibus et aliis noscivis fundendis, per civitatem prædictam deferunt, et lapides ac pelotes terreas ad hoc aptas, et alia nociva emittunt per ballistas et arcus supradictos, per vicos et venellas in civitate prædictâ; ex quibus hominibus, pacis, quietis, et honestatis, in civitate prædictâ degentibus, et aliis ad eandem confluentibus, non solûm timor gravis incutitur, set etiam dampna quamplurima irrogantur, in pacis nostræ læsionem manifestam; unde non inmeritò commovemur.

"Nos, volentes hujusmodi malitias refrænare, &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

---

<sup>a</sup> Page 18; and compare p. 207.

"Nostris, et Isabellæ Reginae Angliæ matris nostræ carissimæ, servientibus ad arma, et valettis comitum et baronum de regno nostro, videlicet, pro quolibet comite, vel barone, suo valetto, gladium domini sui in ejus præsentia deferenti, duntaxat exceptis<sup>b</sup>."

The mace was the characteristic weapon of the Serjeant-at-arms: thus, in the Chronicle of St. Denis, under the year 1323, we read of "un Sergent du roy qui avoit sa mace esmailliée de fleurs de lis, qui sont les armes de France, et la portoit avec soy, *comme sergent d'armes ont de coutume*." This enamelled mace is exactly reproduced in the well-known monument of the battle of Bovines, engraved by Willemin, by Guilhermy and others.

The forms of the heads of maces at this time are the round, the dentated, and the cogged-wheel pattern. Examples of all of them may be seen in Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., fols. 17, 159, 309 and 402.

The *Plombée*, or *plommée* (*plumbata*), was a variety of the mace, made, as the name indicates, of lead. At the combat of Ribeaumont in 1373, "le Sire de Chin tenoit une plombée, dont il effondroit durement les bassinets qu'il atteignoit." At Rosebecque in 1382, the French men-at-arms plied the Flemings with axes and *plombées*:—"Là étoit le cliquetis sur ces bassinets si grand et si haut, d'épées, de haches, de plombées, et de maillets de fer, que on n'y oyoit goutte pour la noise: et ouïs dire que, si tous les heaulmiers de Paris et de Bruxelles fussent ensemble, leur métier faisant, ils n'eussent pas mené ni fait greigneur noise comme les combattans et les férans sur ces bassinets faisoient<sup>d</sup>."

The *Maillets-de-fer* or *marteaux-de-fer*, named in the above extract, occur throughout this century. We find them noticed by Guiart<sup>e</sup>, and they are said to have been used in the celebrated "Bataille des Trente," in 1351<sup>f</sup>. Cuvelier, in the Chronicle of Du Guesclin, tells us that—

"Olivier de Clïçon dans la bataille va,  
Et tenoit un martel, qu'à ses deux mains porta."

<sup>b</sup> *Fœdera*, ii. 723. Compare ii. 745 and 784, and iii. 705, 37th Edward III. And instrument of 1319, *temp.* Edw. II.

<sup>c</sup> Froissart, i. 680.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 251.

<sup>e</sup> *Chron. Métz.*, pt. i. l. 6, 37.

<sup>f</sup> Dargentré, *Hist. de Bretagne*, l. vi. p. 393; Daniel, *Mil. Fran.*, i. 439.

And of the Constable himself we learn that—

“Bertran de Glaiequin fu ou champ plénier,  
Où il assaut Anglois au martel d’acier :  
Tout ainsy les abat com fait le bouchier.”

The revolt of the “Maillotins” of Paris in 1382 is in the remembrance of every reader. “Et avoient et portoient maillets de fer et d’acier, périlleux bâtons pour effondrer heaulmes et bassinets. Si appelloit-on ces gens les Routiers et les Maillets de Paris.” The Men of Bruges at the battle of Rosebecque were also for the most part armed with the maul:—“Et ceux du Franc de Bruges étoient armés la greigneur partie de maillets, de houêtes et de chapeaux de fer<sup>b</sup>,” &c.

The *Bisacuta* is named in this century; as in the passage from a poet “who lived in 1376,” cited by Daniel (*Mil. Fran.* i. 433):—

“Trop bien faisoit la besaguë,  
Qui est par les deux becs aguë.”

This instrument seems to be represented in the hands of the champion of Bishop Wyvil, in the monumental brass of the prelate in Salisbury Cathedral, dated 1375; figured by Waller, pt. 9, and by Carter, pl. 97. A curious passage in the *Grandes Chroniques*, under the year 1358, affords an illustration of the form of the weapon and its application. The Bishop of Laon is accused of treating at the same time with the Duke of Normandy and his adversary the king of Navarre:—“Moult de gens estoient esbahis, et disoit-l’en que il estoit *la besague*, qui fiert des deux bouts” (vol. vi. p. 72).

The long-handled weapons of the infantry are of considerable variety. The *Guisarme* is mentioned in this age; as by Froissart under the year 1367<sup>1</sup>. The Halbard appears in illuminations of Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., fol. 166, and Sloane MS., 346; in the latter example the axe-blade being balanced by a *tridens*. The *Falx*, or *faus*, occurs on fol. 397 of Roy MS., 16, G, vi., and in other places of the same volume. The Pike is mentioned by Froissart under 1342:—“car ceux du pays, qui les suivoient à bourlets<sup>k</sup> et à piques, y survinrent, qui les partuèrent tous” (vol. i. p. 156). The Bill is figured in Sloane MS., No. 346; and

<sup>a</sup> Froissart, ii. 200.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., ii. 247.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid., i. 536.

<sup>k</sup> Clubs.

here, too, is seen the Military Fork or Pike-fork, an arm with a double prong for thrusting, the remainder of the weapon being after the fashion of a bill. The fork is mentioned in the "Romance of King Alexander:"—

"Axes, speres, forkis, and slynges,  
And alle stalworthe gadelynges."

The forms of the Long-bow and arrows of the fourteenth century are seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 3 (vol. cciv. p. 16), and 40. Many mandates for the provision of both are preserved in the invaluable collection of Rymer. The bows were of two kinds: painted and plain or "white." In 1341, letters are addressed to the Sheriffs of Counties, ordering supplies according to the capacities of the various districts. Kent is to furnish 300 bows and 1,000 sheaves of arrows; Northamptonshire, 200 bows, 300 sheaves; Rutland, 100 bows, 200 sheaves; York, 500 bows and as many sheaves; and so on of the rest.

"Rex vicecomiti Eborum, salutem. Quia, pro expeditione guerræ nostræ Franciæ, &c., arcus et sagittas in magno numero oportet necessariò nos habere;

"Tibi præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod quingentos arcus albos et quingentas garbas sagittarum, (pretii cujuslibet arcûs duodecim denariorum, et cujuslibet garbæ *aceratæ* quatuordecim denariorum, et *non aceratæ* xii. den.) de exitibus Ballivæ tuæ emi et provideri, et usque portum de Orewell deferri facias<sup>1</sup>," &c.

Bowstrings, or, as they are termed, arrow-strings, are required from Gloucestershire:—

"Vic' Glouc' infra ballivam suam (villâ Bristoll' exceptâ) de mille garbis sagittarum et quingentis duodenis cordarum pro sagittis et duobus milibus capitibus pro sagittis," &c. April, 1341.

In July, 1341, the Sheriff of Gloucestershire is again called upon for bows and arrows for the French wars:—

"Tibi præcipimus quod mille arcus, quorum ccl. *depicti*, et reliqui *albi* existant, necnon ccc. garbas sagittarum, emi et provideri;

"Ac pro quolibet arco albo, duodecim denarios;

"Et quolibet arco depicto, xviii*d*.

"Ac pro quâlibet garbâ sagittarum, xiii*d*.; de exitibus

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1341. *Fœdera*, ii. 1157. Compare ii. 1,205, and iii. 87, 192, 322, 414, &c.

ballivæ tuæ, omni dilatione postpositâ, et excusatione cessante, solvi<sup>m</sup>," &c.

From later writs we learn that the arrows had been sometimes supplied of green wood, and that the arrow-heads were not of a satisfactory kind. In 1368 letters go forth to the Sheriffs containing strict injunctions on these points. The Sheriff of Northamptonshire is commanded "*dc. garbas sagittarum, de ligno arido, et non viridi, prout indè coram nobis respondere volueris, sine dilatione fieri et provideri, et eas capitibus asseriis, ad modum et formam capitulis ferrei, quod tibi tradetur ex parte nostrâ, benè et competenter parari, &c.*"

"*Sciens pro certo quod nisi dictæ garbæ de ligno arido et non viridi sic fiant, te de custubus in hâc parte appositis, præter punitionem in te ex hâc causâ per nos affigendam, onerari faciemus.*"

"T. R. apud Westm'.<sup>a</sup>"

The Sheriffs, however, not being able to rectify the evil, measures were taken to reach the real delinquents—the manufacturers. In the 7th Hen. IV. (1405) a statute is passed against fraudulent arrow-smiths:—

"Item, pur ceo qe les arrousmythes font plusours testes de setes et quarelx deffectifs, nient bien, ne loialment, ne deffensablement, a grant perill et desceit du poeple et de tout le roialme; Ordeignez est et establiz, qe toutz les testes de setes et quarels desore enavaunt affairs (à faire) soient boilles ou brases, et dures a la point dasser (d'acier), et si ascuns des ditz arrousmythes les facent a contrarie, quilz forsfacent toutes tielx testes et quarels au Roy, et soient emprisonnez, et ent facent fyn a la volente du Roy. Et qe chescun teste des setes et quarels soit seigne dune signe de celuy q̃ le fist. Et eient les justices de la pees en chescun counte d'Engleterre, et auxi les mairs, viscontes, et baillifs des citees et burghs, deinz mesmes les citees et burghs, poair denquer des toutz tieux faux fesours de testes et quarels, et de les punir par manere come dessus est dit<sup>o</sup>."

The barbed arrow-head is seen in our woodcut, No. 3 (vol. cciv. p. 16). And it is especially mentioned by Froissart in his account of the battle of Poitiers, where

\* Rymer, ii. 1169.

\* Ibid., iii. 842.

\* Statutes of the Realm, vol. ii. p. 153.

the English archers “commencèrent à traire à exploit, et à verser chevaux, et à enfler tout dedans, de ces longues sagettes barbuës<sup>p</sup>.”

From the *Livre des faitz d'armes* of Christine de Pisan, we find that the provision of strings was three to each bow:—“Item, trois cens arcs à main, chacun garny de trois cordes.” Besides this number, a further quantity was stored to meet casual demands.

The English bows appear to have attained as great a celebrity in this age as the English archers. Under 1391 Froissart tells us that in the compact made at Amiens there was this clause:—“Item, fut ordonné, sur amende très grande, que nul hôtelain en son hôtel ni autre ne forcèllât ni mèt hors de voie, par manière de convoitise, arcs ni sagettes qui fussent aux Anglois: mais si les Anglois, par courtoise, leur vouloient donner, ils les pouvoient bien prendre<sup>q</sup>.”

The Pope even sends to England for a supply of bows and arrows, as we learn from a curious instrument given in the new edition of the *Federa*, under the year 1363 (37 Edw. III.):—

“Rex, custodibus passagii in portubus London', Dovorr', et de Plummuth', vel alicujus portuum eorundem, salutem.

“Quia concessimus dilecto nobis magistro Johanni de Gabrespino, clerico domini Summi Pontificis, quod ipse centum arcus, ducentas cordas ad arcus, et duo millia sagittarum, infra regnum nostrum, per servientes suos, ad opus prædicti domini Summi Pontificis emere, et eos in navibus in uno portuum prædictorum ponere, et exindè extra dictum regnum nostrum ad partes transmarinas, ducere possit;

“Vobis præcipimus<sup>r</sup>,” &c.

Christine de Pisan tells us that, among the various manifestations of respect for “le sage roy Charles,” the king of Hungary sent him as presents “maint beaulx arcez et aultres choses<sup>s</sup>.”

Arrows winged with peacock feathers are frequently mentioned in this and the following centuries. In a Wardrobe Account of Edward II. we have:—“Pro xii. flechiis,

<sup>p</sup> Chron., vol. i. p. 347.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., iii. 143.

<sup>r</sup> Rymer, iii. 709.

<sup>s</sup> *Faitz du sage roy Charles*, c. 30.

cum pennis de pavone, emptis pro Rege, xii. den.<sup>1</sup>” Chaucer tells us, of the Squire’s “Yeman,”—

“A shef of pecok arwes, bright and kene,  
Under his belte he bar full thriftily.”—*Prol. Canterb. Tales.*

In the “Lytell geste of Robin Hode,” we have:—

“Every arowe an elle longe,  
With pecocke well ydyght,  
Inocked all with white sylver:  
It was a semly syght.”—*Fytte ii. verse 51.*

In another of the Robin Hood poems we read of—

“An hundred shefe of arrows good,  
With heads burnished ful bryght,  
And every arrowe an ell longe,  
With peacocke wel ydight.”

In 1390 Peter de Barleburg, “taillour,” bequeaths to a canon of the priory of Bridelyngton “omnes pelicios meos de otter et xxiiii. sagittas plumatas cum pavon’.” (York Wills, p. 143.) In the Bursar’s Accounts of the Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Henry V. occurs:—“In vi. duodenis sagittarum pennis pavonum et aliarum volucrum pennatis, emptis pro domino Episcopo, xviii. iid.” These were for the chase<sup>2</sup>. In 1436, John Palman bequeaths to his son “unum arcum optimum cum j. sheef arrowys de pecok<sup>3</sup>.” Among the stores of Bishop Wayneflete at Farnham Castle in 1471, were “sagittæ magnæ barbatae cum pennis pavonum.” Lydgate also mentions the peacock arrows in his Chronicle of Troy<sup>4</sup>.

From Roger Ascham we learn that these arrows of peacock were “taken up for gayness.” “And truly, at a short butt, which some men doth use, the peacock feather doth seldom keep up the shaft either right or level, it is so rough and heavy; so that many men, which have taken them up for gayness, hath laid them down again for profit: thus, for our purpose, the goose is the best feather for the best shooter<sup>5</sup>.”

From the enthusiastic Ascham we also learn what were the peculiar forms and qualifications of the various arrow-heads of the middle ages. The broad-arrow was the arrow

<sup>1</sup> Cotton MS., Nero, C, viii. fol. 53.

<sup>2</sup> Archaeol. Journ., vol. viii. p. 84.

<sup>3</sup> Wills and Inventories published by

the Surtees Society, vol. i. p. 87.

<sup>4</sup> Book iii. c. 22.

<sup>5</sup> *Toxophilus*, p. 142.

with wings, as distinguished from the plain pile. "Fashion of heads," he writes, "is divers, and that of *old time*. Two manner of arrow-heads, saith Pollux, was used in old time. The one he calleth *ὄγκινος*, describing it thus, having two points or barbs, looking backwards to the stele (shaft) and the feathers, which surely we call in English a broad arrow head, or a swallow-tail. The other he calleth *γλωχίς*, having two points stretching forward, and this Englishmen do call a fork-head. . . . Our English heads be better in war than either forked heads or broad arrow heads. Yea, and I suppose if the same *little barbs which they have* were clean put away, they should be far better<sup>a</sup>." This he explains by shewing that as the arrow whirls in flying, a plain pile-head would enter the object struck more deeply than if impeded by the projecting wings. The object of the wings or barbs was of course to prevent the easy withdrawal of the shaft; and as the retention of the arrows in the body of the enemy's horse was a principal cause of their usefulness on the field of battle, it may be doubted whether the prejudice against the "swallow-tail" in the mind of our eloquent toxophilite was altogether well founded.

A greater kind of broad-arrow was employed at sea to make rents in the ships' sails. Christine de Pisan, speaking of the navy of Charles the Fifth, and at the same time referring to the maxims of Vegetius<sup>b</sup>, writes:—

"Item, on doit avoir grant foison de larges sayettes pour ferir ou voile, et le despecier, affin qu'ilz ne puissent retenir le vent, et que fuyr ne s'en puissent<sup>c</sup>."

Real arrow-heads of the fourteenth century were found in the old castle of Tannenberg, examples of which are figured on plate 7 of Dr. Hefner's Account of the discoveries.

Besides the bowyers and fletchers who *made* the bows and arrows, others were employed to keep them in repair: the pay of these men was sixpence a-day. Among the Rolls at Carlton Ride is the Account of the Clerk of the Privy Wardrobe, for armour, shot, &c., from 1372 to 1374; where, among many curious entries, occurs one "for the

<sup>a</sup> *Toxophilus*, p. 147.

<sup>b</sup> It is often difficult, in the pages of the writers on tactics in the middle ages, to distinguish what they are recording

from the life around them and what they are copying from Roman authors.

<sup>c</sup> *Faits du roy Charles*, c. 37.



wages of two fletchers, each at vid. a-day, for going in the king's ships, and for the keeping and mending of bows and arrows in the said voyage<sup>d</sup>."

In our previous examination of the troops acting with missiles, we have seen that, while the long-bow was the characteristic arm of the English in the field, the Cross-bow was the weapon employed by continental powers. The cross-bow was, however, in frequent use by the English for the defence of castle and town; and this implement was by no means confined, on such occasions, to the simple hand-arbalest, but was varied, by increase of size and power, and by change of mechanism, till it becomes entitled to be classed rather with the "gyns" of the garrison than the weapons of the army. Among the cross-bows of the fourteenth century we meet with the springald, the *arbalista ad duos pedes*,—*ad unum pedem*,—*à tour*,—*de vis*,—*à croc*,—*de arganellis*,—*de cornu*,—and *de nervo*; and we find that these instruments propelled arrows, stones of various sizes, clay bullets, and incendiary projectiles. The Inventories of Dover Castle in 1344 and 1361 afford us several varieties<sup>e</sup>. We there find, in the *Domus Armorum*:—"iij. springald magnas cum toto atilo preter cordas, v. minores springald sine cordis, et iij. parve springald: cxxvi. arbalistas, de quibus xxxiv. arbaliste de cornu ad duos pedes, et ix. de cornu ad unum pedem, et iij. magne arbaliste ad turrin." The springalds discharged stones and bolts, and were used as well in defence of town or castle as on ship-board and to accompany troops in the field. In 1358, Froissart tells us that the defenders of St. Valery, attacked by the Constable of France and a large force, "avoient de bons canons et des espringalles, qui moult grévoient ceux de l'ost<sup>f</sup>." In 1363, Edward III. providing for the defence of Calais, names among the necessities for its armament, "totum attilium balistarum, springaldorum, piletorum, ingeniorum, pulverum<sup>g</sup>," &c. In the *Livre du bon Jehan duc de Bretagne*, we read that—

"Engins bridolles et mangonneaulx  
Faisoit on moult bons et moult beaulx :  
Martinez<sup>h</sup>, arbalestrez à tour  
Mectoit l'on en chascune tour."—*Vers* 2,852.

<sup>d</sup> Roll marked T. G., 674.

<sup>e</sup> Archæol. Journ., xi. 383.

<sup>f</sup> Vol. i. p. 391.

<sup>g</sup> Rymer, iii. 705.

<sup>h</sup> A kind of *periers*; compare Froissart, i. 216.

In 1347, when the king of France went to the relief of Calais,—“Si fit le dit roi (Edw. III.) traire toutes ses naves et ses vaisseaux par devers les dunes, et bien garnir et fournir de bombardes, d'arbalestres, d'archers et d'espringales, et de telles choses par quoi l'ost des François ne pust ne osast par là passer<sup>1</sup>.” When, in 1369, the English besieged the castle of La Roche-sur-Yon, they had, besides divers “grands engins” which were set up before the fortress, “encore plusieurs canons et espringalles, qu'ils avoient de pourvéance en leur ost et pourvus de longtemps et usagés de mener<sup>1</sup>.”

In the Dover Inventory of 1361 we have:—“xxiiii. arc pur arblastes de corn saunz teilers: iiij. arceez de vis, vels et febles: iij. vis, *pour les dit arceez tendre*,” &c. The bows of horn mentioned above are by no means of unfrequent occurrence in these times. In the Account of Deliveries of arms, armour, &c., in 1372-74, are included “Balistæ, xlix., of which viii. of horn, xli. of wood<sup>k</sup>.” And in the *Livre des faitz du sage roy Charles*, Christine de Pisan tells us that “les chastels doivent estre garnis de foison cornes de bestes, pour rappareiller leurs arbastes<sup>1</sup>.” The *balistæ de nervo* are mentioned in the curious Inventory of Bologna, of 1381, printed at the end of the first volume of the *Études sur l'Artillerie* of the Emperor of the French:—“Item, unam balistam novam grossam de nervo: j. balistam de nervo *ab equo*.” And again:—“Octo arcones a balistis grossis a nervo.” We here see that it was the *large* balista which required to be strung with sinew. The *balista grossa de arganellis* seems to derive its name from the mechanism by which it was wound up: from the Italian, *arganello*, which Florio renders “a crane, a mounting engine or pully used to mount or remoove any waight.” The manner of bending the common stirrup cross-bow may be seen in the curious picture of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, painted in 1473, in the National Gallery. The soldier places his foot in the stirrup, a cord is then fixed by one end to the butt of the stock, the other end being fastened to a waistbelt. A pulley, running upon the cord, is hooked to the bowstring, and the bow is then bent by raising the body and keeping the leg firm.

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, i. 265.

<sup>k</sup> Roll at Carlton Ride, T. G., 674.

<sup>j</sup> Ibid., 585.

<sup>1</sup> Chap. 35.

The Bolts for the cross-bows were named quarrels (*carreaux*), viretons, and dondaines. "Et avoient arbalestriers qui traioient carreaux de forts arbalestes, qui moult travailloient les Anglois<sup>m</sup>." Juvenal des Ursins, relating the death of the Archbishop of Rheims in 1409, tells us that as the prelate was descending a staircase from his chamber, "il y eut un de la ville, qui tiroit d'une arbalestre, et d'aventure le vireton ou traict d'arbalestre entra par une petite vue<sup>n</sup>, et assena sur ledit archevesque, dont il mourut." In the Bologna Inventory we have:—"Quinque millia veretones cum ferris, impennatos cum carta<sup>o</sup>; cxlv. veretones impennatos cum pennis de ocha; ccc. veretones a balistis grossis ferratos, impennatos partim *de ramo*, et partim non. Centum claves a balistis." From the Dover Inventory of 1361 we learn that the springalds discharged bolts or arrows:—"iij. cofres pleinz dez quareles pur espringales." The bolts of the larger cross-bow were called *dondaines*. In the Inventory of the "Bastide de Sainet Anthoine" of Paris (in 1430), printed at the end of the first volume of the *Etudes sur l'Artillerie*, we find:—"Environ demi casse de gros traits en façon de dondaines ferrées pour grosses arbalestres." And Caxton, in the same century, has:—"quarrelles called dondaynes or grete shot." ("Fayttes of armes and of Chyvalrye," pt. ii. ch. 10). In the fourteenth century they appear not unfrequently, as in the passage of D'Orronville, describing the siege of Le Faon in 1381:—"Il y avoit léans un cordellier qui faisoit merveilles de tirer de dondaines, et tant qu'il tua quatre gentilshommes, et disoit on qu'il estoit le plus fort arbalestrier de Poictou, et estoit armé<sup>p</sup>."

Other bolts of the *balistæ* were called *muschettæ*, as in this passage of Marino Sanuto, who wrote in the fourteenth century:—"Potest præterea fieri quod hæc eadem balistæ tela possent trahere quæ muschettæ vulgariter appellantur<sup>q</sup>." From the Bologna Inventory of 1381, we learn that they were "feathered with card-board." "Item, celxxiv. muschitas impennatas de carta, in una eista." Several varieties of real cross-bow bolts were found in the ruins of the castle of Tannenberg, destroyed in 1399, and are engraved in

<sup>m</sup> Froissart, i. 287.<sup>n</sup> Window.<sup>o</sup> Feathered with card-board.<sup>p</sup> *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 47.<sup>q</sup> Lib. ii. pars 4, cap. 22.

the work of Dr. Hefner describing the exploration<sup>r</sup>. They occur both with tangs and with sockets; the latter kind are the most frequent.

Fire-arrows, called also *rochettes* and *fusées*, were projected from the *balista*. Christine de Pisan gives us a pretty full description of their make:—"Et aussy peut-on faire sayetes cavées dedens, et y met-on feu fort d'ocile, souffre et poiz noire, et poiz resine, et ce feu est enveloppé en estoupes; et les peut-on gecter par arbalestes en ces engins: et se loisir on peut avoir de foison en gecter, merveilles sera se ils ne s'esprennent<sup>s</sup>." In 1375, at the attack on Saint-Angel, "on advise que l'abbaye estoit couverte d'aissil<sup>t</sup>, et firest tirer le feu dedans par plusieurs fusées, tant qu'il se prist par tout le moustier<sup>u</sup> de l'abbaye<sup>x</sup>." In 1383, at the siege of Bourbourg, "les François trairent le feu en la ville par viretons, par canons, et par sougines, et tant que maisons furent esprises et enflambées aval Bourbouch en plus de quarante lieux<sup>y</sup>." Rockets appear in the Bologna Inventory of 1381:—"Item, cccxciii. rochetas ferratas, impennatas de carta. Item, tres rochetas, impennatas de ramo, cum ferris. Item, cc. astas a rochitis, impennatas partim de ramo, et partim non." The employment of stones and clay bullets with the cross-bow has been already noticed<sup>t</sup>.

Slings were still in use in some parts of Europe during this age. By the Spaniards they were frequently employed. At the battle of Najara in 1367, "ces Espaignols et Castellains avoient *fondes* dont ils jetoient pierres, et effondroient heaumes et bassinets; de quoi ils meshaignèrent maint homme<sup>r</sup>." At the combat near Valverde, between the Castilians and Portuguese, the latter "attendirent tant, en eschevant le trait des dardes et le jet des frondes, que les Castellains orent employé toute leur artillerie<sup>b</sup>." In enumerating the forces of the king of Castille, under the year 1386, Froissart tells us that, of infantry casting stones with slings (*jetans de pierres à frondes*) he had more than thirty thousand<sup>c</sup>. Christine de Pisan noticing the sling (but, as

<sup>r</sup> *Die Burg Tannenberg*, plate 7.

<sup>s</sup> *Faiz du roy Charles*, ch. 35.

<sup>t</sup> Wood.

<sup>u</sup> Church.

<sup>x</sup> D'Orronville, ch. 35.

<sup>y</sup> Froissart, vol. ii. p. 287. The houses

of Bourbourg were covered with straw.  
p. 284.

<sup>a</sup> Pages 7 and 15.

<sup>b</sup> Froissart, i. 535.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 484.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 572.

is her wont, with Vegecius lying open before her), recommends its employment “pour grever ses ennemis de loings;” adding, “et en pluseurs pays encore en usent<sup>d</sup>.”

The Staff-sling is named in the romances of this century, and was probably still found serviceable for the defence of walls and forts. In the Romance of Richard Cœur-de-lion we find that Sir Fulke D'Oyley—

“Foremeste sette his arweblasteres,  
And aftyr that his good archeres,  
And aftyr that his staff slyngeres,  
And othir with scheeldes and with speres.  
He devysyd the ferthe part  
With swerd and ax, knyff and dart :  
The men off armes com al the last<sup>e</sup>.”—Page 176.

And again, in the same history, we have :—

“Arweblast off vys<sup>f</sup>, with quarel,  
With staffe-slynges that smyte wel.”—Page 205.

In Chaucer's Tale of Sir Thopas, the giant “Sir Olifaunt” employs this weapon :—

“This geaunt at him stoones cast  
Out of a fell staf slynge.”—*Vol. ii. p. 316.*

Among other minor *missilia*, we read of bars of iron, balls of lead and stones. In 1341 the Spaniards and Genoese cast from their large ships upon the smaller vessels of the English “grands barreaux de fer et archegaies<sup>g</sup>.” In 1345 the defenders of the castle of La Roche-Millon “jetoient pierres, bois, et grands barreaux de fer, et pots pleins de chaux<sup>h</sup>.” In 1372 “ces Espaignols qui étoient en leurs grands vaisseaux, qui se montroient tout dessus ces vaisseaux d'Angleterre, tenoient grands barreaux de fer et pierres, et les jetoient et lançoient contre val pour effondrer les nefes angloises, et blessoient gens et hommes d'armes moult malement<sup>i</sup>.” These same Spanish ships were furnished also with balls of lead for sinking the vessels of their antagonists :—“Et les plusieurs tenoient grands barreaux de fer et plommées de plomb pour tout effondrer<sup>k</sup>.”

Stones (to be cast by hand), named above as part of a

<sup>d</sup> *Faitz du roy Charles*, ch. 26.

<sup>e</sup> This passage is further curious as shewing the disposition of an army at this time.

<sup>f</sup> *Arbalète à vis*.

<sup>g</sup> Froissart, i. 167.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 195.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 637.

<sup>k</sup> *Ibid.*

ship's "artillery," were also employed on the land: constantly in the defence of cities, and sometimes even in the field. In 1362 a most singular engagement took place near Brinais between the troops of the king of France and one of the Free Companies. The latter had taken up a position upon a hillock, behind which they had placed their reserve, out of sight of the royalists. Having made a large provision of stones (*ces pierres et ces cailloux*), they soon defeated the first body which advanced against them, "breaking the bassinets, however strong they might be, and slaying and wounding those who bore them." Other "battles" sent to renew the attack were as rudely stoned as the first, and after "*ces pierres et ces cailloux*" had made a sufficient impression upon them, the reserve of the Routiers came marching from behind the hill and soon completed the discomfiture of their enemies. "Que vous ferois-je long parlement? De celle besogne dont vous oyez parler, les François en eurent pour lors le pieur<sup>1</sup>."

It must not be forgotten that weapons are sometimes described by the writers of this time as "armures." Thus Froissart:—"Ces chevaliers et ces écuyers commencèrent à lancer, à férir, et à frapper de toutes armures, ainsi que ils les avoient à main." "Et tolloient l'un l'autre, par force de bras et de lutter, leurs lances, et leurs haches, et les armures dont ils se combattoient." "Si s'entrelaçoient l'un dedans l'autre, et s'éprouvoient au bien combattre de tels armures qu'ils pouvoient, et par espécial de ces haches donnoient-ils si grands horions que tous s'étonnoient<sup>m</sup>." On the other hand, the word "armes" is constantly used for defensive equipment.

The Greek Fire was in this age frequently employed by the nations of Western Europe for the purpose of firing buildings; and the roofs of straw or shingle so common in these times rendered it a most terrible agent of destruction. It was used also for burning the Moveable Towers of the besiegers, for consuming bridges and shipping, and the *breteches* which fortified the battlements of city and castle. In 1341, the defenders of the castle of Chastonceux cast against their assailants "*pierres, chaux, et feu ardent à grand foison*." At Breteuil, in 1356, the besieged were

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, vol. i. p. 455, *seq.*  
vol. ccv. p. 443.

<sup>m</sup> Chron., vol. i. pp. 480 and 481; and see *ante*,  
<sup>n</sup> Froissart, i. 136.

provided with "canons jetant feu et grands gros carreaux pour tout dérompre." And when the tower (*beffroi*) of the besiegers was advanced against them, "ils commencèrent à traire de leurs canons et à jeter feu sur ce beffroi et dedans, et avec ce feu traire épaissement grands carreaux. . . . Le feu, *qui étoit grégois*, se prit au toit de ce beffroy," &c. At Romorentin, in 1356, the castle having resisted the ordinary modes of assault, "aucuns subtils hommes d'armes" advised that Greek Fire should be thrown into the *basse-cour*, from whence the flames might spread to the roofs of the towers, which were of *straw*. This plan was successful<sup>p</sup>. In 1379, the inhabitants of Oudenarde covered their houses with earth, to resist the fire that their enemies cast into the town<sup>q</sup>. In 1388, the Brabanters having constructed a wooden bridge over the Meuse, the Guerlois made an attack upon it; "et jetoient leurs engins feu très grand, par quoi le pont fut tout ars jusques aux estaches dedans l'eau<sup>r</sup>."

In the *Practica* of John Arderne, an eminent surgeon of the time of Edward III., we have a curious account of the instrument by means of which the Greek Fire was launched against the enemy:—"Si volueris domos inimicorum tempore guerre cremare, fac unum instrumentum concavum interiùs de ferro vel ere, ad modum fistule, et impleatur de aquâ terbenline; et illud instrumentum ligetur uni sagitte vel querule<sup>s</sup>, et, igne accensum, cum arcu vel balistâ mittatur ubicunque volueris malefacere." From this writer we further learn that birds were sometimes employed to carry the fire among the thatched roofs of the besieged:—"Istud jactatum cum arcu vel balistâ, vel cum aliquâ ave portatum, cremat et inflammat quicquid tetigerit<sup>t</sup>."

<sup>p</sup> Froissart, i. 332.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid., ii. 707.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid., i. 337.

<sup>s</sup> Quarrel, bolt.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid., ii. 80.

<sup>u</sup> Sloane MS., 56.

(To be continued.)

# SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,

FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

## CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF HIS COLLEGE TO HIS DEATH.

(Concluded.)

THE month of August, 1274, gave birth to the final body of statutes, which are still the authorized code for the government of the Merton scholars, except in so far as they are reversed or neutralized by the ordinance imposed by the Queen in Council under the University Reform Act of 1855.

It is remarkable that while he notices his late dignity of Chancellor, "quondam Cancellarius," he does not notice his approaching ecclesiastical elevation; he was at this time bishop-elect.

The great change effected by these last statutes was not one of principle, but nevertheless one greatly enhancing the efficiency and perfectness of his institution, without which it never could have become the model of collegiate institutions.

It concentrated the divided members of the body in one home, and that in the University of Oxford, to which thenceforth it became permanently tied, and the "vel alibi, ubi Universitas viget studentium" was dropped.

"In eâ," i.e. the house adjoining St. John's Church, Oxford, "scolares *perpetuo* moraturos esse decerno," was his altered language, whilst he still willed them to bear their original title, "Domus scholarium de Merton," derived not from himself, but from his and their early connection with the priory of Merton.

His statutes were ratified by the new king, and thus carried the force of charter. He was allowed to insert in the clause conveying his property to his college not only certain specified manors, but also a prospective grant of future acquisitions, "una cum aliis per me sibi acquisitis aut acquirendis."

This license was one of remarkable width, especially when we consider that the grantor was a monarch remarkably jealous of the rapid amortizing which was then going on in his kingdom.

In 1275, March 29, the founder executed his will, in his favoured priory of Merton, and with the aid of the most august witnesses, Abp. Kilwardby of Canterbury, Bishop Burnell of Bath and Wells, (his successor in the chancellorship,) and the Pope's legate.

No document<sup>b</sup> can more fully reveal to us the founder's mind

<sup>b</sup> See a full abstract and notes in the Appendix. Much as the will and executors' account have been studied, I commend them to more searching examination, in the confidence that it will elicit some new facts illustrative of the founder's history and of the persons connected with him. Vide Kilner's MSS., vol. i.



and heart than this most carefully-studied, considerate, just, and pious disposition of his vast worldly wealth. The statutes themselves, with all their repeated asseverations of gratitude to God as the Author of his prosperity, and of his desire to devote his substance to the great Giver's glory, do not so fully exhibit the deep reach of this principle as the minute provisions in his will.

In them he extends his consideration to the poor of every place whence his revenues accrued, to the carters and ploughmen of every manor which belonged to himself or his see, to numerous dependents by name. His attachment to places and kindred are also strongly revealed. His desire to be buried at Basingstoke with his parents; his bequest to his earliest eleemosynary creation, the humble hospital at Basingstoke; his bountiful care for those of his numerous kindred for whom he had not yet provided, are all evidences of a most loving and warmly-affectioned character, which we must admire the more for being unsullied by his long intermixture with politics and the rough statesmen and soldiers of his day.

In Lent, 1276, the Archbishop, Robert Kilwardby, held a visitation of the University of Oxford "*jure metropolitano*," attracted by various follies and errors which had crept into the schools<sup>c</sup>, and by that prevailing corruption of grammar which had induced the founder of Merton to engraft a "*grammaticus*" upon his institution, to whom *all* the fellows, of whatever age, might have recourse, "*absque rubore*," for the amendment of the Latinity, which was prescribed for their common use, as their "*idioma vulgare*."

To this visitation the college owes a double debt:—1. The settlement of the question of "*patronus*<sup>d</sup>;" 2. The addition to the statutes of the Archbishop's interpretative ordinances, bearing the sanction of the founder's seal.

The character of these ordinances is very remarkable,—they are not corrective, but constructive, and that to the minutest detail of internal administration. It is difficult to conjecture any reason for the founder, with all his ample and practised powers of construction, invoking his friend's aid in putting the finishing touches to the details of his institution. We find the Archbishop appointing or ratifying the appointment by name of the first sub-warden, bursars, and deans. We find him regulating the bursarial periods, the weekly distribution of money for the fellows' commons, the

<sup>c</sup> A. Wood's *Hist. Acad. Oxon*, lib. i. pp. 125, 126; and Preface, p. 2.

<sup>d</sup> The early statutes nominate the Bishop of Winchester, as diocesan of Maldon, *patronus*. The removal of the *domus* to Oxford seems to have deprived him, in the founder's intention, of that relation to the college, but the intention is not expressed. A *patronus* is mentioned throughout the stat. 1274, but without any hint of its not being the Bishop of Winchester. The founder's ratification of Archbishop Kilwardby's ordinances must be taken as his ultimate determination. This is reiterated by Archbishop Pekham in 1284, and the reasons assigned, "*quia Archiepiscopalis sublimior auctoritas, latior jurisdictio, zelus sincerior existere consuevit*." These injurections, for the sake of these reasons, Archbishop Parker ordered to be written in the Register of the college, when his authority was questioned in the matter of admitting Warden Mann.

monthly prospective estimate of the amount that could be afforded. He prescribes that the bursars shall keep the "munimenta" under three locks, and the books of the community under like safe-guard, to be assigned to the fellows' uses, under sufficient pledge by warden and sub-warden: that the seal be kept under five locks, and not used without the presence of five persons. He assigns to the three deans the duty of determining who and how many scholars are to live in each chamber; he gives them four marks per annum, and the bursars the same, in addition to the fifty received by every fellow, as his statutable allowance. He requires that every fellow shall leave his books to the college at death, or on entering a religious order. He legislates also for a body, not contemplated by the statutes, but created, I presume, by the straitness of the house of Merton, the "*scolares extra domum agentes*," and receiving their portions "*de domo*." These he requires to classify themselves according to the rate of their portions, so that they who receive 8d. a-week should live "*in uno domicilio*," and those<sup>c</sup> who receive 6d. and 4d. likewise. Finally, he ties the Masters of Arts to lecture for three years from their inception, and not to seek the Chancellor's license of inception without the cognizance of their college.

Whatever the cause which induced the founder to commit to his metropolitan so detailed an interference in his college, posterity has been a considerable gainer by the insight the ordinances have given into the interior of the *Domus de Merton*, in its earliest stage of completed organization<sup>f</sup>.

And now we come to the closing year of the founder's life, 1277.

On Oct. 26th (Tuesday next before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude) he added a codicil to his will, making one material alteration, viz., the devising to his college the whole residue<sup>g</sup> of his personalty, instead of a fixed bequest of £1,000. On the 27th, the eve of SS. Simon and Jude, he died,—as his cotemporary<sup>h</sup> affirms, from the effects of a fall from his horse into a river which he was crossing. Others have added that the river was the Medway, and the place of his death Rochester. But it is clear that decay of life had set in long enough before death to give due fore-

\* Anxious to bring the "*extrinseci*" as much as possible into collegiate discipline, he adds,—"*Custos aliquem de scholaribus suis assignet, qui dietis scholaribus in villa agentibus superintendat, ut per eum sciatur qualiter in moribus et literatura proficiant, et an eos ulterius sustentare expediat*." Living "*extra scholas*" incurred immediate forfeiture of their portions. It appears, from an expression in this last clause, that these scholars were not members of the foundation, but mere recipients of its temporary bounty. May they not be akin to the "*secundarii*" mentioned above as charged upon Kibworth manor?

<sup>f</sup> See Archbishop Pekham's Injunctions, 1284, for a further insight into detail, and incipient corruption.

<sup>g</sup> By the will the residue was to be bestowed "*in salutem animæ*" by the executors aided by consultees.

<sup>h</sup> Thomas Wykes, living at Osney at this time. Vide Appendix.

warning, and to try remedial measures. The executors' payments<sup>1</sup> shew that the London faculty was invoked, "de London usque Soleby," but they leave us quite in the region of conjecture as to the locality<sup>k</sup> of the place in which the venerable patient lay. The submersion in the ford was then, most likely, antecedent to the fatal sickness, and the addition of the codicil an indication of the patient's consciousness of the ebbing of his vital powers.

He was honourably interred near the tomb of his predecessor, St. William, in the north wall of the north aisle, and nearly opposite to his throne. The executors' accounts<sup>l</sup> give us particulars of the sumptuous monument which arose over his remains, the chief peculiarity of which is its insertion in the thickness of the wall itself, beneath the sill of a window, and the insertion of new lights filled with coloured glass, just above the level of the monumental slab, and casting their chequered hues upon the inlaid brass of Limoges work. The whole expense of masonry, Limoges work, and iron railing, amounted to £70.

Within was laid the tall and portly body of the most munificent, probably the most able, statesman and prelate of the thirteenth century, habited in his bishop's robes, and accompanied by the sacred insignia of his office, the pastoral staff and chalice.

Twice, at intervals of nearly three centuries, he has been visited in his chamber of death. Once in the time of Sir Henry Savile's wardenship, 1598, once in our own day.

On the first occasion, the brass having been defaced by the reformers of Edward VI.'s reign, it was desired to replace the graven effigies of the founder and his simple inscription with sculptured effigies of alabaster, and with a lengthier inscription followed by a tetrastich. On removing the original slab, the body was found fully open to view; the staff, on being touched, fell to pieces, but the chalice, being sound, was removed to the college, and laid up in the "Cista Jocalium," the repository chest of all the college valuables.

The inscription given in the note<sup>m</sup> has little merit, except

<sup>1</sup> "v. marc M<sup>re</sup>. Martino, Physico, pro salario suo per *multum* tempus et pro labore suo de London usque Soleby ante obitum episcopi."

<sup>k</sup> Evidently *not* in Hampshire, or he would have been buried at Basingstoke, according to his will.

<sup>l</sup> See Appendix, end of Will.

<sup>m</sup> "Walteri de Merton Cancellario

Angliæ sub Henr. III.; Ep'o

Roffensi sub Edv. I.; Re, Unius

Exemplo, omnium quotquot extant

Collegiorum, Fundatori; Maximorum

Europæ Totius Ingeniorum Felicissimo

Parenti; Custos et Scholl. Domus

Scholarium de Mert. in Univ. Oxon.

Communibus Coll. Impensis Monumento posuere."

"A.D. 1598. H. Savile, Custode."

"Ob. in Vigiliâ Simonis et Judæ. A.D. 1277. Ed. I. v°."

"Inchoaverat Coll. Maldoniæ in Agro Surr., A.D. 1264. Hen. III. xlviii°, cui dein

for the one terse and very true expression, "Re, unius; exemplo omnium, quotquot extant collegiorum, fundator." It seems to deny his chancellorship under Edward I., and is calculated to mislead as to the Oxford connection of the college from its first existence, and as to the exact time of the concentration of its detached members, on which point probably Warden Savile was actually misinformed.

When, then, in the year 1852 the college was strongly urged, by the decayed condition of the tomb, to undertake a complete renewal, it was resolved not to replace the inscription or the sculpture, but to follow as nearly as possible the details of the original work, which the executors' accounts happily supplied.

The sculptured effigies were then removed, and in the presence of deputed members, both of the chapter and of the college, the honoured remains were again laid bare: the skeleton was found to measure six feet, even in its decay; the fragments of the staff and of the cloth of gold were still discernible, but no other relic, not even a ring. A new slab was immediately laid over the remains, with the earnest hope that at least three centuries might pass again before any need should arise for disturbing the honoured sepulchre; a brass, inlaid with colour, and cut with a simple legend of name, titles, and date, was fixed in the slab; the windows were re-opened and filled with stained glass, and a protective iron railing of suitable character erected in front.

It may be remarked that this tomb, sumptuous as it was for its day, and adequate to its object, is strikingly differenced from those far more sumptuous erections which arose in the succeeding centuries over the remains of succeeding founders, such as Chicheley, Wykeham, and Waynfleet. Merton's tomb is simply a monument; the latter are not only monuments, they are also chapels or chantries

Salubri Consilio Oxonium A°. 1270 translato, Extrema Manus felicissimis, ut credi par est, auspiciis accessit, A°. 1274, ipsis Kal. Augusti. A°. R. R. Ed. I. ii°.

"Magne Senex titulis, Musarum Sede sacrata  
Major, Mertonidum maxime Progenie:  
Hæc tibi gratantes post sæcula sera Nepotes  
En votiva locant marmora, sancte Parens."

Another tablet was added in 1662, in the wardenship of Sir Thomas Clayton, to record the repair of the tomb after the damage done by the "rabies fanaticorum." This tablet was so unhappily placed as to block up the small windows, which were proposed by the designer of the tomb to throw a coloured light upon the slab and its engraved and enamelled brass.

It may here be added, that the chalice was used by the Cavalier members of the college, at the time of the Rebellion and after, as a drinking-cup, and destroyed. MS. A. Wood, quoted by Kilner, *Pythagoras*, p. 54.

"This probably was removed at the time of the removal of the chalice, but no account of its fate is extant. A massive gold ring, engraved with a three-quarter figure bearing a palm-branch, and surrounded by the motto, "Qui timet Dominum, faciet bona," was left by the late Warden Berdmore to the Compton family, and is now worn by the Rev. Berdmore Compton, late fellow of Merton, but of its past history nothing is known. The founder's signet-ring was certainly of this device, which may be seen in several seals now in the College Exchequer, or in Kilner's engraving at the end of his *Pythagoras*.

for obituary services, furnished with altars and shrines, and leaving room for the ministrations of a priest. They exhibit the growth of that ardent desire for propitiatory offices after death, which went on growing till the time of the Dissolution, and to which, undoubtedly, we owe a very large proportion of the benefactions of the mediæval centuries, and of many of the architectural adornments which still are the glory of our land. Walter de Merton was not by any means free from the idea of benefiting the departed soul, in its purgatorial state, by the purchased prayers of beneficiaries, for he left, by his first will, his whole residue, *in salutem animæ*, and provided chaplains to celebrate for his own and his parents' benefit; but he seems to have held this idea in a sober subordination to the higher motives (so plainly published in the preamble of his statutes) of glorifying God by his works of charity, and making a grateful return to the Giver of all good; and I cannot but regard his monument (for which, it may be remarked, he cared to leave no special provision) as in some measure an evidence of the truth of those words of his which are meant to declare his dominant motives in the disposition of his worldly wealth:—"De summi rerum et bonorum opificis bonitate confisus. . . . Ejusdem gratiæ, qui vota hominum pro sua voluntate disponit et dirigit, fidenter innisus. . . . Si quid sui nominis honori aliquid retribuam, sæpe sollicitus."—*Statutes*, 1274.

And these words and these motives I cannot do better than commend to the pious consideration and the loving imitation of all who bear his name, or profit by his benefactions.

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### THE ABBEYS OF YORKSHIRE\*.

It may be with the partial eye of a native, yet I have always looked upon Yorkshire in point of interest to any one who searches for the beautiful, as the first of English counties. The physical configuration of the country marks it off rudely into three zones, running from south-east to north-west. Of these, the middle one comprises the rich level agricultural country between Doncaster on the south, and Darlington, just within the borders of Durham, on the north, and in which York itself is situated. Towards the sea-coast lies a second, comprising within it the wild moorlands between Whitby and Pickering, but without any considerable elevation of ground. While the third, lying to the west, commences northwardly, by Cumberland, with mountains nearly 3,000 feet high, and carries on these characteristics of the Lake District till it loses itself in the Peak of Derbyshire. In this third zone, the limestone, so remarkable for its numerous subterranean streams and caverns, and its no less beautifully varied waterfalls above-ground, forms the chief geological formation.

As indeed might be foreseen from the nature of the ground, Yorkshire

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\* The substance of a Paper read before the Oxford Architectural Society, Dec. 1, 1858, by J. T. Jeffcock, Esq., F.S.A.

abounds in rivers; or, to speak more accurately, hemmed in by lofty mountains on the west, and with an elevated coast-line on the east, through which scarcely any brook can force its passage to the sea, the water which accumulates in the east and west zones flows inwards by various channels to the central plain, and issues by one noble outlet into the German Ocean. The many rivers which go to make up the Humber are, beginning from the north-west, the Swale, the Ure, the Skell, the Nid, the Wharfe, the Aire, together forming the Ouse river, and, lastly, the Don; while on the north-east rises the Derwent, with its tributary the Rie.

In so well-watered a country, interlaced with retreating valleys, which blend at one extremity with the great central vale, while towards their heads they gradually diffuse themselves into the moorland plateau, or terminate in the abrupt mountain side,—just where civilization begins to shade off into solitude,—where the face of the country in the vegetable life which covers it shews a struggle to be going on between art and nature,—just sufficiently removed from the bustle of the world, yet not altogether excluded from the possibility of participating at least by hearsay in its doings, stand the magnificent abbeys mentioned in this paper.

In a county which can boast of the minsters of Beverley and York, of the collegiate church of Howden, and a hundred masterpieces of parochial architecture, we look naturally for a like beauty and grandeur in its abbeys. Nor are we disappointed: Whitby, Byland, Rievaulx, Fountains, Kirkstall, and Bolton abbeys are not to be matched in any like space of ground.

In most instances the surrounding scenery adds wonderfully to the intrinsic beauties of the architecture. With that appreciation of natural sites which characterised the monastic orders, the abbeys of Yorkshire are most picturesquely situated. The dales in which the country abounds have each their monastic edifice. On the Yorkshire side of Teesdale, near Rokeby, is Egglestone Abbey; in Swaledale, near Richmond, is Easby; in the vale of the Ure is Jorvaulx; in Skelldale is Fountains; in Wharfedale is Bolton; in Airedale is Kirkstall; while situated where three tiny streams meet the branching Rie, is the sequestered Rievaulx. In strange contrast to these denizens of the vale stands out the stupendous form of Whitby Abbey. Erect, on a bold cliff, overlooking westward the gorge of the Esk, and presenting its northern side to the sea, it still totters on in spite of storm and tempest. As the sailor coasts along from the white cliffs of Flamborough and the castle-crowned crag of Scarborough, this abbey stands out as the next conspicuous landmark on the shore.

There are numerous abbeys, however, which cannot, like the former, be arranged according to the dales in which they are situated. Guisborough, some ten miles from Teesmouth; Mount Grace about the same distance from Northallerton; Byland, near Coxwold, the residence of Sterne; Bridlington Priory, near Flamborough Head; St. Mary's Abbey at York; Roche Abbey, near Doncaster; Monk Bretton, near Barnsley; and Selby Abbey church. All these, though perhaps inferior in general interest, are not far inferior to those above mentioned.

The first characteristic of Yorkshire abbeys is their picturesque sites. The very names of many of them betoken this: Jorvaulx and Rievaulx are the valleys of the Ure or Yore, and of the Rie; Fountains, *de fontibus*, points to the streams of Skelldale, *skell* signifying, according to Dr. Whitaker, "a fountain." Roche again, *de rupe*, takes its name from the limestone *rocks* which overhang its well-wooded valley. These, be it observed, are of the Cistercian Order, whose genius led them to search out

for uncultivated and wild localities; which characteristic was so general with them, that they obtained immunity from tithes on that account.

It is another curious fact that the greater part of the abbeys, and certainly the more noteworthy ones, were founded in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. In these reigns we have Nostel, Emmesay (afterwards removed to Bolton), Bridlington, Guisborough, Kirkham, Wartre, Drax, and Newborough, for Augustinian, or Black canons; Rievaulx, Fountains, Hode (removed afterwards to Byland), Sawley, Roche, Meaux, Bernoldswick (afterwards removed to Kirkstall), for Cistercian monks; besides several Benedictine and Præmonstratensian houses.

Burton, in his *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 57, remarks:—

“Within 150 years after the Conquest, or before 1 Hen. III., there were founded and refounded in England 476 abbeys and priories, besides 80 alien priories: of those, 14 abbeys, 44 priories, 7 alien priories, and 13 cells, 3 preceptories, and 3 commandries, were in this county; after that time there were many chantries, 28 houses of friars, many hospitals and colleges founded, but no houses of monks, nuns, or canons.”

It is strange there should have been such a mania for monastic institutions at this time, nor is it easy to realize in our days the principles which were at work in such cases. This period synchronizes with that of the Crusades; to these holy wars has been attributed the rise of monasteries. The Crusader left his lands either simply, or on condition they should be restored if he returned alive from Palestine. The Norman was naturally of a religious disposition even before these events, but now he kindled up into the most devoted zeal for God, and left manor after manor to endow or re-endow the monastery in which prayers were to be said for his soul. There is also another fact to be taken into account which I do not think has hitherto been made quite enough of. “Soon come, soon gone,” says the adage: the Norman conquerors had received their broad estates in England at so very cheap a bargain, that they seem almost to have felt nauseated with the glut of land. Consequently they made over a good slice of their possessions to the new monastery, which, by diligent and regular cultivation, soon turned it to better account than the warrior lord or the ill-fed serf had inclination to do. It is not improbable, too, that in some cases a twinge of compunction for the ousting of the Saxon may have prompted the dedication of some portion of the ill-gotten gains to the service of religion. But on the whole, it is clear that the main object was the safety of the souls of the founder, his ancestors and his heirs, as most of the foundation-charters declare; in fact, it was the ecclesiastical doctrine of salvation by works which caused these edifices to be raised.

But what must ever be of prime importance and interest in an architectural point of view, is, that the rage for building monasteries arose at the same time that the Norman and Early English styles were in vogue in England. To gaze on the massive Norman nave of Selby Abbey church certainly makes one feel thankful that the power and talent, no less than the will, were present to rear such a splendid edifice.

And why is it that our abbeys attract such deserved attention? Their sites are beautiful; there is the peaceful repose in which they lie, nestling by the copse in the secluded vale. The idea of age, too, which the time-worn and tottering fabric, with its festoons of ivy, its mosses and lichens, imparts, adds to the feeling of reverence. But surely it is not too much to say that that style of architecture where the stern Norman blends into the chaste Early English, or where the Early English stands out in all its beauty and purity complete, has more to do with the soul-elevating feelings

which a ruined abbey inspires, than either its venerable age or its fairy situation.

Suppose for a moment the periods of architectural styles had remained as now, but the era for building monasteries had happened not when it really did, but, say, a century before the Reformation; instead of the beautiful pointed arch, the most graceful of Christian forms, we should have had the obtuse Tudor arch with its Perpendicular tracery, and our abbeys would have been no grander than most of our parish churches. A ruined Perpendicular building rarely looks well, even if we grant it to look so when entire. The fact is, the styles seem admirably adapted to the offices which they had respectively to fulfil. The simple, almost ideal symmetry of the Early English, accords entirely with the simple devotedness of the Crusader, who forsook his home to fight for the Holy Sepulchre, who seems a character severed from modern sympathy, without the ordinary desires and employments of men such as now are. The Perpendicular seems a more domesticated, a more matter-of-fact style; certainly for use, perhaps for ornament. It accords well with the days of parish churches to be hereafter filled with a sermon-loving population; it is quite in its place in the country mansion, or the larger society of the college.

To this former style belong, of the Yorkshire abbeys, Roche, Rievaulx, and Fountains, Bolton, Whitby, and Kirkstall. It certainly strikes one with surprise that so many glorious edifices could within a few short years have risen within so short a distance of each other. But having accounted for the original endowments, we may easily picture to ourselves a vigorous abbot, aided by earnest coadjutors, employing those bands of masons who probably may have completed in succession, or at least have assisted in raising, each of these splendid edifices. Curiously enough, these laborious and skilful workmen have left traces of themselves,—yet who shall read their writing? I have myself seen on very many of the stones of Roche Abbey, (begun 1145,) and of Mount Grace Priory, the “masons’ marks,” by which each man’s work might be recognised, when he delivered up the tale of his labours to his overlooker.

It would be impossible on this occasion to go through any detailed account of the several monastic ruins: I can only confine myself to general observations. One thing which has struck me in examining these ruins, is the zeal and zest with which the architect entered into his own conceptions of architectural style, and his utter lack of entering into those of his predecessors.

It will be observed that in many cases a later age found it necessary to add to the buildings of an earlier one. Nothing would seem to us more reasonable than that the architect should have made his additions and alterations in the same style as that in which the original edifice was designed. But if we look at the tower of Fountains Abbey, or at that of Bolton, which was in course of erection when the mandate for the dissolution of the abbeys came down from Henry VIII., or, what is still more glaringly incongruous, the Perpendicular work surmounting the truncated transition tower at Kirkstall, and the conical caps of the buttresses transformed into florid pinnacles at the same place,—it will be at once evident that the idea of a former age could not be realized or carried out by the architect of a later one. Similar, and perhaps the example will be more familiar to many, is the case of Ilfley Church. Originally a Norman building, it has received alterations from many subsequent hands: there are remains of Early English in it, and, until lately, a neat little Perpendicular



window was inserted in the circular window of the west end. For myself, I think it a pity that the later window should have been removed, for it illustrated the principle to which I have called attention, and might, I think, have been urged in extenuation of the deeds of churchwardens *circa* A.D. 1750, for it testified to the fact that in reality the churchwardens of that epoch were no worse than their predecessors, since they only altered according to their light, and added stairs, and gangways, and galleries, in accordance with the fashion of the times.

A consideration, however, of the addition of this Perpendicular work to that of earlier styles, would seem to indicate that in art, creation and criticism are rarely found together. Ask Homer on what principles he wrote the *Iliad*, and surely he could not have answered. Ask Longinus to create a like poem, and the prince of critics would have been dumb. Similarly it would seem that the mighty souls of our Early English architects, who might be able to create a Rievaulx, could not, certainly did not, sufficiently enter into the genius of the preceding Norman to make their additions in the like style, nor the school of Wykeham in like manner appreciate the elegant lines and graceful curves of the Early English styles, so as to make their restorations or alterations harmonize congruously with the elder architecture.

This is a point on which I dwell the readier, as it so nearly concerns the hopes of architecture at the present time. The present age is decidedly critical; we are confessedly a restoring age; our imitations are wonderful, they are models to the life. But it is asked, "Can we create the living form, or is it but the lifeless statue after all?" Before the Reformation there was creation, but no criticism; last-century-Gothic had neither creation nor criticism in it; we certainly have the latter,—have we the former? Our fathers had neither,—have we both? In the parish church of Doncaster, the finest church in Yorkshire,—shall I say in England? which the present century has produced, I think we may discover the spirit of creation still inspiring our architects, and realizing itself in the chaste forms of curve and arch, as it did six centuries ago.

In addition to their architectural merits, the abbeys of Yorkshire have enjoyed a general celebrity through the poets who have sung of them. "Egglesstone's grey ruins" and "high Whitby's cloistered pile" obtain a niche in Sir Walter Scott's poems; Fountains has become the type name for an English abbey, from its wonderful beauty and extent; Wordsworth has celebrated the Priory of Bolton both in his "White Doe of Rylstone" and a separate poem, "The Founding of Bolton Priory."

In Sir H. Ellis's Letters, (3rd series, vol. iii. p. 33), is given a letter attributed to Cuthbert Shirebrook, a dignified ecclesiastic, relating partly to the suppression of the abbey of Roche. He says:—

"There is an abbey, hard by me, called the Roche Abbey, a house of White Monks; a very fair builded house, all of freestone; and every house vaulted with freestone, and covered with lead, (as the abbeys was in England, as well as the churches be). At the breaking up whereof an uncle of mine was present, being well acquainted with certain of the monks there; and when they were put forth of the house, one of the monks, his friend, told him that every one of the convent had given to him his cell, wherein he lied; wherein was not anything of price, but his bed and apparel, which was but simple and of small price; which monk willed my uncle to buy something of him; who said, I see nothing that is worth money to my use. No, said he; give me ij<sup>d</sup>. for my cell door, which was never made with v<sup>d</sup>. No, said my uncle, I know not what to do with it. (For he was a young man, unmarried, and then neither stood need of houses nor doors.) But such persons as afterwards bought their corn and hay, or such like, found all the

doors either open, or the locks and shackles plucked away, or the door itself taken away, went in and took what they found, filched it away.

"Some took the Service Books that lied in the church, and laid them upon their waine coppes to peice the same; some took windows of the Hayleith, and hid them in their hay: and likewise they did of many other things; for some pulled forth the iron hooks out of the walls that bought none, when the yeomen and gentlemen of the country had bought the timber of the church. For the church was the first thing that was put to the spoil; and then the abbot's lodging, dortor, and frater, with the cloister and all the buildings thereabout, within the abbey walls; for nothing was spared but the ox-houses and swinecoates, and such other houses of office that stood without the walls, which had more favour showed them than the very church itself; which was done by the advice of Cromwell, as Fox reporteth in his *Book of Acts and Monuments*. It would have pitied any heart to see what tearing up of the lead there was, and plucking ap of boards, and throwing down of the sparres; and when the lead was torn off and cast down into the church, and the tombs in the church all broken (for in most abbeyes were divers noble men and women, yea, and in some abbeyes kings, whose tombs were regarded no more than the tombs of all other inferior persons; for to what end should they stand, when the church over them was not spared for their cause), and all things of price either spoiled, carped away, or defaced to the uttermost.

"The persons that cast the lead into foddors, plucked up all the seats in the choir, wherein the monks sat when they said service, which were like to the seats in minsters, and burned them, and melted the lead therewithall; although there was wood plenty within a flight shot of them, for the abbey stood among the woods and the rocks of stone; in which rocks was pewter vessels found that was conveyed away and there hid: so that it seemeth that every person lent himself to filch and spoil what he could; yea, even such person were content to spoil them that seemed not two days before to allow their religion, and do great worship and reverence to their mattins, masses, and other service, and all other their doings; which is a strange thing to say, that they could this day think it to be the House of God, and the next day the House of the Devil; or else they would not have been so ready to have spoiled it.

"For the better proof of this my saying, I demanded of my father, thirty years after the suppression, which had bought part of the timber of the church, and all the timber in the steeple, with the bell-frame, with others his partners therein, (in the which steeple hung viij., yea, ix. bells whereof the least but one could not be bought at this day for xx<sup>l</sup>., which bells I did see hang there myself more than a year after the suppression,) whether he thought well of the Religious persons and of the Religion then used? And he told me, Yea; for, said he, I did see no cause to the contrary. Well, said I, then how came it to pass you was so ready to destroy and spoil the thing that you thought well of? What should I do? said he. Might I not as well as others have some profit of the spoil of the abbey? for I did see all would away; and therefore I did as others did.

"Thus you may see that as well they that thought well of the religion then used, as they which thought otherwise, could agree well enough, and too well, to spoil them. Such a devil is covetousness and mammon! and such is the providence of God to punish sinners, in making themselves instruments to punish themselves, and all their posterity from generation to generation! For no doubt there hath been millions of millions that have repented the thing since; but all too late. And thus much upon my own knowledge touching the fall of the said Roche Abbey."

Such was the suppression of an abbey: and though

" . . . the gentle work begun  
By nature, softening and concealing,  
And busy with a hand of healing<sup>b</sup>,"

has now brought the ruin to its present state of loveliness, we can well conceive the exasperation which worked up the galled feelings of a county, suddenly robbed of so many, such beautiful, and such hospitable monasteries, into that rising known in history as "*The Pilgrimage of Grace*."

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<sup>b</sup> Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, canto i.

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF IRELAND<sup>a</sup>.

WE have frequently had occasion to speak in terms of due commendation of the collection of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland<sup>b</sup>," which is now being produced under the care of the Master of the Rolls, and which, if carried on with judgment, and in the same spirit in which it has been commenced, will assuredly afford the means to subsequent writers of giving a new aspect to many parts of our history. The Master evidently considers it a part of the duty that he has undertaken to see that the books produced are furnished with the necessary apparatus of tables of contents, indexes, &c., so that the information brought before the world may be readily available. This regard for practical usefulness presents a gratifying contrast to the indifference displayed but a very few years since, when a voluminous compilation on which a large sum of public money had been expended was cast before the public, under the auspices of the Treasury, in a form that no more resembles a book properly so called, than the stock of a builder's yard resembles a house—in each case there is the material, and that is all.

The work to which we allude, which is known (where known at all) by the name of *Libri Hiberniæ*, has, in consequence of the injudicious parsimony of the Treasury, been not published, but dropped still-born from the press, and has never yet attracted the attention that its intrinsic worth deserves. Though with many blemishes and imperfections that no amount of friendly editorship could entirely remove, it is a storehouse of information on most Irish subjects, and incidentally on many English ones also, that will well repay examination, but from its strange system of non-arrangement (the lists of appointments, &c., are usually in two series, of which the earliest in date is placed last!) and the want of indexes or even tables of contents, it is practically inconsultable. We will endeavour to lay open its stores for the historical student, so far as furnishing a summary of the contents of each of the seven Parts into which the book is divided, with the citation here and there of a few of its more remarkable passages, which will testify its value; but the public must look to the liberal appreciation of the work by the present head of the Record Service for the complete Indexes of Matters, and Persons, and Places, which are essential to ready reference, and we trust that they will not be allowed to look in vain.

To shew the necessity for some better key to the work than what the Treasury has yet thought fit to supply, it will be sufficient to quote a passage in which Mr. Lascelles, its compiler, proposes to guide his readers where to find the various particulars that he has collected regarding the office of Chief Governor. He says, at p. 58 of Part III. :—

<sup>a</sup> "*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, ab An. 1152 usque ad 1827*; or, The Establishments of Ireland, from the Nineteenth of King Stephen to the Seventh of George IV., during a Period of Six hundred and seventy-five Years. Being the Report of Rowley Lascelles, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Extracted from the Records and other Authorities, by Special Command, pursuant to an Address, An. 1810, of The Commons of the United Kingdom. Ordered to be printed MDCCLXXIV. 2 vols., folio." (Public Record Office, 1852.)

<sup>b</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. cciv. pp. 257—269; vol. ccv. p. 457.

"For the succession of appointments of Chief Governors from the time of Henry II. to the end of Edward the Second's reign, when Lodge's Lists commence, and thence downward to the reign of Richard the Third, see the commencement of this Part [III.], from page 1 to 8, as taken from the Catalogue of the Patent Rolls at the Tower. For the same period to the beginning of the late reign, see p. 9, *et seq.*, the subsequent Catalogue taken from those of the Museum and Lambeth MSS., &c., and Records at the Rolls Chapel. For the history of the Chief Governors, see *passim*, Part I. in the *Res Gestæ Anglorum in Hibernia*. And for some account of the origin and nature of the office itself, as well as of the other great offices of state, see the Introduction to this work, prefixed to the historical part. Lastly, for the law on the subject, whether by statute or the adjudged cases, see Part VI. and Conclusion. Part IV. contains a variety of precedents of the Patent itself; and Part VII. many interesting entries relative to this same office; for the particulars of which, as well as of the rest throughout the work, see Index."

Now a search is here recommended for matters that are not to be found, as neither "Conclusion" nor "Index" is given, if they were ever compiled; and the reader who wishes to trace the six centuries and a-half of Chief Governors, will have to look to the five following places for the purpose.

Part III. pp. 1—8, and 30—44, will supply, if he should have time and patience to hunt them up among a mass of other matters, references to the rolls on which the appointments of Chief Governors appear, from the time of John to that of Richard III. inclusive, but the names and dates will be more readily found, from 1173 to 1334, in a table facing p. 52 z, Part III. Then he must turn to Part II., where he will find in pp. 197—201, the Governors from 1334 to 1534; at pp. 1—13 of the same Part, the Governors from 1540 to 1772; and finally at Part III., pp. 53—58, he will have the Governors from 1761 to 1821; immediately following which is the very lucid explanation that we have just quoted; and which is repeated a few pages farther on, at the end of the list of Lord Chancellors.

In its present state the book forms two ample volumes of 831 and 908 folio pages respectively, and it is prefaced by some "Observations" bearing the signature of Mr. F. S. Thomas, the late Secretary to the Public Record Service, professing to explain its "origin," and "the cause of its being published in its present imperfect state," and has likewise an "Analysis," apparently from the same pen, which, however intended, has only the effect of exhibiting the work as a mere mass of confusion, and certainly can in no manner recommend it to the notice of the historical student, or the statesman, or the philosopher, classes to which the compiler avowedly addresses himself. Without inquiring into the doubtless good, but not very apparent reasons for this, we may summarize the official account of the "origin of the work."

From this it appears that the intention of the Irish Record Commissioners, with whom the volumes originated, was to have "a simple matter-of-fact book of reference" compiled from the MS. collections of Mr. Lodge, (formerly Deputy Keeper of the Records, and Keeper of the Records in the Bermingham Tower,) which had been purchased by the Government. After some preliminary negotiation for this purpose with Mr. B. T. Duhigg, which came to nothing, Mr. Lascelles (a member of the English bar, and of a good Oxfordshire family) was appointed a sub-commissioner, in 1813, and was directed to carry the plan into execution, "confining himself to the documents referred to in Lodge's original work, without illustration."

These conditions Mr. Lascelles manifestly disregarded, and, perhaps in consequence, "some disagreement" arose between him and the commissioners. He returned to England in 1820, and in 1822 came to an arrange-

ment with the Government to carry on his task independently of the commission, which he did, receiving an allowance of £500 per annum until the end of 1830; in the beginning of that year, however, the printing, if not the compilation of the work was suspended, in consequence of "certain representations," by order of the Irish Secretary. After a time, what had been done was referred to the judgment of the English Record Commissioners, and as they, in the year 1832, reported unfavourably of the work on the grounds of "incompleteness, imperfections, and improper introduction of irrelevant matter," it was at length condemned to a twenty years' oblivion. Still there was a vitality about the book; it was seen by some who could appreciate the raw material of history, it was "found useful by many persons," and "many applications were made for copies." So at last, as great expense had been already incurred, it was determined to let it see the light of day, without costing a shilling more, but the tardy concession to its real value was neutralized by the heavy price of £5 5s. (since reduced to £2 2s.) and the damaging Analysis.

With these disadvantages, it is no wonder that the work is little known. Yet, if looked into, there will be found in the ponderous *Libri Hiberniæ* much of both interest and value. We have in them, for instance, a vast variety of original documents never before brought together, printed *in extenso*, and the substance of thousands of others given with professional exactness; beside references to MS. or printed matter relating to Ireland, from every quarter<sup>c</sup>. Here are Saxon charters, papal bulls, kings' letters, statutes and state papers, from the earliest to the most recent dates, furnishing details of every conceivable kind, from the "professions" of the Ostman bishops of obedience to the see of Canterbury to episcopal claims for compensation for the loss of pocket boroughs by the Union—lists of the titled classes, and also of the hierarchy, from the earliest period almost to the present reign, with note and comment, the evident result of much curious reading—lists also (in many cases with biographical notices) of every grade of public functionary, from the Lord Lieutenant or archbishop to the porter of Dublin Castle—summaries of statutes, hundreds in number, and many exceedingly curious—in short, materials for judging of the state of Irish society for several centuries. When we say, as in truth we must, that all this is enlivened by many shrewd running comments on men and events, much of amusing anecdote, and quite enough of political partisanship, we shall not despair of convincing the mere reader for amusement that something to interest even him may be found here, particularly among the "irrelevant matter" which incurred the condemnation of the now extinct Record Commission.

Of the seven Parts of which the work consists, Parts I. to IV. form Vol. I., and are in a general way to be described as devoted to lists of the titled classes and the secular office-bearers of Ireland; they are preceded by an Historical Introduction and illustrated by a profusion of original documents. Vol. II. consists of three Parts. Part V. gives us the Church Establishment of Ireland; Parts VI. and VII. may be considered as

<sup>c</sup> A writer in our pages, signing himself "F.," dealt somewhat hardly with the work in a notice of Mr. Lodge's MSS., which will be found in GENT. MAG. for September, 1854 (vol. xlii. pp. 263—268), condemning especially the extracts from Prynn, Usher, and Rymer, and the summaries of the parliamentary papers, but to our mind the convenience of having such things brought together in one work is a fair justification of the compiler's proceeding; though some few of his readers may have all the works referred to in their libraries, the greater number have not.

supplementary to the preceding five, being composed of summaries of Irish statutes, and extracts from the Lords' and Commons' Journals and the Sessional Papers; the whole extending from the year 1310 to 1829. A third supplementary volume was contemplated by Mr. Lascelles, which, according to his own account, would have been of rather a miscellaneous description. But the Treasury demurred to the payment of £500 per annum *ad infinitum*, and the work was at last so peremptorily stopped, that we find in one place (Part I. p. 40) a list of members of Parliament left incomplete, and in another (Part III. p. 44) a subject broken off in the middle of a word: "Reward promised by Proclamation for apprehension of some great criminal, no doubt, but who he was is thus left a secret of State.

We will now endeavour to supply, as amply as our limits will allow, a sketch of the contents of each Part:—

#### PART I. (pp. 295.)

Pages 1 to 3 are styled "Introduction and Plan of this Report." This commences with stating that there is "in all the public offices a most inconvenient want of prompt and authentic information relating to Ireland." The remedy for this is—"We must have all Irish State-records brought together and lodged at Westminster;" and "a master-key" to them provided. Such a key Mr. Lascelles flatters himself he has presented; and if used rightly he thinks it will effect a silent revolution in the connexion between the sister countries. Altogether ignoring the Irish Channel (though then not traversed by the electric wire), he considers the Green Island as an integral part of Britain, as much as "Yorkshire or Brentford," and, warmed with his subject, exclaims,—

"Many ulterior changes, and of no small moment, press upon my attention;—but this is not the place, nor am I the organ for their introduction. They are of so much moment, that I dare not so much as whisper them here. They flow as a corollary from the contents of all parts of this work—and may be conjectured or anticipated from the history and dissertation on the great offices in this first part."

The materials for the "master-key" are, however, in one great department, that of Records, lamentably defective; Mr. Lascelles tells us:—

"In the Irish repositories the wonder is that so many records are extant, and in such preservation. It is not that there are so few, but that there are any at all . . . . The patent rolls for the late reign [Geo. III.] amount to more than a fourth of the whole that are extant from Edward I. to George IV. . . . . Of the records at the Privy Council Office the account up to 1711 is soon dispatched. All that were not enrolled in Chancery were burnt by the same fire which consumed, in that year, the Privy Council Office itself. But the principal occasion of the disappearance of the records is not without its consolation; for it affords hope that all which are regretted are not irrecoverably lost." [It is suggested that many remain in private hands; the Cottonian, Harleian, and Lansdowne collections are alluded to.] "But the repositories in Ireland were often at private houses, liable to every kind of casualty, not to mention the death of the record keeper, whose executors became the depositories of records. Thus many of them have been dispersed. A recognizance roll of the reign of Elizabeth was bought in my time at a grocer's or other tradesman's stall. At Waterford there was an ancient treasury of public records, of statutes sent from England, and exemplifications of state papers. Of these, on one occasion when there was a distress for rent, the records were tossed out of one of the windows into the street. In the provincial wars of that country many a *feu de joie* has been made of them. Even at the Union, all the records of parliament in Dublin were removed from the old Parliament House to a private building in a manner very ill adapted for their preservation, being bundled away in carts, &c. Nicholson mentions, that before the time when our Addison be-

came keeper of the Bermingham Tower records, many of these had been miserably neglected<sup>4</sup> and embezzled."

In pp. 5—157 we have "Supplement to the History of England; or, *Res Gestæ Anglorum in Hibernia ab anno 1150 usque ad 1800*," intended—

"as a guide, regulator, and expositor, to explain the occasions, circumstances, and characters of things and persons; as well as to marshal the documents: whether those given full and at large, or those compressed into catalogues. So that enough will be found in this book, without going further, to gratify the most minute or excursive curiosity; but if it has a desire still for more, a reference is here given to the place or repository where the rest may be found."

Whether this Supplement will fully answer the high purposes here ascribed to it may be doubted, but still it cannot be denied the merit of being a readable *resumé* of Irish history, which brings forward many little known facts, though, as we have before said, in a strong spirit of partisanship. To attempt to summarize it would be useless; we prefer instead to cite two or three passages which we consider favourable specimens of its author's style.

The Reformation and Henry VIII. are thus spoken of:—

"We are now come to the event of the Reformation, which, singularly as it may sound to some ears, is not to be cited as forming any leading era among our transactions in Ireland. It may be said scarcely to have taken place at all beyond the limit of the parchment on which the statutes enacting it were enrolled. It is a very remarkable fact, that ever since a separate constitution and right of deliberation were given to Ireland, English institutions have there ever been in a minority. Never was this so clearly manifested as in the division, if it may be so called, on the subject of religion. Nay, it did not come to a division: the Protestant reformation, that is, the national religion of England, was at that time a mere idle sound. Allen, the archbishop of Dublin, an Englishman, stood on this occasion unsupported and alone. After him, that is, after his murder, George Brown, also an Englishman, had been appointed archbishop of Dublin by Cromwell, the vicar-general of England; and he was commissioned to confer with the clergy and nobility as to the general acknowledgment of the King's supremacy. But the task was found too nice for the impetuosity of King Henry's temper: coupled with that fastidious contempt which the English cabinet, and the King also, entertained for Irish business, to be carried so easily, and as a matter of course. It would be easy to demonstrate that this very carelessness, founded on the inveterate policy of governing Ireland on the principle of a colony, a distinct province or separate kingdom, with separate establishments of its own, did alone cause the total failure of the Reformation in Ireland."

"... Henry had made the Reformation a mere family quarrel. Even in England he had done fatal and lasting prejudice to the cause of reformation by his tyrannical temper. But in Ireland he made it a national one, arraying the English against the Irish. While the preceding circumstances of the connexion between the two parts of our population had disposed the Irish to be averse to any thing whatsoever coming from England."—(pp. 34, 35.)

Mr. Lascelles' opinion of historians in general is not flattering. With so vehement a Protestant Dr. Lingard of course fares but badly; David

<sup>4</sup> They have probably been "neglected" since his time, to judge from a statement made before the Irish Municipal Corporation Commissioners, and printed in their Report. A corporation in the south of Ireland, conscious of gross misappropriation of its funds, procured a Chancery suit to be filed against itself, in consequence of which all its charters were, by order of the court, transferred to the Bermingham Tower, as papers in the cause. They were placed in a room *without a roof*, and, as was expected, when the case came on for hearing, were too much decayed to be produced; the corporation's own account of their contents was received, and their corrupt proceedings gained a legal sanction.

Hume is assailed both with and without occasion\*; and of Dr. Leland, whose History has usually borne a fair name, he says:—

“The historian Leland seems to have supposed, with Dr. Johnson, that ‘a narrative of facts and events in a dignified manner’ constituted that kind of writing called history. We may, however, observe, as to ‘a dignified manner,’ that whoever has to write the affairs of a great independent people, or of anything that deserves the name of such, (which I am sure Scotland or Ireland never yet did,) his style, if natural, will, of itself, rise to the importance of his subject-matter; and that, in spite of himself. And if, without any subject-matter of importance, he attempt to write a narrative ‘with dignity,’ he will only write like a fool. Leland, in his notes, writes sensibly enough; for there he lays aside his affected personage of an historian.”—(p. 48.)

Probably Mr. Lascelles was no orator; at least he speaks contemptuously enough of one who must be allowed to have been no mean proficient in the art:—

“Among the champions whom the late discomfited oligarchy of Ireland had brought into parliament, was Henry Grattan. Great emergencies are accompanied ever by great opportunities, and call forth to action and notice extraordinary men. The Irish orator seems to have formed his terse and epigrammatic style on the model of Gibbon and Chatham; but originally on that of Tacitus, if not rather Velleius Paterculus; and to have learned his politics from Molyneux and Locke, but from Swift still more than either; with a strong infusion, however, of the vernacular manner of his countrymen. All these together, aided by the instruction of the Dublin University, had not in the least blunted the energy, keenness, and vehemence inherent in his individual genius or nature. Strangers and posterity may imagine this extraordinary man from the description of Virgil’s sibyl, without her youth, or beauty, or sex; or from the weird sister in Macbeth, not altogether toothless, but single-fanged; his eyes deeply sunk in his head, with aquiline nose, and long and prominent chin, small in stature, limping in his gait, with a form bent almost double whenever he spoke,—reminding us at once of the Spartan Tyrtæus by his inspiration, and, strange to say, by his look, of Homer’s Thersites; were it not that the Irish orator was famed for understanding, as well as political and personal courage, which yielded to none. Advancing towards his audience with noiseless step, with oracular voice, uttered in hollow whispers, or under-tones, in solemn emphasis, and measured pauses, accompanied by mystic gesticulations, and a smile of scorn and ruthless denunciation, there distilled from his lips the sarcasms of a whole country’s indignation, which had been smothered or dissembled throughout ages of wrong, and was now just recovering expression, and a tongue. Still the history of the last century would have been the same if he had never existed; he neither originated, nor accelerated, nor retarded, one step of the progress of things. So idle a thing in the public affairs of the world is the mere talent to speak or to write, insulated on its own basis, without real power. The possessor of it is the architect or the destroyer of his own fortune only. We admire the energetic sayings of Sparta and Rome, but then it is as boys, not aware that it was real strength and known power, (facts, not sounds merely,) which rendered them energetic, and thus truly great. The Scythian ambassadors, in their symbolic harangue to the King of Persia, if this had not denoted realities, would only have been derided. Words divided apart from things, from truth and facts, are heard by veterans in business, as Cromwell did the paper bullets of Harrington whistling by his ears. Whenever the day comes that Ireland shall so regard the orations and pamphlets of Grattan and his cotemporaries, we may then, and not before, for the first time, safely affirm, that Ireland is emancipated.”—(p. 121.)

As a wind-up of the Supplement we find, at pp. 159 to 175, a section entitled “National Characteristics of the Irish<sup>f</sup>, as men, as statesmen,

\* One sample of this will suffice:—“We may correct here one of David Hume’s errors: it is an endless labour to correct them all; the shorter way would be to write his History again.”—(p. 50)

<sup>f</sup> The term “Irish,” Mr. Lascelles explains, is to be understood in a very limited sense:—“The sense in which this expression is commonly written should be understood of Munster and Connaught only, with certain parts interspersed (*sparsim*) here and there in Leinster and Ulster . . . and even there certain ranks only,—the labouring people, farmers, and resident gentry.”



writers, orators, &c." which includes a "gallery of portraits" of distinguished Irishmen, mainly drawn from Mr. Hardy's "Life of Lord Charlemont," but enlivened by some smart passages from Moore's "Captain Rock," cited only to be condemned, and an odd parallel, of Mr. Lascelles' own, between the West India planter and the *mere* Irish gentleman.

#### THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND. (pp. 1—80.)

This is avowedly taken from Lodge and Archdall's *Peerages*, supplemented by numerous entries from the Lords' Journals and "Concurrent Lists" from Beatson, intended "to be verified lower down by collation with the Rolls of Chancery in Ireland," an intention never accomplished. The various lists extend from 1172 to 1827, and comprise extinct as well as existing peerages.

In p. 1 we have the extraordinary patent conferring on Robert de Vere, not only the title of Duke of Ireland, but the very land and dominion itself; and in p. 2 his hardly less remarkable patent, creating him Marquis of Dublin, and by virtue of this new dignity, placing him above his fellow earls, who, we know, bore the "pitchforking" rather uneasily; but there was consolation in store for them—their quondam associate was soon after attainted, and died in exile.

We leap over two centuries and a-half, and find, in p. 3, the patent for a marquisate to a very different kind of person, James, Earl of Ormond, thus honoured by Charles I., and afterwards raised to a dukedom, though still but poorly rewarded for his fidelity, maintained under all circumstances to the House of Stuart:—

"True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shined upon."

The rise of Boyle, the "great Earl of Cork," is fully detailed (p. 5), as is that of Sir William Petty (p. 13), and of John Bligh, the ancestor of the Earl of Darnley (p. 11), and other adventurers and settlers in the seventeenth century. But the curious matter collected regarding so many eminent persons as here pass in review can only be duly appreciated by inspection of the work itself; to help which we subjoin a list of a few of the names particularly mentioned:—

	PAGE		PAGE
Antrim, Earl of . . . . .	6	Kildare, Marquis and Earls of . . . . .	2, 4
Athlone, Ginkell, Earl of . . . . .	10	Kinsale, Viscount . . . . .	22
Aylmer, Lord . . . . .	60	Leinster, Duke of . . . . .	2
Barnewall, Viscount . . . . .	25	Lumley, Viscount . . . . .	23
Beesborough, Earl of . . . . .	12	Magenneisse, Viscount . . . . .	21
Burke, Viscount . . . . .	22	Massey, Lord . . . . .	69
Burke, Lady Honora . . . . .	5	Molesworth, Viscount . . . . .	27
Claneboy, Viscount . . . . .	21	Montgomery, Viscount . . . . .	21
Colley, Sir Henry . . . . .	14	Montmorency, Viscount Frankfort de . . . . .	70
Cork, Earl of . . . . .	5	Mountrath, Earl of . . . . .	9
Darnley, Earl of . . . . .	11	Netterville, Viscount . . . . .	20
Desmond, Earl of . . . . .	4	Ormond, Earl of . . . . .	2
Desmond, Eleanor, Countess of . . . . .	11	Petty, Sir William . . . . .	13
Egmont, Earl of . . . . .	11	Santry, Lord . . . . .	7
Fingall, Earl of . . . . .	66	Strangford, Viscount . . . . .	62, 63
Fortescue, Sir Faithful . . . . .	18	Sunderlin, Lord . . . . .	47
Grimston, Viscount . . . . .	28	Thomond, Earl of . . . . .	8
Hamilton, Viscount . . . . .	32	Tyrone, Earl of . . . . .	12
How, Viscount . . . . .	27	Westmeath, Earl of . . . . .	6
Inchiquin, Lord . . . . .	7		

LODGE'S PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER. (pp. 1—40.)

This portion of the work, which is paged separately from the rest of Part I., gives the names, as far as preserved, of all the members who sat in the Irish House of Commons, from 1559 to 1769; there are, however, many gaps in the earlier parts. It also contains abstracts of the charters of the boroughs, and some curious particulars regarding them from other records. We find, in the earlier part, strong evidence of the disturbed state of the country. Many members are noted as expelled as rebels; one (Alexander Jephson, of Trim) was executed as a traitor in 1663, Robert Saunderson (Cavan) was excluded for refusing to sign the Association in 1696, and John Leigh (Drogheda), in 1717, for "disaffection to the House of Hanover." Others are set down as "expelled for non-attendance," some are removed as having been "long absent without leave," and some appear superseded at their own request, having "special occasions to be in England." The document is manifestly incomplete, though not so noted in the preliminary Observations, as it ends with the M.P. for Dungarvan in 1721, leaving the representatives of the remaining boroughs in Waterford, and of all those of Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow, unrecorded.

The counties are alphabetically arranged, but an index is necessary for ready reference to the boroughs.

PART II. LODGE'S PATENTEE OFFICERS. (pp. 228.)

This part is divided into two portions, but, strangely enough, the second commences 200 years earlier than the first, so that the "patentees" from Henry VIII. to George III. precede their fellows of the days of the Plantagenets. The nature of both portions is explained by the following note prefixed to p. 1:—

"These volumes contain Abstracts of the Appointments of all Patentee Officers in Ireland—of the Names—Succession (i.e., in whose Place, or on what Occasion the Person was appointed)—Date of the King's Letter or Privy Seal for their Appointment—Date of the Patent—The Term for which the Office was granted—The Fee or Salary annexed to the Office—The Roll or Authority quoted for the Appointment."

Of the various functionaries treated of here we may remark that the Chief Governors (including Lords Lieutenant, Lords Deputy and Lords Justices) will be found at pp. 1—13 and 193—201; the Lords Chancellors and Lords Keepers, the Masters of the Rolls, and various officers of the Chancery, at pp. 13—30 and 201—205; the Judges and their subordinates at pp. 30—41 and 206—209; the Exchequer department at pp. 41—69 and 209—218. Military officers appear at pp. 99—115 and 220—221; and Constables of castles, at pp. 115—130 and 222—227, the entries regarding which are many of them very curious; as is also the case with the Customers and other revenue officials, occurring at pp. 146—167 and 227—228.

Beginning, as in duty bound, with the Chief Governors, we may cite an instance to shew how little that high dignity was coveted in the fourteenth century.

At p. 194 we learn that Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, for three years, with a grant of 20,000 marks for himself, his men-at-arms, and archers, "without rendering any account to the king for the same." This was early in 1380, but the Earl died at the end of the following year at Cork, his armed force prepared to go home, and the land was left "without justice or governor," and in danger of utter

destruction from "Irish enemies and rebels then in open war." In this emergency a special assembly was summoned of nobles, bishops, knights, and citizens of Cork, which met in St. Peter's church, in Cork, on January 9, 1382, to elect a lord deputy, but no one could be found to take office. The chancellor, the treasurer, the chief justice, and others of the king's council, urgently required the Earls of Ormond and Desmond to consult between themselves as to which should take the office—both, however, declined it. Then it was suggested that Sir Thomas de Mortimer, the brother of the deceased, should be desired to take the post, but on inquiry it was found that he required a larger sum for the support of his retinue than the Treasury could afford. Next an appeal was made to the various bishops and nobles who had assembled, to induce them to provide the necessary sum, "either for a year, or for a part of a year;" this proposition was by no means relished, and the parties demanded a day's delay before they gave their answer. On the morrow they "declared their minds," not to pay for a year, or a part of a year, and said the sum required must be raised on the whole land, which could not be done without a formal parliament; but "as the delay might be very dangerous," it was resolved to choose a lord justice at once. Then ensued a curious scene, which is best told in Mr. Lascelles' *résumé* of the Patent Roll, 5 Richard II., part 1:—

"Whereupon the Chancellor [John Cotton, Dean of St. Patrick's], Treasurer, and others of the King's council instantly asking and requiring the Earls of Ormond and Dessemond, that one of them would take upon him the said office of Justice, and they excusing themselves again for the reasons before given, the Council, with the peers and commons, straightway required the Bishop of Ossory, treasurer, to accept the office; but he excusing himself on account of bodily infirmities which as he alleged frequently affected him, and otherwise, required the Chancellor to take the office upon himself, who many ways excusing himself by reason of the insufficiency of his state, inability of person, and otherwise, and the Chancellor and Treasurer debating the matter a long time, others of the Council at last advised, that he whom the prelates, peers, and commons should nominate and elect should be held, or accounted and obliged to be, Justice of Ireland; who acquiescing rather in the Treasurer's excuse than in the Chancellor's, nominated and unanimously elected the Chancellor to be Lord Justice, who consented to his nomination and election upon the following conditions and protestations, viz., that the Earl of Ormond and Earl of Dessemond especially, the prelates and other peers, and commons there present, would faithfully promise to assist him in the conduct and government of the kingdom against all English rebels and Irish enemies whatever, to the utmost of their power, and faithfully give him their advice, and that in the next parliament or great council to be summoned he might be at liberty to quit the office, and that in the meantime the Treasurer should endeavour to prevail with the said Sir Thomas de Mortimer and the said retinue to remain in Ireland until the meeting of the said parliament or council, that then it might be more fully ordained and provided for their longer stay; under which conditions and protestations admitted, and promise aforesaid, solemnly made by all present, the said John Cotton, Chancellor, was sworn in the usual manner faithfully to execute the said office of Lord Justice."

The poor Chancellor, however, died three days after he had thus had greatness thrust upon him<sup>s</sup>; and the council then chose the young Earl of March, but as he was a minor (he was not sworn into office till thirteen years after), Sir Thomas now obtained the post of lord deputy, apparently on his own terms, for his patent secures him a fee of 200 marks "over and above his expenses about himself, his men, and horses," and he was beside appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

<sup>s</sup> This course seems to have been not unusual in Ireland, for we have (p. 194) the petition of William de Taney, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, begging repayment of the expenses incurred by him during the year and a-half that he held the Lord Justiceship, because divers prelates and peers refused to take the government upon them.

Among the chancellors we meet with several of the Hospitallers; as Roger Outlawe, in 1321; John l'Archer, in 1343; John Frowyk, in 1357; William Tany, in 1374; William Fitz-Thomas, in 1421 and 1426. Treasurers, judges, and barons and clerks of the Exchequer, are also seen to be very frequently ecclesiastics, but all these high officers seem to have had but a sorry time of it. Six men-at-arms and twelve archers on horseback appear to have been the usual retinue "for the safety of the chancellor and the great seal;" but they often retained more at their own expense; the other officers did the same, and the judges were agreeably employed in vacation time in treating with "divers enemies and rebels," payment for which it seems came in very slowly, as one chief justice (Stephen Bray) had an arrear of £280 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. due to him at his death. John Brettan, a baron of the Exchequer, represents his immense charges in serving the Crown at his own expense, his going "as far as the town of Cathirlagh (Carlow)" in time of war, "when other barons dared not go there," and the burning of his house and destruction of his goods, for which he has a grant of 100s. Another, a clerk of Chancery, sets forth that he had been captured by O'Conghir, the King's Irish enemy, and obliged to pay the incredible sum of "£10 in silver" for his ransom, "to his utter ruin, without the King's aid;" he is relieved with a grant of four marks, more than half of which was in arrear four years afterwards. This no doubt arose from the poverty of the Exchequer, a ludicrous proof of which occurs in another place, where in relation to John Coryngham, "Keeper of the King's Palace within the Castle of Dublin," we read,—

"Upon consideration had 16th Dec. 1427, by Sir John de Grey, L. L., and council, that the hall of the Castle of Dublin, and the windows thereof, were ruinous and stood in need of great repair, and that there was in the Treasury a certain ancient cancelled silver seal, of which the King had no profit at present, it was agreed that the same should be broken and sold, and the money arising thereby to be delivered to and expended by John Coryngham, in repair of the said hall and windows, for which a warrant issued Jan. 24, 1427-8.—Rot. Cl. 6 Hen. VI. f. R. 5."

Sometimes, however, money was apparently more plentiful, as we find Alexander Balscot, Bishop of Ossory, when lord treasurer for the second time (in 1377), not only getting double fees allowed for the execution of his office, but likewise obtaining a grant of £40 for his extrajudicial labours in treating about "settling the King's peace between Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and Les Burkeyns," and of 20 marks more for his labour in attending a great council. But perhaps the explanation is to be found in the fact of his being himself lord treasurer.

But perhaps the most curious matters are to be found under the heads of "Constables of Castles" and "Customers." Of the first class of officials, we have Thomas O'Casey paid 20 marks for his labour and expense in recovering the castle of Athlone from the "mere Irish," though his name would suggest that he belonged to them himself. So likewise did Denis Dale, who for his services to the English, and his "conformableness in religion (a rare thing in a man of his birth and breeding)," was made the commander of Fort Chichester, "on the confines of Wicklow, Wexford, and Catherlagh," and served James I. as O'Casey had served Richard II. Henry Wale, the chaplain of Carlow Castle, was a man of the sword apparently, as he had a grant of 40s. for preserving the said castle from Irish enemies and English rebels; but one Nicholas Cadwelly, the constable of Newcastle of McKynegan, was less fortunate, for he was assailed by O'Byrn, captain of his sept, grievously wounded, and made prisoner,

and he petitions the council to release an Irish hostage in their custody, as the only means of his own deliverance; and this the council did, "the King being desirous to shew favour to the said Nicholas." Of the Customs also there is much that is curious recorded, but our limits confine us to the notice that several of the royal guard, who accompanied the Earl of Surrey to Ireland in 1520, were provided with places in the customs after a few years' service. Thus we have John Griffith, "one of the King's foot-men of the guard," appointed Searcher at the ports of Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalk, in 1526; Robert Casy, one of the same body, succeeded him ten years after.

One short extract more must conclude our notice of this division of our subject: it might, if it had been known to Shakespeare, have suggested to him the passage in Hamlet on "funeral baked meats," which "furnish the marriage tables." One Roger de Hakenshawe, the deputy escheator of Ireland, was killed in 1374, by the Irish, while in the King's service, and in the maintenance of the peace:—

"After which all his goods and chattels, for certain reasons, being seized by the Crown [rather a poor reward for his services], his widow Joan, by petition to the Lord Justice and Council, set forth that she had nothing thereout either to give him due burial or to support her own life; whereupon, 12th August, 1374, she had a grant of 10 marks out of the said effects to defray his funeral, which were ordered to be paid to Richard Mynot, *her now husband*.—Rot. Claus. 48 Edw. III. f. R. 1. 4. 10."

#### PART III. (pp. 148 and 52.)

This division, headed "Official and Supplementary Lists," is of a most miscellaneous description, but it contains little that calls for remark, and nothing that demands quotation. It consists of (1.) Extracts from the Calendars of Patent Rolls in the Tower, from the 8th of John to the 22nd and 23rd of Edward IV., with, as usual, Addenda (pp. 30-35), going over the same ground; (2.) Extracts from the Catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne, Cottonian, and Lambeth MSS.; (3.) References to the Gascon, Norman, and French Rolls, and other documents cited in Madox's and Jones' "Exchequer," extracts from the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, and from the Index to the Rolls of Parliament; but this last breaks off in the middle of a word, as before noticed, and is succeeded by 20 pages of a curious list of patents and grants from the year 1795 to 1817, where everything is recorded in a business-like chronological order, and where consequently we find peers and bishops and recipients of pensions of very various amounts, mixed up with members of a different class of society, who receive, "as poor men," pardons for murder, felony, highway robbery, burglary, or the administration of unlawful oaths. Next come some Observations on the Power anciently entrusted to the three great Officers of the Crown in Ireland (taken from Harris' edition of Ware), and the whole is wound up by a list of office-bearers of the time of George III., similar to that given for earlier periods in Part II., but with the addition of the *Custodes Rotulorum* and High Sheriffs from 1761 to 1816.

#### PART IV. (pp. 160.)

The compiler states this part to consist of "The Patents of Office, Kings' Letters, &c., and the Oaths of Office;" all which it contains, and a great deal more. Prynne, on the Institutes, is laid under contribution for very many documents, mainly bearing on the question of papal superiority; Usher is taxed for Saxon charters, epistles of Lanfranc, and profes-

sions of Ostman bishops; everything relating to Ireland, in both the new and the old edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, is extracted; the patent rolls from John to Charles II. are quoted at great length, and MSS. are printed which supply some curious particulars of the proceedings of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. These latter documents especially will repay examination, but we have no space for extracts. The part is concluded by a series of excerpts from the Records of the Hanaper Office, Dublin, which give a list of the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace of the time of Charles II., and notices of various commissions issued during the same period, in which we observe some strange entries. We have, Dec. 23, 1662, "a grant unto George Hamilton of forfeitures for ploughing by horses' tails;" July 1, 1680, "Pardon, without fees, by order, to Robert Johnson and others, for killing Alexander Plunket, a Tory;" many grants of leave of absence for limited periods to the Earls of Cork, Anglesey, and others; March 11, 1668, "two vast grants of impropriate tithes;" and Feb. 6, 1666, "Grant to Renn Mezandine, for the setting up of hackney coaches," thus apparently giving the date of the introduction of those vehicles into Ireland.

Another paper will give a summary of the contents of Parts V., VI., and VII., which will be found to present much curious matter.

## HISTORY MADE EASY—THE STUDENT'S HUME<sup>a</sup>.

THERE ONCE WAS a time when History was thought to be correctly defined as "a narration of events and facts delivered with dignity," and consequently the truth of the statements in works professedly historical was regarded as of some importance. That this was a mere idle prejudice is abundantly proved by the favourable reception accorded to the historical romancists of our day; yet we own to some surprise at finding it openly stated in the Preface of a work now before us, that the historian may "use his authorities unfairly," may allow his political principles to "bias the colour of his reasonings [we hardly understand the figure] and the tone of his narrative;" may be "careless," and may entertain a "philosophical indifference" for the "barbarians" about whom he chooses to write; yet all these things are nothing if he possess charm of style; no matter whether what he says be true or false, so long as it is conveyed in well-turned periods.

"The clear narrative and matchless style of Hume," it seems, notwithstanding all these shortcomings, have encouraged some great unknown to attempt to produce "a Student's History of England in a volume of moderate size, free from sectarian and party prejudice," and this he has endeavoured to accomplish by mangling our old friend David Hume in a manner piteous to behold, destroying all the graces of style which he affects so greatly to value, substituting every here and there his own crude fancies for the reasonings of his author, and, instead of correcting his misstate-

<sup>a</sup> "The Student's Hume. A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Revolution in 1688. By David Hume. Abridged. Incorporating the Corrections and Researches of Recent Historians; and Continued down to the Year 1858." (London: John Murray)

ments, actually introducing new errors by his own blundering interpolations and clumsy and unworkmanlike abridgment.

At our first glance over this royal road to History, which professes to give all that is worth knowing about our isle and its various peoples for the modest sum of three half-crowns, we were struck with many passages which jarred strangely with our recollections of what we had formerly read in Hume's gentlemanly quartos, printed ere reading for the million, in the shape of catchpenny low-priced (not cheap) books, was thought of. Not caring to trust to memory alone, we took down the "new edition, corrected," of 1762, published by A. Millar, in six volumes 4to., and following over with real concern the steps of the self-appointed censor, we marked how he had done all in his power, not to render his author more popular or more useful, but to drive him out of the educational world altogether, and to substitute a tasteless patchwork drawn from various sources, many of which he had not had the courtesy to acknowledge.

It has been said, perhaps too harshly, of Hume's History, that to correct all its errors would be a harder task than to write a new work, but such is certainly the case with this Abridgment. Of course we cannot drag our readers along with us as we painfully collate the historian and his editor, and see how they both stray from the path of true history, some acquaintance with which we fancy that we have acquired by "poring over records," and making use of "mere learning," branches of knowledge which our Abridger earnestly, and no doubt truly, repudiates (p. iii). But it is due to them that we exhibit a few examples of the way in which a standard historical work may, like the old "Reading made Easy" of a century ago, be brought down, not to, but below, the level of the meanest capacity, which we think they will agree with us in regarding as an injury to literature in general, and therefore necessarily a hindrance instead of a help to the diffusion of correct taste and sound knowledge.

We have said that the errors of Hume are left untouched, and in proof of this we may mention that we still have Alfred passing his life in "literary indolence" up to the very time of his being called to the throne, though we know that he had commanded armies years before; Edgar extirpates the wolves in the 10th century, though they were strangely found in Yorkshire in the time of Henry VI.; Stigand is imprisoned for life, though we know that he escaped to Scotland; Hereward wins William's regard by his bravery, and is restored to his estate, though the Saxon Chronicle tells that he "went out triumphantly" from the Isle of Ely, and Gaimar adds that he roamed about at liberty until his death; King John "signs" Magna Charta, though it needs but small "poring over records" to shew any one that the nature of the document does not admit of signature, and a little of that despised "knowledge" would have made our Abridger aware of the fact that royal signatures are exceedingly scarce before the time of Richard II.<sup>b</sup>; while some previous acquaintance with his subject would have shewn him that the Count de la Marche was not the father of Henry III.'s queen, but the husband of his mother—his stepfather in short, instead of his father-in-law. But when people set up for teachers who have never been learners, we need not be surprised that their performance is often not quite satisfactory. We might multiply these in-

<sup>b</sup> Of course we are aware of the signature of William I. to a charter to Ilbert de Laci, first published in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. iv. 249), but the signing was superseded by sealing, and fell into disuse, long before the time of John.

stances, but every one at all versed in history knows well Hume's defects, and with the assurance that very few of these are really remedied, we gladly quit this part of our subject.

A wider field than that of Hume's defects is open to us in the perversions of his meaning, and the new lights thrown on history by the omission of a few words here and the insertion of a few words there, in which consists the editorship of this remarkable volume. Of the so-called original part, the Continuation, we shall speak hereafter.

In p. 5 we have an interpolation which describes Caractacus as "a son of Cynobelin," a mere guess at the best, and not a very happy one, as the Welsh triads inform us that the father of Caractacus was named Bran, and was carried to Rome with him.

In another place (p. 34), after correctly stating that Ina died at Rome, while Hume says he died in England, we are told "the year of his death is unknown." A reference to either of two not very uncommon works, "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," or *Flores Historiarum*, or Matthew of Westminster (which have been translated for the benefit of those who dislike learning), would shew that he died in 728.

We are not ashamed to confess that we are puzzled as to who "Waltheof" (p. 64) can be; is he the same as "Waltheof," who is correctly stated, after Hume (p. 88), to have married Judith? but then there remains the difficulty who Judith is, for while at p. 88 she is William's niece, at p. 85 she is his half-sister. But we were more confounded than by this little genealogical slip to read, at p. 87,—

"Earl Morcar was thrown into prison, and soon after died in confinement."

We fancied that Morcar was one of the captives released by William on his death-bed, and, on referring to Hume, we were glad to find that this error at least was none of his. He wrote :—

"Earl Morcar and Egelwin, the Bishop of Durham, were thrown into prison, and the latter soon after died in confinement."

A trifling difference in fact, but not worthy attention when you thereby save a line or so in your "volume of moderate size."

Soon after we fell in with two passages which bear invaluable testimony to the sound judgment and extensive knowledge of our friend. In a note at p. 90 he describes Domesday-book "according to Ingulphus, a contemporary writer," never having heard apparently that that work is a glaring forgery; and his sound appreciation both of his author and of the architecture of the Norman period is shewn by his parody of the following passage from p. 219, vol. i. of Hume :—

"The monuments which remain of this prince [William II.] in England are the Tower, Westminster-hall, and London-bridge, which he built."

This is improved into—

"He built a new bridge across the Thames at London, surrounded the Tower with a wall, and erected Westminster-hall, which still remains a noble specimen of the architecture of the period."

Has the man never been in London? or is he blind? or cannot he, though talking parrot-like of "noble specimens," distinguish Norman from Perpendicular architecture?

Probably to save room, all notice of Eustace, the son of Stephen, is omitted, though his death was an event of some importance, in averting a civil war; but if the Student be not aware of that fact he will remain in ignorance so far as his new Hume is concerned.



Hume, speaking of the death of Prince Arthur, says:—

“The circumstances were concealed by the actors, and are variously related . . . but the most probable account is as follows: . . .”

This is much more satisfactorily put by the Abridger:—

“The fate of Arthur is involved in obscurity, but there is no reason to doubt the common report, that John . . .”

We ask, with all submission, what obscurity can there be where there is no reason to doubt the common report?

The printer may possibly be to blame (all men, learned or unlearned, throw their laches upon him) for making King John do homage to Pandolf “with all the submissive *rights* which the feudal law required” (p. 139), but we venture to think that he did not supply the passage at p. 141, where we read, with thanks for the information,—

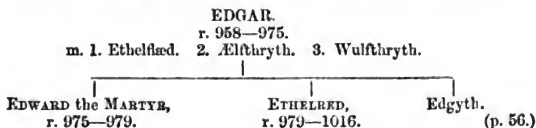
“Maud, the empress, was the first that built a stone bridge in England.”

Printers are seldom entirely illiterate, and so would be likely to know that it was Queen Maud, and not her daughter, who built the first stone bridge in England; at least so say chroniclers more to be trusted than the “contemporary writer Ingulphus.”

Not for lack of material, but to avoid tediousness, we will mention only two more interpolations.

Hume says merely that the (supposed) corpse of Richard II. was exhibited at St. Paul's, and a few pages further on he correctly speaks of Glendower as descended from the ancient princes of Wales. The Abridger says (p. 196) the corpse was “exhibited for *two days* in St. Paul's church (March 12, 1400),” and displays his genealogical knowledge by saying that Glendower (the proper spelling, Glyndwr, is beneath his notice) “pretended” to be so descended (p. 200). He was, however, only the great-grandson of Llewelyn, and thus two generations nearer to him than her present Majesty is to the first king of the House of Brunswick.

Genealogy, however, is not our friend's forte, though thirteen genealogical tables adorn his work, and from his peculiar mode of drawing them up throw some new lights on history. We know of no preceding author who has exhibited the family history of Edgar in exactly this light.



Some remarkable facts appear from this. Without troubling ourselves with the difference of name between Ælfthryth and Elfrida, though that may be puzzling to “the student,” we see that Edgar was a bigamist, that Elfrida was the mother of all his children, and that it was her own son that she murdered. This is “correcting” Hume with a vengeance. In a similar way all the children of Canute are ascribed to Emma (p. 70), as are all those of Edward I. to Margaret of France, and all those of Henry IV. to Joan of Navarre (p. 134); and that this is not a mere typographical disarrangement is evident, for on the latter page the fact is accurately stated as regards the children of John, who, like the other kings named, had a second wife. But what can we expect from a man who tells us (p. 714), in the last of his invaluable tables, that “Frederick, present King of Den-

mark," is the son of Caroline Matilda, the sister of George III., when in reality he is the grandson of her husband's brother, and thus no more descended from her than the Abridger himself from the Father of History.

This misleading of the student is bad enough, but to our thinking it is surpassed by the liberties taken with the sentiments and opinions of the original author. These are, as we have already said, so changed under pretence of correction, that Hume himself would hardly know his own work. He is usually understood to have engaged in it for the express purpose of vindicating the Stuarts, and, as is well-known, he devotes a separate dissertation to the question of the sincerity of Charles I., giving it as his deliberate opinion that he was "candid, sincere, upright; as much almost as any man whom we meet with in history" (vol. v. 461, note); and he says elsewhere of Clarendon that he was "too honest a man to falsify facts," though he may have been mistaken in his estimate of character (vol. vi. 128). These judgments of Hume may be right or they may be wrong, but surely no editor is justified in suppressing all notice of them, and printing instead, "The greatest blemish in his [Charles's] character was a want of sincerity" (p. 438), as if Hume had said so; and making him also appear as the censurer of Clarendon's History, as "a work of great eloquence, but deficient in veracity" (p. 477). It is no justification of these tamperings to say that Mr. Hallam has expressed such sentiments; they are made to appear as proceeding from Hume himself, which is altogether contrary to the fact.

We have said that much of this volume is drawn from sources that are not acknowledged, and, in spite of the Abridger's expressed contempt for works that "lack the power of historical narrative . . . mere *annals*, dry bones devoid of form and flesh and vital motion," we strongly suspect that he is under considerable obligations to a work styled "The Annals of England," though he makes no more than this doubtful and uncomplimentary mention of it. Any one who will compare the elaborate list of "Writers on English History" in the Appendix of the "Annals," will see the apparent source of the lists of "Authorities," given at the end of each book. The same work seems to have supplied very many of the dates introduced, except in the earlier period, where, for some reason best known to himself, the Abridger has chosen to set at nought the well-considered dates given in *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, and consequently is wrong by a year or two from beginning to end. We do not think that the author of the "Annals" will claim the "*two days* (March 12);" but whether he has not been fortunate enough to supply much useful matter for another man to take without acknowledgment, we leave to the judgment of our readers. He is not, however, the only sufferer, as the "Notes and Illustrations" are generally borrowed from unacknowledged sources; but the erudite foot-notes, especially the one that speaks of "Annates" as "a year's annual payment" (p. 269), we would fain hope are honestly the Abridger's own.

The Continuation, or modern part of the work, will not detain us long: indeed, we grudge the space. Neither Lord Macaulay, nor Lord Mahon, nor the editor of the new edition of the "Historic Peerage," will, we should imagine, be flattered in being paraded as having afforded "valuable assistance" (p. vi.) in the compilation of what is so worthless. However, if Hume is to be received, notwithstanding his errors, because of his

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\* "The Annals of England: an Epitome of English History, from Cotemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and other Public Records." (J. H. and J. Parker. 1855-57.)

"clear narrative and matchless style," after every effort has been made to confuse the one and to corrupt the other, there is but small hope for the Abridger; for certainly anything more inaccurate, and meagre, and ridiculous than his matter and manner never taxed the patience of the reader. What shall we say to a man who tells us that the Princess Charlotte died in "*giving birth to a still-born infant*" (p. 706), and treats us to such lucid sentences as this:—

"The whole continent was now in arms against Napoleon. During *his* disastrous retreat from Russia the Emperor Alexander had gathered up *his* forces and hung upon *his* rear; and as *he* approached the west, the Poles, and then the Prussians, rose to join *him*."—(p. 698.)

Will any one kindly tell us who is the *he* of this "clear narrative?" are we to understand that the Poles and the Prussians rose to join Napoleon? was it the Emperor Alexander who made a disastrous retreat and hung upon his own rear? or did Alexander "gather up" the forces of Napoleon? or how else? We have perhaps "pored over records" too long, and do not understand the modern style of writing History.

But perhaps the Abridger regards the Napoleon dynasty as "barbarians," as Hume did the Anglo-Saxons (p. v.), and so considers himself bound to treat their history with "philosophical indifference," which may explain his carelessness about dates, &c., &c., relating to them. How else are we to account for his ascribing the battle of Austerlitz to December 22, instead of 2 (p. 678); for his assertion that in speaking of "the most powerful, most constant, and most generous of his enemies," Napoleon meant to liken the Regent to the petty Thracian prince Admetus, and not to the Great King (p. 704); or for his telling us that Louis Napoleon made himself "Consul" by the *coup d'état*, and that that *coup* occurred on the 2nd of December, 1852 (p. 723). With fear and trembling we venture to hint that he still called himself President, and that he had effected the stroke of policy in question in the year 1851.

The exact knowledge thus displayed of the events of the day is rivalled by the geographical information here and there afforded. We find that our friend does not know one end of the Isle of Sheppey from the other, for he says that James II. was detained at Sheerness, instead of Shellness (p. 544); we hear for the first time of the battle of "Brihenga" (p. 571), possibly a "correction" of the Brihuega of worse informed writers; and the following sentence, more powerful than an earthquake, removes two islands which adjoin Newfoundland into the tropics, an incident of the time of the American war not noticed before, so far as we are aware not even by Humboldt, in the latest volume of his "Cosmos":—

"Five thousand of his [Sir H. Clinton's] troops had been despatched to the West Indies, and effected the conquest of St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon; but, on the other hand, the French took Dominica."—(p. 636.)

With such a magnanimous disregard of a handful of geographical degrees, no wonder that the difference between one part of London and the other is ignored, and we are told that the two men who were shot at the funeral of Queen Caroline met their fate "in the city" (p. 710), instead of at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park. The book, indeed, swarms with errors, which will be obvious to the most casual reader, and we will not lengthen this paper by engaging in the unprofitable task of pointing them out in detail. We gladly close it with the expression of unfeigned surprise and regret, that a house which has brought so many valuable works before the world, should inadvertently have injured both itself and the public, by giving currency to so discreditable a production as "The Student's Hume."

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 25. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the Chair.

MR. FREDERICK D. HARTLAND presented to the Society a copy of a work, lithographed at his own private press, entitled *Taphographia*, containing delineations of the tombs of distinguished persons throughout Europe.

Mr. Richard Stephen Charnock was elected a Fellow.

The Vice-President in the Chair exhibited a massive ring of copper gilt set with blue glass, which he has recently added to his collection of papal rings. At the angles are the symbols of the four Evangelists in relief; on the hoop is inscribed *PAVLVS PA PA SECUNDVS*; on the sides are two shields, one of them charged with three *fleurs-de-lis* surmounted by a crown, the other is the arms of the family of Barbo of Venice, (to which Paul II. belonged,) with the addition of a papal tiara. The ring has been recently purchased for Mr. Morgan at Venice.

MR. AKERMAN, the Secretary, by permission of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, exhibited a remarkably fine collection of Anglo-Saxon relics, obtained by him from the ancient cemetery at Brompton in the autumn of the present year, and read a report on this, his second excavation. Many remains of mortuary urns were discovered on this occasion, and upwards of forty graves were explored. The most remarkable interment was that of a man whose skeleton measured seven feet. A sword lay by the left side, the pommel under the arm-pit, and the left hand resting on the blade. Near the hilt was discovered a large amber bead, the ornament of the sword-knot. The chape of the scabbard is of bronze, ornamented with figures of animals and monsters in gold. On the right side of the head was a small spear, and above the left shoulder a bucket, similar to those sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, but apparently more ornamented than usual. In the grave of a woman were found a number of relics, among which may be mentioned a pair of bronze fibulæ, gilt on the inside, a knife in a silver ornamented sheath, a number of beads, ten Roman silver coins, a spindle-whirl of quartz crystal, an ivory ring resembling an armilla, formed of elephant ivory, and a silver finger ring.

Mr. Akerman remarked that the discovery of many mortuary urns in this cemetery affords very satisfactory proof that an Anglo-Saxon family had settled in this spot at an early period. The number of swords discovered is worthy of special observation. It has been supposed that, as the swords of these people were made of finely-tempered steel, but few of them have been preserved in their graves, but this is at variance with the experience of all who have been engaged in these researches. An attentive study of the laws and institutions of the Anglo-Saxons leads to a different conclusion. The comparative rarity of swords is in reality referable to the fact that it was not the ordinary weapon of a man under the rank of a thane. This is clearly apparent in Canute's Law of Heriots. Of the 750 graves explored by Brian Faussett, in the county of Kent, fifteen only yielded swords. At Little Wilbraham, in

Cambridgeshire, four swords only were obtained from 188 graves. Not one example of this weapon was found in upwards of sixty graves at Harnham, in South Wiltshire, explored by Mr. Akerman four years since. Now at Brighthampton we have four swords (including the one found there twenty years ago) in less than sixty graves. With such evidence we may conclude that a Saxon family settled here, and that in the name of the village we have, though in a corrupt form, that of the Saxon chief or head of such family, Brighthelm, the number of swords indicating the number of males above the rank of *ceorl*.

The occurrence of three spindle-whirls, two of them formed of crystal and the third of glass, are significant proofs of the sex of the occupants of the graves, if other indications were wanting.

In two graves opportunities were afforded for observing the manner in which fibulae of the long form were worn; namely, with the heads downwards. In this way they appear on the dresses represented on consular dyptichs. A large fibula found in the grave of a woman was placed in a similar manner on the right breast.

Two graves are remarkable for the absence of relics, with the exception of an urn of black pottery at the head of each. These are ornamented with characteristic markings, and are of neat workmanship.

A plan of the locality, shewing the situation of the graves, was contributed by Mr. Stephen Stone, whose assistance throughout these excavations was appropriately acknowledged.

The report was followed by the remarks of Professor Quekett on two of the crania, the amber beads, fragments of wood, linen, &c., and also on the hand and sternum of the gigantic chief with the ornamented sword, by which it appeared that his stature must have been not less than seven feet.

On the question being asked as to the destination of these relics, the Secretary replied that they would be added to the collection obtained by him last year<sup>a</sup> and now deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, an announcement which was received with a murmur of dissatisfaction, and an expression of regret that they would not find a place in the British Museum. Mr. Akerman said, that on a former occasion he had offered to the trustees of the British Museum the collection of Anglo-Saxon remains discovered by him at Filkins and at Broughton, at less than the cost of the excavation, but the offer was refused. They were subsequently ceded to Mr. Joseph Mayer, who gladly reimbursed the whole cost<sup>b</sup>.

*Dec. 2.* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. V. H. LABROW exhibited the silver matrix of an oval seal bearing the inscription, —

SIGIL VILELMI DE HEIGAM.

It is said to have been found near Chichester, and to have been set with cornelian stone, on which was engraved a seated figure.

The Rev. ALFRED DECK exhibited, through Mr. W. M. WYLIE, a curious example of lacework interspersed with minute pearls. The subject represented is Herodias delivering the head of John the Baptist to her

<sup>a</sup> Vide *GENT. MAG.*, vol. cciv. p. 65.

<sup>b</sup> This indifference to our national antiquities on the part of the trustees of the British Museum is no new thing to our readers. It will be remembered that Mr. W. M. Wylie offered, as a *free gift*, the whole of his interesting collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered at Fairford if the trustees would purchase the Faussett Collection, and that the offer was refused!!! Well may foreigners exclaim that the British Museum contains everything but what is British!—ED. G. M.

mother, Herod standing by. The figures are in the costume of the early part of the reign of Charles I. The dimensions are  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and there is a loop for suspension.

The Secretary exhibited a flake of flint found on the site of the ancient cemetery at Brighthampton, but of an earlier period than the relics lately discovered there. The edge is neatly serrated.

Mr. TENNANT at the same time exhibited several arrow-heads of flint which he had purchased of a man who assured him that they were dug up in the country, though they were obviously recent fabrications.

Mr. B. WILMER, Local Secretary for Normandy, exhibited, through Mr. Wylie, coloured drawings of objects obtained from the Gallo-Roman cemetery at Barentin, on the line of the Havre Railway, and also of various reliques from Frank graves in Normandy. Among the latter is a very fine hair-pin and a fibula. Mr. Wylie, in his remarks on these various objects, observed that the trident-shaped figures on the fibula appear to be a representation of the retractile weapon of the Goths as noticed in an old Latin poem on the expedition of Attila.

The Secretary then read a translation, by Mr. Wylie, of the Abbé Cochet's "Notes of Excavations at La Madeleine de Bernay," by M. Metayer. These explorations on the site of an ancient leper-house have thrown much light on the sepulchral usages of the middle ages. Besides vases of pottery, there were discovered with the dead, keys, knives, scissors, combs, tweezers, bodkins, &c., and also a number of coins of various periods.

*Dec. 9.* Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the Chair.

The ballot was taken for the following gentlemen, who were severally declared elected Fellows:—

William Henry Black, Esq., Stephen Stone, Esq., Alexander Macmillan, Esq., Richard Nicholson, Esq.

Mr. J. JACKSON HOWARD presented a copy of an Act of Parliament relating to the Militia, dated Jan. 28, 1650.

Mr. CHARLES REED exhibited a variety of objects in lead, consisting of ampullæ, figures of saints, &c. They are said to have been found in the Thames at Woolwich Reach, but are probably from the hands of a forger of relics.

Mr. JOHN WILKINSON exhibited a Mexican sacrificial collar, of jade, said to have been found in the ruins of Palenque; also a Mexican deity from the same locality, and a mask of red stone, carved on the concave surface with grotesque human figures.

Mr. J. H. PARKER exhibited a series of tracings from the ancient wall-paintings in Chalgrove Church, now in the course of restoration.

The Director read notices of his recent exploration of some ancient pits discovered within the limits of the camp on Dunbury-hill, near Nether Wallop, Hants.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER, Hon. F.S.A., laid before the Society proof facsimiles of a number of historical Mexican MSS. on paintings, being part of a work in preparation by M. Aubin and himself, on the Nature and Use of the Systems of Representation of the Aboriginal Nations of Mexico and Central America. Four of the five paintings exhibited by Mr. Squier had belonged to the collection of Boturini, and were supposed to have been lost when the latter was expelled from Mexico in 1740. They were recovered by M. Aubin, and, in connection with others gathered by him during a residence of eighteen years in Mexico, constitute by far the largest and most valuable collection of Mexican MSS. in existence. Mr. Squier explained

that most of those MSS. known in the libraries are mere ritual calendars, and have been preserved for their striking and often fantastic peculiarities and brilliant colours, while the more valuable historical documents have been scattered and lost. The latter, although always very compendious, are nevertheless accurate and reliable, as is demonstrable from the conformity of known dates and the concurrence of known events with those which they record. Some are not chronological; that is to say, give no dates, but only the order and sequence of events. In illustration of this class Mr. Squier called attention to a Chronicle of the Principalities and Kings of Acolhuacan, being a copy in facsimile of one catalogued by Boturini, and described by him in his *Idea de Una Historia General de la America Septentrional*, etc., as follows:—"§ iii. No. 3. MSS. on prepared skin, representing the genealogy of the Chichimeque emperors, from Hotzin to the last king Ixtlilxochitzin, and containing several paragraphs in Nahuatl or Mexican."

Besides the relative positions of the Acolhuacan principalities, it sets forth the journeyings of the Chichimeques, how they lived on wild beasts and serpents, dressing in skins, and how afterwards, by their association with the Tulhuatecas, or Toltecs, who survived the wreck of their empire on the plains of Anahuac, became instructed in agriculture and the useful and ornamental arts. It gives the names, in their order, of the Acolhuacan kings, and their alliances of blood and policy, until the fusion of the principalities in the kingdom of Tezcuco, the succession of the Tezcucan monarchs, &c. But it does not give dates, and in this respect is less valuable than the chronological MSS. As an example of the latter, Mr. Squier exhibited a MS. or painting, 22 feet long, on paper, of the *Maquey*, which also belonged to Boturini, and is described by him, § iii. No. 4. It embraces the synchronous annals, year by year, of the towns or principalities of Tepechpan (the Tepanecas), and Mexico (the Aztecas). It commences with the year 1298, and comes down to the conquest. It is extended, by a ruder and later hand, after the conquest to 1596, thus covering a period of 300 years. It gives in parallel lines the leading events in the history of the Tepanecas and Mexicans, with the dates of their occurrence, down to the fusion of the two and the foundation of the Mexican empire; thence it relates exclusively to the latter. Wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes, the births, marriages, and deaths of kings, treaties, alliances, &c., are represented in their order, and under their respective dates.

Mr. Squier also exhibited a still more extended document, equal to 100 octavo pages, giving the history of the Mexicans year by year, from the departure from Aztlan to the conquest, largely annotated in Mexican, by Mexicans writing immediately after the conquest in their own language, but in the Spanish character. This is one of the historical documents presented to Cortez by the Mexican chroniclers, and bears his endorsement as "*Marques de la Valle Viney*," and the date 1539. It is the fullest and by far the most accurate aboriginal American document now known, with the possible exception of the so-called "Dresden MSS.," which, however, appear to be of a religious rather than historical character. Mr. Squier concluded with a brief exposition of the nature and powers of the Mexican system of representation, and of its application by the early Spanish ecclesiastics in teaching the mysteries of religion; thus sufficiently explaining the analogies and their origin, which some zealous but uncritical writers had discovered between the Mosaic and Mexican records. He distinguished

widely between the system of representation used by the Mexicans, and that used by the more advanced Central American nations, who attained to a nearly perfect hieroglyphical system, essentially phonetic, and to which he believed the languages now spoken by the Indians of that country, of which the Maya might be taken as an example, bears the same relation that the Coptic was found to sustain to the hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Dec. 16. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

William Harley Bailey, Esq., was elected a Fellow.

Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN exhibited an impression from a seal bearing the name and arms of *Jehan Garnon*, found at Amberley, Sussex.

Mr. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a fine bronze spear-head, found in the Thames, near Battersea.

Mr. B. LE VAWDREY, in a letter to the Secretary, communicated an account of the discovery of Roman remains at Kinderton, near Middlewich. This communication was accompanied by a plan of the site, and outlines of fragments of handbricks. In the opinion of Whittaker, Ormerod, and other antiquaries, this locality is the *Condote* of the Itineraries.

Mr. W. F. WAKEMAN contributed, through Mr. J. H. Parker, sketches made to scale of a subterranean structure in the garden of Mr. Napper, at Lough Crew, in the county Meath.

The Director communicated notes on the forgeries of ancient and mediæval works of art, of some of which he exhibited specimens. This notice included the forgeries of primæval implements and weapons, jet seals, Egyptian and classical antiquities, enamels, majolica ware, coins, &c., &c.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 5. Professor Donaldson in the chair.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham communicated an account of the mosaic pavement recently discovered at Dorchester, at the castle, which had apparently been erected on the site of a Roman villa. Two tessellated floors had previously been found in the vicinity, and one of these has been transported to the Dorset County Museum; that lately brought to light has been preserved, through the praiseworthy exertions and good taste of the Governor of the gaol, Mr. Lawrance, under whose care its removal to the chapel in the castle has been successfully achieved. This difficult operation has been carried out, not by detaching the mosaic surface in masses, by aid of the saw, as in the case of the fine pavements at Cirencester, which have thus been removed to the Museum erected by the Earl Bathurst for their reception at that place; the Dorchester pavement has been taken up piecemeal, and the tessellæ relaid singly, with the greatest exactness. There are no figures, but the design presents considerable variety and beauty in its details; a very perfect coloured representation was

exhibited by Mr. Bingham, produced by aid of photography, and the earliest specimen of the peculiar mode of printing in carbon, as brought to perfection by Mr. Pouncy, an artist at Dorchester. This new method possesses great advantages in clearness and beauty, and it is affirmed that photographs thus produced are not liable to become obliterated by time, as in the case of the ordinary processes. A vote of thanks to the Governor, Mr. Lawrance, was cordially passed, in acknowledgment of his valuable services in the preservation of this interesting example of the mosaic art. Professor Donaldson offered some observations on the variety and beautiful designs of some of the Roman decorations of this class discovered in England, for instance, the mosaics at York, Leicester, Woodchester, and other places. The remarkable floors formerly existing at North Leigh, in Oxfordshire, had unhappily been allowed to perish, through neglect of the buildings which had temporarily served to protect the tessellæ from frost; and it was much to be feared that the fine pavements at Bigoor, in Sussex, which are amongst the most curious remains of their age in this country, must speedily share



the same fate, unless some spirited efforts are made for their preservation or removal to a place of greater security. The finest mosaics which Professor Donaldson had seen, however, are at Lyons, of superior execution even to any which he had met with at Rome. Mr. Yates enquired whether the floor at Dorchester had been laid over a hypocaust, as usually the case, mosaics being in fact in place of the floor-decoration produced in modern times by carpets. The Rev. J. Horner, of Mells, who had visited the place, stated that there was no hypocaust; the mosaic was laid on concrete, with a substratum of flints; and under this was a second layer of concrete and of flints, to secure a perfect drainage.

Mr. F. Carrington read some notices of peculiar usages at baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in Monmouth and South Wales. The Rev. G. Roberts, formerly Vicar of Monmouth, had stated that in certain instances when the decease of the mother had occurred soon after child-birth, the infant was baptised upon her coffin, on which the water was placed instead of in the font; and the ceremony had been occasionally thus performed either in the church porch, or at the dwelling of the deceased. No instance, however, of such deviation from ordinary usage, in consideration, doubtless, to the feelings of the survivors, had occurred during the incumbency of Mr. Roberts; and the present vicar, Mr. Carrington observed, states that no such custom is known to him at Monmouth. Certain marriage customs were also described, such as the bidding, or invitation to the friends to meet at the parents' houses, and bring their wedding gifts to the betrothed couple; the bride's ale on the wedding morn; the fiddler preceding the party to the church, and the horse-wedding, in which it is customary to mount and scamper across country to church as in a steeple-chase. Among funeral customs in the principality, Mr. Carrington instanced the strewing flowers before the procession; the offering of money on the Communion-table by the friends assembled, sometimes to a very considerable amount. This may be a tradition from Roman Catholic times, when contributions were thus made by the friends to obtain masses for the soul of the deceased. The Very Rev. Dr. Rock made some remarks on the usages of the Maxshamites and of the Pelasgians in regard to baptism; he adverted also to the offerings recorded to have been made at the burial of Prince Arthur; and observed that the strewing flowers at funerals was probably a very early Christian usage, since illustra-

tions of such a practice appear in the mosaics or frescoes in the catacombs at Rome, the ground under the feet of saints or martyrs being strewed with flowers.

Mr. W. Burges read a memoir on a series of mural paintings brought to light at Charlwood Church, Surrey, during recent restorations, and he placed before the meeting a careful drawing executed by himself for the Rector, the Rev. T. Burningham, through whose exertions and good taste these remarkable productions of early art had been brought to light, and their preservation, as it is hoped, has been ensured. They are in the south aisle, an addition to the small Norman nave, made probably about the end of the thirteenth century, the period to which the greater part of the paintings may be assigned. Part of them appear to have been obliterated about a hundred years later, when a representation of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, or of St. Sebastian, was painted over a portion of the earlier designs, portraying the curious morality known as *Les trois Vifs et les trois Morts*. The spectral figures which are here seen accosting the three gallant horsemen, who appear in all the pride of youth, were possibly thought unpleasant, and this ghastly subject disappeared under a painting of much less merit. The three crowned figures on horseback are designed with considerable spirit. Above appears the legend of St. Nicholas of Myra; and amongst other subjects, which are arranged in three horizontal bands, are the martyrdom of St. Eulalia, the legend of St. Margaret, and some curious delineations which have not been explained. Mr. Burges gave an extremely interesting report in regard to the processes of art, the pigments employed, and various other details which had fallen under his observations whilst engaged in producing the admirable drawing which he placed before the meeting. Mr. Burningham expressed his desire to ensure the preservation of these fading relics of art, and requested information as to any process by aid of varnish or other means to obviate the injury which speedily ensues on exposure to the air. No effectual remedy, it is believed, has hitherto been suggested.

Mr. James Yates offered some observations on Roman metallurgy in Britain, with notices of the pigs of lead found in various places, and inscribed with the names of Hadrian, Vespasian, and Domitian. He brought facsimiles of some of these objects found in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; one had lately been added to Mr. Mayer's valuable collections at Liverpool. Mr. Franks remarked that a

fresh evidence of the extensive use of lead in Britain in Roman times had been supplied by the discovery of a Roman coffin of that metal in the works at Shadwell Docks. It is ornamented with scallop-shells and beaded mouldings, like nearly all the leaden coffins of the period previously discovered in England.

Mr. W. S. Walford directed the attention of the meeting to a small seal of hone-stone, exhibited by Mr. W. Bernhard Smith, bearing the royal arms, with initials, devices, and the name "*Joanna Reg. 1553*," which appears to refer to Lady Jane Gray, during the brief time of her titular sovereignty. Impressions of this singular seal had for some years been known, and its authenticity may be questioned. The matrix had lately been obtained in London, and its history has not been explained. Mr. Webb sent several beautiful examples of enamel; a casket on which Old Testament subjects are painted in the cameo style, in light blue, a rare variety of the art. This little production of the sixteenth century had lately been met with in India, and brought to this country. Mr. Webb exhibited also a very beautiful mirror-stand of Venetian enamel, blue and gold, and a singular silver-gilt shrine; an ivory horn of the twelfth century, and other choice mediæval objects. Mr. W. Tite, M.P., exhibited an exquisitely illuminated Service Book, a work probably of Flemish artists in Paris, about 1440; and three silver chess-pieces, pawns, in form of a pikeman, a musketeer, and an halberdier. Mr. Burges brought drawings of some singular mural paintings in the *Chapelle des Pecheurs*, St. Brelade, Jersey, one of the original churches of the island, restored about the time of Richard II. The Rev. J. Beck exhibited two celts from Ireland, of large size, formed of porphyry

and greenstone; several curious relics of iron, found in Sussex, and an example of gilded and painted hangings of leather, from an old mansion in Oxfordshire, the subject represented being the history of Meleager.

Mr. Brackstone sent an eagle-stone or ætites, mounted in silver as a physical charm, and a specimen of English delft ware, dated 1654. Mr. Farrer exhibited several beautiful enamels, carvings in ivory, a fine piece of Italian iron-work, hammered up and chased, representing several saints, and a silver-gilt covered vessel set with jewels, from the cellar of the Bishops of Hildersheim. Mr. Way exhibited some iron weapons and a caltrop, part of the military stores found in the ruined castle of Gundisan, in the canton of Zurich, destroyed by fire in 1340, and lately excavated. Armour of mail and plate had been found in abundance, with weapons, implements, and relics of every description, in perfect state. Mr. R. Ready, of Lowestoft brought an ovoidal object of hard chert, found in an ancient burial-place at Athelney, Somerset, with a celt and other antiquities of early date. He produced also the collection of facsimiles of seals which he had recently been permitted to copy in the muniment-room at New College, Oxford, comprising some valuable additions to the royal series, with numerous baronial and personal seals of distinguished families; also a very beautiful unpublished seal of the Black Prince, obtained at Merton College. Mr. Rohde Hawkins contributed the chapter-seal of Udina, in the north of Italy, and an ivory mirror, sculptured with subjects of romance; the former is probably the finest Italian matrix hitherto brought to this country.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 24. T. J. Pettigrew F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

The meetings for the session were resumed by the announcement of twenty-seven newly-elected Associates since the holding of the congress at Salisbury. These were the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Arundell, of Wardour, the Hon. John Arundell, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., M. H. Marsh, M.P., the sub-Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. the Prebendaries, Arthur Fane, M.A., and Francis Lear, M.A., Revs. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., F. H. Wilkinson, M.A., John Wil-

kinson, M.A., J. D. Hastings, M.A., T. Spyers, D.D.; Drs. Rooke and Boyd; Captain John Oldmixon, R.N.; Messrs. E. W. Brodie, H. J. F. Swayne, L. W. Jarvis, W. Goulden, W. Sim, T. B. Winsor, S. Catterson, E. Studd, E. Ravenhill.

Various presents to the Library were received from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Monmouthshire and Carleon Antiquarian Association, the Canadian Institute, the Board of Trade, &c.

Mr. Sadd exhibited a Celtic spear-head recently found at Bottisham Lade, near Cambridge. Mr. Vere Irving produced

the ollæ discovered in Cissbury Camps, Sussex, on one of which was a trace of gilding. Mr. Irving also exhibited a spur (*temp.* Henry VII) and an iron key of the 15th century, exhumed at Cissbury. Mr. Forman exhibited a rare and most beautiful example of Roman key in bronze, having on its stem an ornamental termination resembling one figured by Montfaucon from the Gênéviève cabinet. Mr. Wills exhibited a small lock from Hever Castle, Kent. It was of the time of Henry VII. Also a large key with pipe and open bit, reported to have belonged to the boudoir of Anne Boleyn in Hever Castle, but which, upon examination, proved to be a Chamberlain's key of the 17th century, of German workmanship, and altogether a magnificent specimen of brass key and strongly gilt. Mr. Arthur Mussall, of Longford Castle, exhibited the Britain crown of James I. in fine condition, dug out of a chalk pit in the neighbourhood of the castle. Mr. Clarke, of Easton, forwarded a gold ring with the motto, "To God's decree wee both agree," and a rubbing from a carved cabinet, having a merchant's mark and the name of Robert Vyssy. Mr. Pidgeon exhibited a Chilian wooden stirrup and a water-jug; also a model of a foot and sandal, taken from an Indian grave, which was said by Mr. Cuming to have formed a drinking-vessel.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a curious and interesting paper on Forged Matrices of Ancient Seals, exhibiting a number of impressions obtained from the British Museum, Whitby Museum, Lancashire Museum, &c. Several could be traced as having been executed either in Lancashire or Yorkshire, and were made to bear interest for distinguished families in those counties. Mr. Cuming also read a notice respecting a recent discovery of a Roman lead coffin found at Shadwell, which we are glad to learn has been deposited in the British Museum. From the observations of Mr. Cuming there is reason to believe that it may be the same mentioned as discovered in 1615 by Sir Robert Cotton. It resembles the one of which the Association published an account, found in Haydon Square, Minorities, in 1853. The ornamentation resembles that described in the Association Journal, and that of one found at Colchester, in the possession of Mr. Bateman, of Yolgrave, and scallop shells and bead-like ornaments abound.

Excellent drawings of the Shadwell coffin were exhibited, and were directed to be engraved, and to accompany the paper of Mr. Cuming.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by the reading of the last part of Mr. Pettigrew's notes on the Seals of the Endowed Grammar Schools of England and Wales, embracing others of Camberwell, St. Mary Overy, St. Olave, Atherstone, Birmingham (Old and New), Nuneaton, Rugby, Appleby, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Hartlebury, Bradford, Guisborough, Halifax, Hemsworth, Pocklington, Richmond, Ripon, Sheffield; in North Wales, Ruthin and Newburgh, and in South Wales, Swansea.

*Dec. 8.* John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P. in the Chair.

— Cully, Esq., of Norwich, was elected an Associate.

Mr. Syer Cuming made a short communication in regard to Gild-d Fictilia, as exhibited upon Mr. Vere Irving's specimen from Cissbury at the previous meeting.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a bronze Uræus, the body of which was divided into eight compartments filled with blue, red, and white composition, having a coarse imitation of enamel setting. Mr. C. Richardson exhibited a knife recently removed from Fleet Ditch, the ivory haft of which is wrought into a figure of Mercury with winged petasus, Roman lorica with lambrequins, long sagum, and rich cothurni. The date is about the middle of the seventeenth century, and fitted to a blade of the time of George I. Mr. Cuming exhibited a fine large Hispano-Mexican javelin knife, measuring fifteen inches long, and marked with the maker's name, "Romero." Dr. Palmer, of Newbury, forwarded a bottle of greenish grey terra cotta, stated to have been found at Cold Ash, near Grimsbury, in Berkshire. The Rev. Mr. Kell furnished some notes respecting its character, and Mr. Syer Cuming demonstrated it to be Egyptian, referring to one in his own possession, which he exhibited, and to others presented by Sir Gardner Wilkinson to the British Museum.

Mr. Cuming read a paper on the Sheaths of Girdle Knives, and exhibited some curious and interesting specimens in illustration from his own collection, and in the possession of Dr. Pettigrew, Mr. Curle, Mr. Mellish, and Mr. Meyrick. The reading gave rise to a lengthened discussion, which occupied the remainder of the evening. The paper and its illustrations will be printed and engraved in a future Journal.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 25. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. C. C. Babington exhibited a rare drachma of Antimachus, King of Bactriana, and some other coins. Mr. Evans exhibited a rupee struck in Cashmere, and remarkable from having the letters J.H.S. placed in the centre of the inscription, which is supposed to have been the work of a Portuguese engraver attached to the mint of Cashmere.

The President read a paper on some rare coins lately acquired by the British Museum, including one of Antiochus IX., with an eagle on the reverse, and of which but one other specimen is known; and also some coins of Gebal in Phœnicia, known to the Greeks as Byblus, and bearing Phœnician inscriptions, with the name of Azbaal, King of Gebal. This place is mentioned in connexion with Tyre by Ezekiel, chap. xxvii. vers. 8, 9. He also exhibited

casts of some coins of the Mahommedan conqueror, Mahmūd of Ghazna, from the collection of the late Lady Sale.

Mr. Evans communicated an account of coins found upon and near the site of ancient Verulam. Though between 3,000 and 4,000 coins found upon the spot and existing in various collections had passed under his notice, they exhibited but from 300 to 400 different types of some 70 emperors and empresses. Beside these, some few of the ancient British coins had been found at Verulam, including two with the name of that town upon them. Mr. Evans noticed some of the causes which lead to the abundance of coins upon Roman sites, and the reason why certain classes of coins predominate. He also traced the history of Verulam in connection with the coins, and shewed the manner in which they illustrated its state and condition at various periods.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dec. 1. The meeting was held at the Castle of Newcastle. There was an unusually large attendance, attracted, probably, by the promise of the notice-paper, viz.:—a Paper by the Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh, "On Edmondbyers Church;" and a Paper by John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., "On the Old North Road." There was also present, besides the members, Lieut. O'Grady, R.E. The Chair was taken by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, V.-P.; and the minutes were read by Dr. Charlton.

Dr. Charlton read a translation of an inquisition of the lands and tenements of Adam de Charlton, in Tyndale, taken at Bellingham in 1303, on the day of his death, with interesting notes.

Mr. Clayton exhibited a bronze vessel, consisting of a ring large enough for an armlet, with a bulging cup (having a lid), forming one-half the circumference, and containing a number of Roman coins, which he had recently acquired.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Incumbent of Edmondbyers, read a paper on the village church, which has recently been repaired. Edmondbyers is about seven miles from Stanhope, five from Blanchland, and twelve (S.E.) from Hexham. Its church is doubtless of Saxon foundation, and many portions of the original structure remain—the southern wall, for example, built with the best lime of the district, mixed with powdered brick and charcoal, as well as land, thus resembling the grouted mortar

of the Roman masonry of this country. Mr. Featherstonhaugh gave a minute description of the whole structure, and traced its fortunes from its origin to the present day, concluding a valuable paper amidst general applause.

The Chairman proceeded to read an elaborate and curious paper, full of interest and amusement, on the Old North Road, of which the following extracts are a portion:—

"Between Berwick and Dunbar the country is as nearly impracticable as any which has ever yielded a triumph to scientific skill. No such skill was available in the sixteenth century, and we see the results in the extraordinarily circuitous course adopted. Chirnside, the first stage, lies five miles to the west, and the following stage, Coldingham, three miles to the east, of a direct line. North of Coldingham, the line was sufficiently direct; but it is impossible to pass over it without being filled with amazement that a road which crosses ravine after ravine, at such frightfully steep inclinations, could ever have been traversed, as at one time it certainly was, by wheeled carriages.

"In 1745 the line of turnpike from Boroughbridge by Northallerton and Darlington to Durham was sanctioned by parliament. This was the first turnpike-road which crossed the Tees, although Bailey, in his 'View of the Agriculture of Durham,' gives precedence to that from Cat-

terick Bridge to Durham by Yarm and Stockton, fixing the date of the latter in 1742. This is one year previous to the passing of the act for the road from Boroughbridge to Catterick and Pierse-bridge, on which the other was depend-nt for its connection with the South. The true date of the Catterick, Yarm, and Durham Act, is 1747.

"Saddle-horses for riding post were established on the principal roads at a very early period; and it was probably by this means, and not by relays of his own, that Sir Robert Carey made his extraordinary journey from London to Edinburgh to announce the death of Queen Elizabeth to her successor King James. On this occasion he performed fully 150 miles on each of two successive days, sleeping the first night at Doncaster, and the second at his own residence at Widdrington, twenty-two miles north of Newcastle. The third day his progress was less rapid, in consequence of a severe fall; but he still reached Edinburgh at night.

"Although carriages, under the various denominations of chares, caroches, and whirlicotes, are noticed from the reign of Richard the Second; they were not in ordinary use in England till the time of Elizabeth, when they occur under the name of coaches. The first wheeled carriage which ever crossed the Tyne, adapted to the conveyance of passengers, was probably that in which the ladies of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh, accompanied their mistress on her nuptial journey to Scotland. It is described as 'a chare richly dressed, with six fair horses, led and conveyed by three men, in which were four ladies, lasting the voyage.' Considering the state of the roads and the absence of springs, which were then unknown, it seems marvellous that the ladies *did* 'last out the voyage.' Whilst they were thus jolted in their splendid but uneasy vehicle, the Princess herself was mounted on 'a fair palfrey,' with the additional convenience of 'a very rich litter, borne by two fair coursers, very nobly dressed, in which litter she was borne on entering towns, or otherwise at her good pleasure.' Horse-litters, according to Fynes Morrison, were of great antiquity, both in England and Scotland, 'for sickly men and women of quality.'

"Coaches left the 'George Inn,' without Alkergate, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for York, the Monday's coach being continued every week to Newcastle, and once a fortnight to Edinburgh. The Friday's coach had a branch to Wakefield, from whence were conveyances to Leeds and Halifax. The time occupied on the

road, and the fares to the principal towns, were as follows:—

To Stamford, in two days	-	-	£1	0	0
To Newark, two days and a-half	-	-	1	5	0
To Bawtry, three days	-	-	1	10	0
To Doncaster and Ferrybridge	-	-	1	15	0
To York, four days	-	-	2	0	0
To Helperby and Northallerton	-	-	2	5	0
To Darlington and Ferryhill	-	-	2	10	0
To Durham	-	-	2	15	0
To Newcastle	-	-	3	0	0
To Edinburgh	-	-	4	0	0

"The time occupied north of York is not stated; but early in the next (eighteenth) century, the journey to York still took four days, and two more were allowed to Newcastle; whilst the extraordinary period of thirteen days was required to perform the journey from London to Edinburgh, being six days from Newcastle to Edinburgh, even on the assumption that Sunday was spent as a day of rest at Newcastle.

"A curious letter has been preserved from Mr. Edward Parker, of Browsholme, in the county of Lancaster, describing a journey from Preston to London in 1663. Whilst he gives a much more favourable account of the company which he met with than an anonymous pamphleteer (the author of 'The Grand Concern of England Explained,' 1672), he by no means corroborates Chamberlayne's commendation (*Anglia Notitia*) of the easiness of the vehicle and the absence of 'hard jogging and violent motion.' The letter is printed in the *Archæologia*, but an extract may not be out of place here:—'I got to London on Saturday last. My journey was nowise pleasant, being forced to ride in the boot all the way. The company that came up with me were persons of great quality, as knights and ladies. The journey's expense was thirty shillings. This travel hath so indisposed me that I am resolved never to ride up again in the coach. I am extremely hot and feverish. What this may turn to I know not, as I have not yet advised with any doctor.'

"In the spring of 1764, the down coach began to leave London at 10 at night, halting the following night at Grantham, and proceeding the second day to York. On the 21st of May a further acceleration was made, by which the distance between York and Newcastle was performed in one day, by way of Boroughbridge. The coaches between London and York now ran every day, except Sundays; and between York and Newcastle twice a-week, on Mondays and Thursdays. They are advertised as the 'Newcastle, Durham, and York flying post coaches, on steel springs, with postilions.'

"In 1763 the proprietors of the London and Newcastle coach for the first time

advertise that they will convey outside passengers at half-fares, restricting them from carrying any baggage whatever with them. The very next year they return to the old system, and appeal to those travelling inside to aid them in preventing the coachmen taking up outside passengers on their own account, as a practice quite as dangerous as it was fraudulent. They also discourage the transmission of heavy

boxes, but undertake the carriage of parcels and game. The mails undertook the conveyance of four insides and one out; and this was found so convenient by persons having a servant with them, that the plan was adopted by the other coaches, and gradually extended."

Compliments were paid to the Chairman on his paper, and with the customary votes of thanks the meeting closed.

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE seventy-ninth anniversary meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, within their hall, 24, George-street, Lord Neaves presiding.

The office-bearers of the society for the ensuing year were elected, and Lord Neaves delivered an address upon the study of antiquities, which he said might be regarded as a help to history as to those periods which exhibit historical records; or as a substitute for history as to those earlier periods of which no written memorials remain. As to the historic period the labours of the antiquary may now be considered to possess a peculiar value, in consequence of the enlarged views which have latterly been taken of the objects of history. The historian does not now think it his chief duty to narrate merely the lives and actions of princes, the results of battles, or the events of political revolutions. He finds it a more pleasing and a more instructive task to present from time to time a picture of the social condition and mental character of the great body of the people. The progress of civilization is the principal object which he seeks to illustrate, and, in discharging this function, the study of antiquities is of paramount and indispensable importance. The implements used by a nation, whether for purposes of war or of peace, their household furniture, their bodily dress and ornaments, their customs at both marriage and burial, their laws and usages in their dealings and transactions, in enforcing bargains or in repressing crimes, their diversities of rank and status, as noble, priestly, or plebeian, as bond or free, as rulers and subjects, lords and vassals,—all these are not merely matters of the utmost interest as objects of curiosity, but they serve as valuable lights thrown upon the pathway of history, and essential elements for settling the doubts and clearing the obscurities with which it is attended. It is the antiquary who must supply this information.

Mr. Stuart stated that the museum had

been visited by 19,125 individuals during the course of the past year, being 2,096 more than the number of visitors during the previous year.

*Dec. 13.* Robert Chambers, Esq., in the Chair.

The following papers were then read:—  
I. Notice of a Deed by which Sir James Sandilands, of Calder, Knight, in consideration of a sum of money delivered to him by his uncle, the Parson of Calder, binds himself and his heir to complete the choir and vestry, and to build the nave, steeple, and porch, of the Parish Church of Mid-Calder according to a prescribed plan, within six years from the 30th of January, 1541-2. By Joseph Robertson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. Robertson said the church of Mid-Calder, one of the latest examples of the Scotch Second-Pointed style, was founded before 1542 by the rector of the parish, Peter Sandilands, a younger son of the sixth Knight of Calder. He was then an aged man; and seeing no likelihood of himself living to complete the work, he made arrangements for its being finished by his nephew and grand-nephew. He delivered to them the sum of 1600 merks, and took them bound, in strict legal form, as well in the civil as in the ecclesiastical courts, to carry out the plan which he had resolved upon. It was for a choir of two bays, with a three-sided termination, on which a vestry abutted on the east; a central tower, with clock and bells, low in height, and square or oblong in shape; and a nave of four bays, seven feet longer and five feet broader than the choir. Both choir and nave were to have groined roofs, and to be covered with stone. There were to be four buttresses on either side of the nave, as well as on the south side of the choir, all of ashlar, and surmounted by finials. The walls of the nave (four feet thick and twenty-six feet high), were to be of rubble, as well as the lower part of the north wall of the choir, against which, it

would seem, some sort of enclosure was to be raised. In the north angle, between the central tower and the choir, there was to be a turret, with a newel or turnpike stair leading to the rood-loft and belfry. There were to be three pointed windows in the south wall of the choir; four flat-lintelled windows, each ten feet wide, in the south wall of the nave; a pointed window, twelve feet wide, in the west gable of the nave; and two small windows in the east gable of the choir, above the vestry. All the windows were to have mullions, with locketts of iron to which the glass might be fastened. The pointed windows were to have "cornettis" of stone or of iron, as might be judged most suitable. There was to be a door with a plain porch between two of the buttresses on the south side of the nave; the porch having fixed seats on either side, and a stone roof. There was to be another door under the window in the west gable of the choir. Both nave and choir were to have water-tables at the eaves, resting on corbels, and channelled with lead to carry off the water from the roof. The choir was to be well paved, with steps leading to the altar, which was to be of ashlar stone. There were to be holy-water stoups, one in the nave and one in the choir. Of this plan, scarcely a half was executed. The walls of the vestry (now used as the burying-place of the lords of Torphichen) and choir were built, but never received their vaulted roof. The nave seems never to have been founded. The progress of the work was doubtless interrupted by the early conversion of the family of Calder to the reformed faith. It was by the Knight of Calder that "the first oration and petition of the Protestants of Scotland" was presented to the Queen Regent in 1558. Two years before that time his house of Calder had become the frequent abode of Knox, who there taught the reformed doctrines to Murray, Erskine, and Argyle. His son, at a still earlier date, was one of the companions of George Wishart, when that reformer was taken prisoner, at Ormiston, before being committed to the flames in 1546. Mr. Robertson's paper was illustrated by a photograph of the outside by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and a drawing of the inside by Mr. James Drummond, R.S.A.

II. Notice of some Heraldic Sculptures in the parish church of Mid-Calder. By John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It appeared from this that the ancient church of Mid-Calder is decorated with many armorial bearings and inscriptions. Most of the former quarter the arms of Sandilands and Douglas, and derive their significance from the fact which they are

designed to commemorate, viz, the merging of the representation of the heroic house of Douglas in that of Sandilands in the early part of the fifteenth century. Mr. Stuart explained the historical events through which this representation occurred, and which were for the first time fully brought to light by Mr. Riddell in his valuable "Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law." It would appear that when the light of certain record first sheds its light on the history of the family before the middle of the fourteenth century, it was nestled in the vale of Douglas, in immediate neighbourhood and alliance with the stately house which made the name of that little vale illustrious throughout Europe. It would also seem to have been rooted there long before this time, as the first member known to us, besides receiving many grants from his sovereign, was counted worthy of the hand of Alionora, sister of the first Earl of Douglas, thus appearing not as a recent or obscure settler, but a man of position and wealth, while the son of this marriage became son-in-law of Robert II. by marriage with the Princess Joanna. On the failure of the heirs of William, first Earl of Douglas, the succession opened to the grandson of his sister, James Sandilands. He was induced to renounce his right to the unentailed family estates, but the august representation of the family of Douglas was vested in him, and has been transmitted to his descendant, Lord Torphichen. Ever since this representation opened, the family of Sandilands have quartered the arms of Douglas with their own, and the anxiety to give prominence to such a grand inheritance appears from the varying modes in which it is expressed in the heraldic memorials at Mid-Calder. Besides these, notice was taken of shields of the royal arms, those of the Cockburns of Ormiston and Sir Walter Lindsay, preceptor of Torphichen, and beautiful drawings of the whole, belonging to Lord Torphichen were, by his Lordship's permission, exhibited in illustration of the paper. In conclusion, it was remarked that the nature of the title inherited by Lord Torphichen was unique, as it formed the only instance in Scotland of a heritable peerage, the title being declared to subsist in a certain portion of the barony of Torphichen, whose owner is thus a peer of the realm.

III. A proposal for Cleaning and Lighting the City of Edinburgh, dated in 1785, with the original Signatures of a number of the principal Inhabitants, with some remarks. By D. Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

IV. Description of a Cairn in the Island of Bute. By John Mackinlay, Esq.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

MR. URBAN,—Considerable agitation prevails at present in the architectural world in consequence of the decision of the Government to adopt the Gothic style for the new Public Offices, and to appoint Mr. G. G. Scott as the architect. The latter seems to follow by common consent as a natural sequence of the former: Mr. Scott is so generally considered as the first Gothic architect of the day, that so soon as the Gothic style was decided upon, he was the person naturally to be selected to carry it out. I hope, however, and I believe that it by no means follows, that the design which was exhibited by Mr. Scott is to be implicitly followed; it will of course be subject to such modification and improvement as Mr. Scott's judgment and experience may suggest to him, and I hope that the effect of this will be to get rid of the *foreign* look which pervaded it, according to my ideas, and those of several others whose opinions are perhaps entitled to more weight than mine. It is true that the mediæval palaces of Italy are very tempting models, or rather storehouses to furnish ideas, because there is more street architecture of the middle ages remaining in Italy than in the Northern countries, and these Italian palaces are very beautiful examples in their way; but the Gothic of Italy differs much from our own Northern Gothic, and is generally late work copied from Northern buildings, and a jumble of all the styles: mouldings, and details of the twelfth century, such as the cable and billet, with trefoil cornices or corbel-tables of the thirteenth, and windows with tracery of the fourteenth, all jumbled together in the same palace really built in the fifteenth. However beautiful such buildings may be in their proper place, they will never be satisfactory to English eyes in England. If, indeed, it has been decided to employ brick, and especially moulded brick, there is more ground for going to Italy for authorities: such buildings as the public hospital at Milan or the palace of Mantua may well excite emulation to shew what can be done in brick; the beautiful and minute details are admirably executed, and relieved with great judgment by large intervals of blank wall, a feature of which our modern architects seem rather afraid.

But even if moulded brick is to be used, I doubt whether the mediæval brick-work of the north of Germany is not more consistent with the bold, vigorous, manly Early English style, than any to be found in Italy. Some beautiful specimens of these have been published by Mr. Street, and others years before by Mr. Repton in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. It may, indeed, be asked, why look out of England at all for examples of our own national style? we shall not find the same pure unmixed Gothic anywhere else; and although it is true that we have no street architecture of the thirteenth century remaining, there is the more scope for the genius of the architect to display itself. We must not yield to the clamour of popular ignorance, which always supposes that church architecture is one thing, and house architecture another; our ancestors knew of no such distinction, the windows of a church, of the refectory of a monastery, or of the hall of a castle or a



palace, are all exactly alike at the same period, at least externally; within they are distinguished only by the seats in the sill of a window required for secular purposes.

Some persons, I am aware, dispute whether the Early English Gothic is peculiarly English at all, but this arises from want of observation or misapprehension. No one means to say that England had a monopoly of the beautiful style of the thirteenth century, which arose almost simultaneously among all the Gothic nations settled in the northern parts of Europe; but while the general character of the age is very marked, it is modified considerably in each country, and each has thus a national style of its own; the Early English Gothic is not the same as the Early French or Early German Gothic, and there is no such thing as Early Italian Gothic, the style was not introduced into Italy until a later period. The peculiar characteristics of the Early English style are the round abacus to the capital, the fine suites of mouldings to the doors and windows, deeply cut in bold rounds and hollows, and the free foliage. In foreign Gothic the abacus is always square, (a classical feature inconsistent with the spirit of Gothic,) the windows have usually no mouldings at all, and the doorways few in comparison to the English. In the general proportions of the parts of buildings, also, there is in England always a harmony and consistency which is wanting in foreign examples. Every one who has travelled must have noticed the heavy, lumpy appearance of the French cathedrals at a distance, as contrasted with the well-proportioned, elegant outline of our own Salisbury. There is also, as no one knows better than Mr. Scott, a material difference in the principles of construction between English and foreign Gothic. In English Gothic, the vaults are always constructed on the principle of the dome springing from corbels, fully developed in our beautiful fan-tracery vaults; this principle is not found in French Gothic, as has been shewn by M. Viollet-le-Duc, the highest living authority on such a subject. These differences are quite sufficient to shew that the Early English Gothic was not copied from the French, and the question naturally arises, from whence then did it arise? No question has been more frequently asked, nor had a greater variety of answers given to it, and I do not presume to suppose that I can give a satisfactory answer. But every one has some theory on the origin of Gothic Architecture, and I may be allowed to have mine. I believe, then, so far as I have at present been able to investigate the matter,—I believe that our English Gothic originated at Angers in the time of Henry II., King of England and Count of Anjou, who held his court there for several years at a time when all the west of France formed part of the dominions of the king of England. His court was attended by the nobles and higher clergy of England, of Normandy, and of Aquitaine. It was a great building age, one of the periods of a great movement in the human mind, what we call, *par eminence*, THE Period of Transition, and it was natural that when the leading minds of the English dominions were thus congregated together, they should compare notes on the architecture of their respective provinces. The men of the South had domical vaults and pointed arches, but their buildings wanted height and lightness. The men of the North had more aspiring notions, but had not ventured upon vaulting over large spaces, and were ignorant of the domical principle of constructing vaults. Actual domes had been introduced from the East into Perigord, and although lofty domes did not spread beyond that province, the principle on which they were constructed had been already introduced extensively into Anjou and Poitou. Just at the period to which

I have referred, the public hospital at Angers was being built; it was founded, endowed, and completed by Henry II., and opened by him with great pomp in 1184, having been commenced in 1177. The buildings of this hospital, including the fine hall and the chapel, remain nearly in the state in which they were left at that time. It has always been, and still is, the public hospital of the town and neighbourhood; the endowment is barely sufficient to support it and keep it in repair, and there is neither any record nor any probability of its ever having been rebuilt or materially altered. This I believe to be the earliest Gothic building in existence, and the origin of the Early English style. It is almost pure Gothic, with lancet windows, with some remains of the Norman style. Becket's Crown at Canterbury was also finished in the same year 1184, and is exactly in the same style. This I need hardly say is the work of William the Englishman, after the departure of William of Sens in 1179. There is a marked advance in the style of that part of the cathedral, and Professor Willis, in his admirable history of it, has enabled us to see exactly where the work of each year commences.

Your readers may naturally ask, What has all this to do with the new Public Offices? I answer, that it gives a reason for directing the attention of Mr. Scott and of the public to the English provinces of France for any new ideas that may be wanted, in preference to any foreign country, more especially one with which we had so little connection as Italy. I am quite aware that the mere fact of different provinces being under the same crown had little or no effect upon their architecture, but the intercourse of the people had the greatest possible effect upon it. The architects of those days borrowed new ideas or new forms from each other quite as much as those of our own day. The recently-published Album of Villars de Honcourt, an architect of the middle of the thirteenth century, contains sketches of Rheims Cathedral and other buildings, then just erected or in the process of construction; and these sketches were evidently made with the intention of using them freely in any buildings he might have to construct elsewhere. If it is desirable to revive the English Gothic of the thirteenth century, it is evidently also desirable that our architects should follow the example of Villars de Honcourt, and examine the neighbouring provinces and neighbouring countries for other buildings suitable to give them new ideas; and they should have recourse, in the first instance, to those provinces and those countries which the architects of that period would have gone to, therefore to those provinces and countries with which the people of England had most intercourse at that time. These were, first and chiefly, the English provinces of France, and next, the other adjacent parts of France, or rather, the different countries which are now included in France.

The influence of commerce in producing this intercourse between the people is well known, and accordingly the line of commerce at particular periods is always marked by the buildings on that line being in advance of others which are remote from it. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the line of commerce, the direct high road from England to the Mediterranean, to Rome and to the East, was through the English provinces in the west of France, in as direct a line as possible through the northern parts of Normandy and Brittany, along the line of hills through Limoges and Perigueux, and skirting the foot of the Pyrenees, and by the Mediterranean port of Aigues Mortes, now blocked up, the sea having receded in this part. This line is said to have been taken originally at an earlier period to avoid the incursions of the pirates in the plains near the sea, perhaps also

to avoid the embouchures of the rivers before any bridges were built. Whatever the cause, this was the line which English architects in the thirteenth century were most likely to take, and this seems the most natural line for us now to follow, without adhering to it rigidly, or refusing to make such excursions to the right or to the left as our predecessors were very likely to have made. But with Lombardy they had no intercourse at all, and it is the last place we should go to for authorities. Our neighbours the French were always jealous rivals, and their architects kept pace with our own, and although the French Gothic of the thirteenth century is different from the English, it is more like it than any other, and therefore the best suited now to furnish us with ideas or forms suitable for our purpose. Whether the massive, heavy, transitional work of Notre Dame at Paris or St. Denis is earlier than the corresponding work at Malmesbury and many other places in England, is immaterial to the point; the English and the French architects each developed rapidly, and the two styles run nearly *pari passu*, and bear frequently a close resemblance to each other, although still distinct. There is abundance of house architecture and street architecture of the thirteenth century remaining in various parts of France, and it harmonises far better with our English style than any other.

I remain, &c.,

Oxford, Dec. 20, 1858.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.

#### ON THE ARCH *DE BRITANNIS* OF CLAUDIUS, AND THE BARBERINI INSCRIPTION.

Obverse of the silver coin,—*TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP*—reading from the left. The laureate head of Claudius to the right.

Reverse,—*DE BRITANN*, on the frieze across the front of a triumphal arch, having trophies of arms at each corner of the platform above the arch, and between which is an equestrian figure gradient slowly to the left.

Weight, 56½ grains.

MR. URBAN,—The present coin is a denarius, in very good preservation, from the cabinet of the Cavalier Campana, and possesses very great interest for the historian of Britain, from the circumstance of its having been struck to record the victories gained by the Roman armies in Britain under Aulus Plautius, who was commander of the Roman forces in Britain in the early part of the reign of Claudius.

In the year of Rome 796, A.D. 43, Claudius went himself to Britain, leaving Vitellius, his colleague in the consulship, in charge of the city. He proceeded by the route of Ostia and Massilia (Marseilles), attended by a retinue of officers and soldiers. His resolution was tried by adverse winds, which twice drove him back, not without peril, from the shores of Gaul. When he at last landed, his course was directed partly along the military roads, and partly by the convenient channels of the navigable rivers, until he reached the coasts of the British sea. At Gessoriacum (Boulogne) he embarked for the opposite shores of Cantium, and

speedily reached the Roman legions in their encampment beyond the Thames. The soldiers, long held in the leash in expectation of his arrival, were eager to spring on the foe. With the Emperor himself at their head, a spectacle not beheld since the days of Julius Caesar, they traversed the level plains of the Trinobantes, which afforded no defensible condition, until the natives were compelled to stand at bay before the stockades which encircled their capital, Camulodunum. But the fate of the capital was decided by the issue of the encounter which took place before it. The Trinobantes were routed—they surrendered the city, and with it their national freedom and independence. The victory was complete, the subjection of the enemy assured. Within sixteen days from his landing in Britain, Claudius had broken a powerful kingdom and accomplished a substantial conquest. He left it to Aulus Plautius, to secure by the usual methods the fruits of this signal success, and returned himself immediately to Rome, from which he had not been absent more than six months altogether.

Claudius had gained a victory; his soldiers had repeatedly hailed him with the title of IMPERATOR. The high estimation in which the exploits of Claudius were held appears from the inscription (the deficiencies in which are imperfectly and conjecturally supplied) upon his arch of triumph:—

TI. CLAVDIO Drusi, F. Cæsari  
AVGVSTO Germanico Pio  
PONTIFICI Max Trib. Pot ix.  
COS. V. IMPERATOR xvi. pat patris  
SENATVS Populusque Rom. quod  
REGES. BRITANNIÆ perduelles sine  
VLLA IACTVRA celeriter cepit.  
GENTESQ. extremarum orcadum  
PRIMVS. INDICIO facto R. imperio adjecerit.  
*Merivale, vi. p. 26.*

In the volume of the second Annual Congress of the British Archaeological Society, p 185, there is a paper on this inscription, and which is given in the volume in the following manner:—

TI CLAVDIO CAES  
AVGVSTO  
PONTIFICI. M. TR. P. XI.  
COS. V. IMP XXII. P. P.  
SENATVS POPVLVSQ. R. QVOD  
REGES. BRITANNIÆ. ABSQ  
VLLA IACTVRA DOMVERIT  
GENTESQVE EXTIMAS. ORBIS  
PRIMVS INDICIONEM SVBEGERIT.

My early and much-respected friend, C. Roach Smith, in his excellent work, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v., for 1858, gives a very interesting letter from Mr. Fairholt, with remarks on the remaining antiquities at Rome; and with reference to the stone with this inscription he says:—

“In the wall of the court-yard of the Barberini Palace is inserted a slab with an inscription commemorating the conquest of Britain by Claudius in the following words:—

TI CLAVDIO . CAES  
AVGVSTO  
PONTIFICI MAX TRP . IX  
COS . V . IMP . XVI . P . P .  
SENATVS POPVL . Q . R . QVOD  
REGES . BRITANNIÆ ABSQ  
VLLA . IACTVRA . DOMVERIT  
GENTESQVE BARBARAS  
PRIMVS . INDICIO . SVBGERIT .

“It was found in A.D. 1461, near the Sciarra Palace, in the Corso, where the arch is supposed to have stood; the inscription is deeply cut in the marble for the reception of bronze letters, and the holes by which they were fastened can be

detected in the hollows of each letter. Only one half of the inscription is ancient, (the first half of each line throughout,) and that is again cut horizontally through the inscription, so that it is really two long slabs conjoined; the remainder is a conjectural restoration, formed in stucco; the whole is surrounded with a foliated border.”

The width of the slab bearing this inscription is eighteen feet, and examining the words in the copy given by Mr. Fairholt from the inscription itself as it now is, and the inscription from Merivale and from the paper in the Congress volume, the preference must be given to the words of Mr. Fairholt, for in its words and their meaning the copy by Mr. Fairholt certainly shews the object of the inscription, and for which the arch was erected, with greater certainty and correctness of appropriation than can be traced through the words of either of the others. For what connective signification have the words *extimas orbis* or *extremarum orcadum* with the exploits of Claudius in Britain? But examine the words in the inscription given by Mr. Fairholt, and the whole subject and object of the arch falls into its place at once in connected signification and appropriation.

But the most important event to Britain which occurred in the time of Claudius was the defeat and capture of the British prince Caractacus, one of the sons of the great Cunobelin, who held Camulodunum against Claudius when he was in Britain.

In the year of Rome 800 Aulus Plautius was re-called from Britain to Rome to enjoy the rewards of his great services. Claudius himself had been saluted by the Senate with the title of BRITANNICVS on his return to Rome, although we have no numismatic record; it is however the name by which his only son is known among historians.

On the return of Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula went to Britain and took the command of the legions. For nine years Caractacus, at the head of the independent Britons, had kept the invaders in check. The genius of this patriot chief, the first of our national heroes, may be estimated, not from victories of which the envious foe has left no account, but from the length of his gallant resistance, and the magnitude of the operations it was necessary to direct against him. Mr. Merivale, in his History, vol. vi. p. 21, gives a very long and interesting account of the struggle between Caractacus and Ostorius, and as he appears to have personally viewed at some time the scenes of

the last encounter of the Britons with the Romans, I must refer to his excellent work for the full detail.

In the end, Caractacus being defeated, fled to Cartismandua, the queen of the Brigantes, who betrayed him to the Romans.

Caractacus, whose fame had preceded him, was sent to Rome with his wife and family, who were also prisoners. When there, they were brought before the Emperor on an appointed day, when Claudius appeared on a tribunal in all the pomp of Roman majesty, his wife Agrippina, in grand apparel, seated by his side, the eagles and ensigns of Rome placed about them, with a train of officers, military and civil; thus to strike terror, as it were, into the British hero.

On this occasion Caractacus made to Claudius that memorable speech recorded by Tacitus, memorable indeed for its noble and manly sentiments. The concluding words of Caractacus are truly noble and dignified, and must have produced a considerable sensation amongst the audience when they heard them spoken, and must have inspired the Emperor and all who heard him with a profound respect for so noble a chieftain:—*"I am now in your power: if you are bent on vengeance, execute your purpose; the bloody scene will soon be over, and the name of Caractacus will sink into oblivion. Preserve my life, and I shall be to late posterity a monument of Roman clemency."*

Claudius, struck with the conduct and bearing of Caractacus, granted life and liberty to him, to his wife, his daughter, and his brother. They were enrolled among the clients of the Claudian house, and indulgence may be challenged for the pleasing conjecture that *"Claudia the foreigner, the offspring of the painted Britons,"* whose charms and genius are celebrated by Martial, was actually the child of the hero Caractacus, named Claudia after admission to the Gens Claudia: Martialis, ii. 54; iv. 13. Tacitus places this event in the year of Rome 803, A.D. 50.

It will be observed that the tribunician date on this coin is  $\bar{\text{VI}}$ ; considering the cross line above the figures to designate I, this coin would then have been struck in the 7th year of Claudius, and A.D. 47, it therefore cannot have reference to any other victories than those of Claudius and Anulus Plautius, or by Ostorius Scapula before the defeat and capture of Caractacus, and the continued success which accrued to the Roman arms up to that year 47. For, as we have seen, Caligula was killed in February, A.D. 41; the first tribu-

nician date would then begin with his successor, and end December 31st, 41; the second, commencing on the 1st of January, A.D. 42, would also end on the 31st of December, 42, and so on regularly. This would place the mintage of the present coin in A.D. 47, supposing the cross line to represent I, and 46 if it does not, the defeat of Caractacus being in A.D. 50.

Feb. A.D. 41 to 31st Dec.	TRP.	1
1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 42		2
" " 43	"	3
" " 44	"	4
" " 45	"	5
" " 46	"	6
" " 47	"	7
" " 48	"	8
" " 49	"	9
" " 50	"	10
" " 51	"	11
" " 52	"	12
" " 53	"	13
Died October	54	14

This much is said regarding the defeat of Caractacus, because the arch on this coin is generally supposed to have been erected to record that event, from which opinion I decidedly differ.

Argelati in Claudio places the triumph decreed to Claudius in A.D. 44, but gives no coin with the triumphal arch *DE BRITANNIS* until A.D. 46; and he places the victory gained by Ostorius over Caractacus in A.D. 50, which also agrees with Tacitus, lib. xii., whose date, A.V.C. 803, agrees with A.D. 50. By these calculations the tribunician dates I have described come perfectly in order. But whether the tribunician date on this coin is vi. or vii. is immaterial to my purpose, for it is perfectly evident that the defeat of Caractacus being in A.D. 50, neither the arch nor this coin have reference to that event.

From Dio we have,—*"Senatus rebus gestis cognitis Britannicum illum nominaverunt illi triumphum concesserunt, ludos annuos et arcum tropæa ferentem, in urbe aliunde in Gallia unde in Britanniam trajecerat decreverunt. Plin. xxxiii. 3. Claudius cum de Britannia triumpharet, inter coronas aureas unam vii. pondo habuit, quam contulerat Hispania ceterior—alteram ix. quam Gallia comata sicut titulus indicavit."*—*"Templum in Britannia illi constitutum fuit."* Seneca, *Apocol.*, p. 852. This temple is also mentioned by Tacitus, Ann. xiv. 31. 5:—*"Ad hoc templum D. Claudio constitutum quasi arx æternæ dominationis adspiciebatur delectique sacerdotis specie religionis omnes fortunas effundebant."* Ptiticus also, in his Lexicon, art. Templum, mentions a

temple erected and dedicated to Claudius at Camulodunum.

Tacitus, Ann. xiii., 32. 2, says:—"Pomponia Græcina insignis fœmina Plautio qui ovans sede Britanniiis retulet nupta." And Suetonius in Claudio, xxiv. 8, says:—"Aulo Plautio etiam ovationem decrevit."

Thus Claudius on his return from Britain was decreed a triumphal procession, and Aulus Plautius on his return to Rome had an ovation, a minor sort of triumph.

The first coin of Claudius mentioned by Occo with the arch DE BRITANNIS is an aureus, which he places A.D. 47, TR. P. VI., and he refers to another aureus, A.D. 50, TR. P. IX.; it is therefore evident from the various dates of these coins representing the arch, that the type being one of conquest was a favourite type, and struck in different years of Claudius, commencing A.D. 44, up to A.D. 50, but could by no means refer to the victories over Caracacus, and could only refer to one triumph for Britain, which we have seen took place in A.D. 44, according to Argelati.

In the Numismatic Journal, first vol., June 1836 to April 1837, p. 272, it is mentioned that the silver coins of Claudius, DE BRITAN., bear the legend on the obverse TRIB POT. IX. COS. V. IMP. XVI.; thus making it appear that the triumph decreed by the Senate to Claudius was while the Emperor held the tribunician power for the ninth time. In fact, the writer says, "Thus shewing that the triumph decreed by the Senate to Claudius was while that Emperor held the tribunician power for the ninth, and not the eleventh time, as Mr. Hogg supposes." This letter is from my friend Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in discuss-

ing the paper on the Barberini inscription read by Mr. Hogg before the Royal Society. I need hardly say I consider my preceding remarks and dates clearly shew both these gentlemen to be wrong in their attribution of the date of the triumph.

Since writing these notes I have read a paper in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, 1858, by Dr. Bell, on the Barberini inscription. I see no reason whatever in all Dr. Bell states to make any alteration in what I have written. There is no record whatever of Claudius having extended the walls of Rome to entitle him to an arch, as insinuated in the first paragraph; there is no historic record whatever of Claudius having had two triumphs, as Dr. Bell asserts in his second and third paragraphs; and there is no historic record of the arches of Drusus, Titus, Trajan, Severus, Constantine, or any other such arch having been erected for my other purpose than to celebrate victories gained—even the arch of Nero was for *supposed literary victories*. I may boldly assert, for there is no evidence to the contrary, that there is no record of Claudius having celebrated two triumphs.

I am still of opinion, after examining several versions of the inscription, that Mr. Fairholt's inscription, as related by my friend Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v., is correct, and is of that character as should, in the absence of any further and better proof, be considered as final and conclusive on the question of the wording and attribution of this Barberini Inscription.

FRANCIS HOBLER.

Canonbury Square, Dec. 6, 1858.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*A Handbook for Travellers in Surrey, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, with map.* (London: Murray. Crown 8vo., pp. 322.)—This is, in fact, a part of the work reviewed in our last number on Kent and Sussex, and the remarks then made apply equally to this. "The handbooks for the four counties of Surrey, Hampshire, Kent, and Sussex, have been drawn up from a careful personal exploration of the country, and from the most recent information that could be obtained." . . . "In justice to the editor, it should be observed that the two volumes form, in fact, one whole, and cannot be separated without injury to the plan on which the hand-

book has been constructed." We can bear willing testimony to the labour and care bestowed upon the work, the anxiety of the editor to omit no object of interest, and the general accuracy with which his task has been performed: if it had not been a labour of love, it would be one of marvellously patient industry, but it has evidently been done cheerfully, and *con amore*. Nevertheless, it is not free from blemishes, and the archaeological portion, with which we are chiefly concerned, does not shew the hand of a master of the subject. He is content to take upon trust the information supplied by local guide-books, which are not always to be de-

pended on. For instance, the description of Guildford Castle is not satisfactory: this remarkable Norman keep is not *late Norman*, and instead of being about 1200, it is probably rather before 1150, though much altered afterwards. The very remarkable chapel or sacarium in the wall at the angle of the great hall is worthy of a better notice; the richly carved sedilia of shallow and early Norman work, are considered as "*probably* the work of soldiers, who may have used it as a guard-room, or of prisoners detained in it." This appears to us extremely *improbable*, and a very lame story. The steps and platform of the altar are very distinct, and ought not to be treated as "possibly indicating;" the plain early barrel-vault should have been mentioned, and the arch opening from the sacarium into the hall, where the congregation were assembled, and which was probably covered by tapestry when not in use. Although the carving is much mutilated, it is easy to make out figures of Christ, the Trinity, and of Saints, upon the shafts; and the surface of the wall is also carved with a sort of early diaper, and with stars formed by the compasses; the capitals of the shafts also have a sort of rude Grecian foliage.

On the other hand, we are bound to say that the description of St. Mary's Church in the same town, with its very curious early paintings, is very well and carefully written. Sutton Place, a very remarkable Tudor mansion of moulded brick, near Guildford, is well described at p. 95, but is erroneously referred to in the description of Guildford as being in Route 23.

The description of Farnham Castle is not good nor complete, the outer wall and moat should have been mentioned as having preserved their original character more than the interior: that "the servants' hall, with its circular pillars, is part of the original structure," is true, but rather bald, it should have been mentioned as a part of the original Norman hall of the castle of Henry de Blois. Norman halls are not so common that they should be slurred over in a handbook. We do not understand why this castle is called Edwardian in the Introduction, p. 10, and no mention of any work of the Edwardian period is made in the body of this work, p. 57. The date of the "fine hall, now used as a dining-room," should have been mentioned; this description reads like that of a mediæval hall, whereas it is of the seventeenth century. The description of Farnham Church is also very meagre, not a word is said of the transepts, nor of the Decorated windows of the aisles, nor of the fine timber porch.

But such a work as this cannot be expected to be free from blemishes, and we have no wish to go on picking holes; we trust that the editor will take in good part the suggestions we have thrown out.

*Alma Matres*. [Dedicated, without permission, to the Freshmen and Dons of Oxford.] By MEGATHYM SPLEEN, B.A. Oxon. (London and Edinburgh: James Hogg and Sons.)—This is a low, vulgar, scurrilous caricature of Oxford as it was a few years since, by a disappointed man; but, as is often the case with such productions, it is amusing, and it contains matter for thought, and some of it deserving the attention of those who have to legislate for the University. The gentlemen who are held up to ridicule will of course meet it with silent contempt, their characters are too well established to be influenced by such scurrility as this, and they are the less likely to pay much attention to it because they cannot fail to recognise the author, who betrays himself in every page, and shews his spleen more than is creditable to him. Mr. Cockburn Thomson was admitted to Trinity College in 1853, having previously been at a German University, or more than one; according to his own account he had been at Bonn, and he is believed to have also been at Munich. Probably the ideas and habits of liberty or licence which he had acquired in Germany were not quite consistent with the discipline of Oxford, and he soon got under the notice of the Proctors and the college authorities. According to his own account he was unjustly suspected and taken up on suspicion, and from this time he considers that he had a bad name without deserving it. From causes which do not appear in his book, he was dismissed from Trinity in 1854, and was entered again at St. Mary Hall in 1856, where he obtained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1857. He gives us accordingly an absurd caricature of Trinity College in 1853, under the name of *Sempitern*, and attempts to be very witty in giving nicknames to the Fellows, and in describing the undergraduates who formed *his* society; and a very disreputable set they appear to have been from his account of them; whether this arose from accident or from choice, on the principle that like chooses like, and that the character of a man may be judged by his friends, we cannot undertake to say. Nevertheless, the singular contrast between the ways and the doings of the undergraduates of Oxford and those of Bonn is amusing, and affords matter for thought on the different

effects produced by different systems of education.

Little as the character of the writer entitles his opinions to respect, his opportunities of observation have been greater than usual, and as he is not deficient in sharpness or quickness of apprehension, his remarks on what he has seen are not to be despised. Many men of far higher calibre would agree with much that he says, especially on the bad effect produced on the minds of young men by compulsory attendance at chapel, and especially by compulsory receiving of Holy Communion. It is much to be wished that some other system of roll-call should be introduced. Several of the changes which our author proposes have been already made, such as the introduction of Professorial Fellowships, and a certain limited number of married Fellows. He proposes, indeed, that *all* Fellows should be allowed to marry, and lays much stress on the beneficial influence of the female element in society: but to any such general change there are serious objections; there is already a great deal more of female society in Oxford than there was formerly, and well-conducted youths generally can get introduced into it quite as much as is desirable. Our author from his own account does not seem to have been a very desirable person for any lady's society.

His charge against the colleges, that they are hotels on a large scale, with high charges and compulsory customers, and that they make considerable profits out of the young men's battels, we believe to be altogether false and imaginary. Whether the college servants are not in some cases allowed too much liberty in this way may be a question; we have heard strange stories of the large fortunes raised by college cooks at Cambridge, but we have never heard of any thing of the kind or at all to the same extent at Oxford. His remarks about the over-worked Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and the under-worked bedels, have much truth in them. It seems probable that the bedels were not originally for show only, but really had to assist in preserving the discipline of the University, and that more work of some kind might reasonably be expected of them in return for the handsome remuneration they receive. Again, that the office of Chancellor ought to be a reality, and not a mere compliment, and that there ought to be some public officer independent of the colleges, and unconnected with them, to act on behalf of the University at large, may be true. There is at present practically no appeal against the college authorities, and all men are liable to make

mistakes, or to be influenced by prejudices.

His observations respecting the necessity for a public examination prior to matriculation would have been more likely to be listened to if offered in a more gentlemanly tone; but they are substantially true, and are in accordance with the opinions of many old members and ardent well-wishers of the University. It was observed thirty years ago, as our author shews, by Archbishop Whately and Bishop Copleston, who did their best to press it on the University, but the college interests were too strong for them, and they have contrived to stave it off ever since. No measure would be so beneficial to the University, or to the cause of education throughout the country. The University might then safely make Moderations, or the examination at the end of the second year, final for classics, or at least for *compulsory* attention to Greek and Latin, leaving the last year open for the students to profit by the lectures of the professors in the different faculties, according to the taste or the professional studies required by each undergraduate. The present system makes the professoriate a farce, a bye-word, and a laughing-stock to Europe. Perhaps there never was a time when Oxford had so many celebrated men on her professorial staff; and it is most mortifying to them to see all their efforts thrown away because the system does not allow the young men time to attend to anything but the classics. If the present system is continued, the A.A.'s will soon be better educated men than the B.A.'s, and will be preferred to them for all government offices and all practical purposes. Even now the parish schoolmaster is often a better-informed man than the curate: he may know less of Greek, of Æschylus and Sophocles, Herodotus and Aristotle, but he knows more of everything else; and of what avail does the curate find his Greek learning in the working of his parish? It may be true that the classics afford the best training for the mind: but the mind ought to be trained by the age of one-and-twenty, and a young man in his two-and-twentieth year might very well be allowed to pursue his professional education.

The classical school would still be open for those who wish to distinguish themselves as scholars, but it should no longer be made compulsory upon all. Let any Oxford man get into conversation with a well-educated foreign gentleman at Bonn, or any other foreign University, and he will soon find what is thought of the present Oxford system. It is thought hardly



credible that young men of two-and-twenty can still be treated as school-boys, and confining their knowledge to the time of the ancient Greeks. The information given by Mr. Thomson respecting the system of study pursued at Bonn may well be pondered by those in authority, and his book may do good service, notwithstanding its scurrility. It is much to be regretted that Parliament does not insist upon this point of a matriculation examination; it is just the point which requires external force to overrule the colleges, and it is much to be feared that for want of this, all the reforms made by the Commissioners, wholesome and salutary as they are, will dwindle away and produce no sensible effect.

Already we hear the general remark among those acquainted with Oxford, that the calibre of the youths admitted to scholarships under the new system of freedom *versus* close appointments, is much the same as it was before. While the independent members come from a decidedly inferior class of society, the aristocracy are driven away from Oxford, and their place is supplied by an inferior grade, but the numbers, on the whole, have fallen off rather than increased since the recent changes, which have gone either too far or not far enough. An examination at matriculation would render a reform of our schools, public and private, a necessity of their existence. We should not then have such lamentable instances of gross ignorance exhibited in the public examinations as are now constantly occurring, such as a man going up for a first class who is unable to spell, and others who could not tell what rivers Bristol and Gloucester are situated upon; or the one who lately declined to answer who was the successor to William the Conqueror. Such cases as these are more disgraceful to the elementary schools than to the University, only that men so ignorant should never have been admitted to the privilege of being members thereof.

In conclusion, we should observe that although this book contains some wholesome truths told in a bitter manner, it no more affords a fair picture of Oxford as it is, than the Police Reports in the newspapers afford a fair picture of English society.

#### CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

It is a most amusing thing to read the descriptions of one's-self that sometimes appear in print, for such portraits are frequently painted by those who are least acquainted with us. Who, for instance, does not remember how Napoleon was depicted by English caricaturists in the

early part of this century, when he was generally represented as a slim young man, wearing an enormous cocked hat and other articles *en suite*. But perhaps no one has been more misrepresented than our august selves; one of our latest photographs was in the "Times," where the artist described Scandinavian wash-leather as an article about which we most delighted to make research. And nearly forty years before that a far more witty writer in the "John Bull" declared that Mr. Urban was never so happy as when making enquiries into the histories of people.

"Famous for nothing many years ago."

But how different to our real self! Could these writers see with what delight we mix with the young and partake of their sports and pleasures, and with what relish we devour the books written for their delectation, they would change their tune. Yet they ought to know that we have ever done so; were not we amongst the very first to welcome the Vicar of Wakefield? And have we not also every year opened our pages to a notice of books suitable for our young friends? Why then should so musty dry-as-dusty a character have been given to so amiable a person as Mr. Sylvanus Urban? We will therefore at once say that we have read and re-read with delight, *The Headlong Career and Woful Ending of Precocious Piggy*, by the late THOMAS HOOD, illustrated by his son and edited by his daughter, and issued by our old friends at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, that world-noted emporium for children's books. In this we first see Piggy at his toilette surrounded by macassar, kalydor, and all other modern appliances. Having dressed himself in the height of dandyism, he sets out to see the world, applying his glass to his eye to assist him therein. Some one whispered "have a taste," and he turns his attention to landscape gardening; but this was slow work for a learned pig, so he takes to driving, sets up a dog-cart, drives a tandem, and does something in the hunting line. Smoking and drinking follow as a matter of course, with soda water and headache in their train. Balls and full-dress evening parties, together with some *fast* life at country fairs and *bal masques*, prepare us for the denouement in which Piggy finds his way into pork. Mrs. Broderick tells us that to her father children were always welcome; in return, children will welcome this work of his.

*The Boy's Own Toy-maker*, by E. LANDELLS, from the same publishers, (Griffith and Farran,) is practically illustrated for the use of children; by means of this they

may learn to make their own kites, paper boxes, boats and masks, toys of all sorts in cardboard or wood, and no end of puzzles and other amusements for the ensuing winter evenings. How many hundred of our young friends may be delighted by the receipt of this volume, now that it can be sent by post for twopence or fourpence, no matter how far in the country nor how retired their dwellings may be.

*The War Tiger; or, The Adventures and Wonderful Fortunes of a Young Sea Chief and his lad Chow.* (Griffith and Farran.) This is one of Mr. Dalton's stories, and tells us all about China, the habits and customs of the people, their religion and their priests, their thieves, their warfare, their agriculture, their ships and their towns; in fact, under the guise of a boy's book full of adventures, it is one of the best accounts we have of the Celestial Empire.

A similar character may be given of Mr. W. H. G. Kingston's *Fred Markham in Russia*, (Griffith and Farran.) When all the world flocked to Russia after the war, Mr. Kingston went there also, intending to give the world the benefit of what he saw in a volume of travels; but instead of that, has given his observations in an account of the adventures of cousin Giles and the Markhams, who travelled to the land of the Czar, saw all that could be seen, and returned. On their route they met with plenty of adventures, and made the acquaintance of a large number of persons—more than Mr. Kingston could have told us anything about in his own proper person, had he simply given us his own travels.

Leaving China and the frozen East, we take up another of Messrs. Griffith's instructive publications, and transport ourselves to a warmer climate, where "Our Own Correspondent" has not yet intruded, where Mr. Alfred Elwes tells us of some of the stirring *Adventures and Perils of Paul Blake in the Islands of Corsica and Monte Christo*, over which the author has recently travelled, and of the inhabitants and scenery of which we are glad to have so good an account; but apart from the descriptions, the boy's adventures will be a sufficient recommendation to the book to ensure it a warm reception and make it a great favourite.

*Martin Rattler; or, A Boy's Adventures in the Forests of Brazil*, by ROBERT M. BALLANTYNE, published by Nelsons, Edinburgh, is a work of a similar class. Martin gets to sea, and in due time the ship in which he sails is pursued by a pirate, and he finds himself in company with an amusing Irishman on the wild coast of Brazil;

the civilized parts are at length reached and all ends well. Brazil is a part of the world we should like to know something more about than we do at present, and Mr. Ballantyne's work has rather whetted than allayed our appetite.

*The Three Cripples*, and the *Two Firesides*, are two of the most recent works published by the Christian Knowledge Society. The first cripple was a little orphan, who received a severe injury from a drunken brother, but was eventually cured, became a surgeon, and in the course of his practice had to take off his drinking brother's leg. A sister in the meantime was driven away from home by the drunkard's cruelty, and was relieved by a charitable coal-heaver, whose crippled son figures in the story. From the same Society we have also received a thin quarto volume full of pictures, intitled *Illustrations of the Useful Arts and Manufactures*, by CHARLES TOMLINSON, which will be found an exceedingly useful volume for the nursery or for schools. The cotton, leather, flax, woollen, silk, metal, and other manufactures, are all explained in a very luminous manner.

*The Triumphs of Steam*, (Griffith and Farran,) contains a useful series of biographical notices of Watt, Arkwright, and Stephenson, and their works, with several pleasing illustrations by John Gilbert. The sketch of George Stephenson is exceedingly well drawn, and altogether the work is one that will do good service to any youth into whose hands it may fall.

*Light from the Path of Life, from the Holy Scriptures*. Small 4to. (Griffith and Farran.)—This pretty little gift-book is illuminated somewhat in the missal style. Every page consists of a number of passages of Scripture, and is surrounded by a border rich in colours and gold. Some of these borders are very chaste, and equal to anything that we have seen, but in the page headed "Holiness" and one or two others, we think the arrangement of colours is hardly so judicious as might have been expected from Mr. Stanesly's previous work, "The Bridal Souvenir."

One of the best still remains to be mentioned, Mr. Brough's *Fairy Tales of Science*, in which we have an excellent epitome of geological and other studies, written in a most attractive style, and rendered still more attractive by the humorous illustrations of Mr. Bennett, which blend so harmoniously with the sterner parts of the subject. Thus we have the "Age of Monsters," who are busy writing their own history in stone, "The Mermaid's Home," which tells of the wonders of the deep, and "Water Be-

witched," which relates the marvels of steam. Altogether the volume is one of the most original, and also one of the most useful little volumes of the season.

*Curiosities of Science, Past and Present. A Book for Old and Young.* By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. (Kent and Co.)—Mr. Timbs is one of those fortunate men who has at his fingers' tips no end of "things not generally known," and out of his store has brought this volume of scientific curiosities. Many of these will be new even to some of our scientific readers, and amongst other things we find some intelligence of our old friend the British Lion, the original genuine article. The extract will give a good idea of the book:—

"Professor Owen has thus forcibly illustrated the carnivorous animals which preyed upon and restrained the undue multiplication of the vegetable feeders. First, we have the bear family, which is now represented in this country only by the badger. We were once blest, however, with many bears. One species seems to have been identical with the existing brown bear of the European Continent. Far larger and more formidable was the gigantic cave bear (*ursus speleus*), which surpassed in size his grizzly brother of North America. The skull of the cave-bear differs very much in shape from that of its small brown relative just alluded to; the forehead in particular is much higher,—to be accounted for by an arrangement of air-cells similar to those which we have remarked in the elephant. The cave-bear has left its remains in vast abundance in Germany. In our own caves the bones of hyenas are found in great quantities. The marks which the teeth of the hyena make upon the bones which it gnaws are quite unmistakable. Our English hyenas had the most indiscriminating appetite, preying upon every creature, their own species amongst others. Wolves, not distinguishable from those which now exist in France and Germany, seem to have kept company with the hyenas, and the *felis spelea*, a species of lion, but larger than any which now exists, ruled over all weaker brutes. Here, says Professor Owen, we have the original British Lion. A species of the *machairodus* has left its remains at Kent's-hole, near Torquay. In England we had also the beaver, which still lingers on the Danube and the Rhone, and a larger species, which has been called *trogotherium* (gnawing beast), and a gigantic mole."

Perhaps the best commendation we can give Mr. Timbs' new volume is to say that it is a worthy companion to his preceding one.

*Sunday Evenings with Sophia: a Book for Girls.* By LEONORA G. BELL (Griffith and Farran).—Sophia was the eldest girl at a boarding-school in Surrey, and being an orphan, had been there nearly all her life. She was a great favourite with the younger ones, and a Sunday evening with

her was considered a great treat. It was spent in a very profitable manner, in conversing about religious subjects, Bishop Ken's Hymns, illustrated by reference to George Herbert and "The Christian Year," and other religious subjects treated in the same manner, so that the evening was considered the pleasantest of the seven. For the benefit of others, some of these conversations have been noted down, and other schools or families can imitate the good example set by Sophia and her young friends.

*Rosa's Summer Wanderings, reprinted with additions from the "Churchman's Companion."* (Masters and Co.)—On a hot Monday in July, 1850, Miss Rosa commenced her tour, accompanied by some relations. The horse, named "Elephant," appears to have jogged on at his own rate, and this gave our authoress the means of viewing the country and suiting her own convenience as to stoppages. Rockingham was the first; thence, proceeding through Uppingham, Oakham, Melton Mowbray, and Nottingham, they got to merry Sherwood, and across Yorkshire to Harrogate. The company and the springs are described, but York comes in for a longer account in common with the Yorkshire Abbeys, but the greatest space is occupied with a description of the lake countries, and some of the lakes, Southey, Wordsworth, and others. And some notice is also taken of various places in Cumberland. Altogether the tour is a very pleasant one, and we recommend the book to any one who is desirous of enjoying a summer tour in his own country in preference to going abroad: at least as much pleasure and as much health may be gained, and perhaps not a less amount of knowledge.

*Kongegravene i Ringsted Kirke, aabnede, istandsatte og dækkede med nye Mindestene ved Høms Maestret Kong Frederik den Syvende.* (Kiøbenhavn: 1858.)

*The Royal Graves in Ringsted Church, Opened, Restored, and Covered with new Gravestones by His Majesty King Frederick the Seventh.* (Cheapinghaven, 1858.) Large folio, pp. iv. and 76, with 16 copperplate engravings, 1 large coloured lithographic facsimile, and 9 chemitypes and woodcuts.

One of the finest monuments of middle-age ecclesiastical architecture in Denmark is the old Benedictine cloister-church of Ringsted, in Seeland, now the parish church of Ringsted town, well known to many of our readers as being at an easy distance by railway from the Danish capital, Cheapinghaven. In spite of fire and

sword, and modernizations and barbarisms, it is still a venerable pile, and offers noteworthy details to the critic. Of late considerable improvements have been effected, but much remains to be done before its restoration can be pronounced even tolerably complete. The original church was probably finished about 1081-82, and was dedicated first to the Holy Virgin, afterwards to St. Bendt, and at a later period also to St. Knud, (Duke Cnut Lavard, murdered in Haraldsted Forest the 7th of January, 1131,) whose remains were deposited within its walls, and whose canonization and reputed miracles so long procured it fame and wealth. Of the earlier building but few memorials remain, the present temple dating mostly from the twelfth and following centuries.

But what has most contributed to the preservation, and celebrity, and partial restoration of Ringsted Church is the fact that it was a kind of Danish royal Pantheon during the middle age. The Danish sovereigns were naturally anxious to share in the halo of sanctity which enveloped St. Cnut; and what Trondlijen and St. Olaf were to the Norwegian dynasty, Ringsted and St. Cnut were to that of Denmark. Accordingly, in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries nearly a score of Danish kings, queens, and royal children found here their last resting-place, including those ever-famous heroes, Waldemar the Great (+1182), Waldemar the Victorious (+1241), and his queen, the lovely and the good Dagmar (+1202). And this was in addition to a host of other personages, royal, or secular, or ecclesiastical, Danish and Swedish, who crowded the narrow aisle of the Benedictine grave-house. No wonder, then, that this building has always been regarded with a certain degree of national pride, the only motive, in fact, which saved it from entire destruction in the era of the Reformation, when brutal and hungry kings and nobles plundered the Church pell-mell, and destroyed so much of the civilization and splendour left them by their ancestors.

In the last century the work of destruction and desecration had reached its height. Even the very situation of several of these royal graves was become doubtful, the modern grave-stones themselves being mostly half-ruined and laid down in wrong places. A parish resolution to re-lay the floor was therefore taken advantage of by the curator of the national monuments, the well-known Professor, J. J. A. Worsaae, to take steps for some restoration. The Danish Parliament granted the necessary funds, his Majesty King Frederick shewed great interest in the work, which

he honoured by his presence and encouragement, and on the 4th to the 6th of September, 1855, the task of opening, and examining, and identifying was accomplished. The whole was entrusted to Professor Worsaae, Professor (of Anatomy) Ibsen, the Archivan Herbst, the Archive-Secretary Strunk, architect Kornerup, the artist, H. Hansen, and others. After everything had been carefully gone through, the graves were carefully restored and closed, and new grave-stones of granite, with simple Latin inscriptions, placed over each.

Of course such an examination of historical graves in chronological order has not been without most valuable results. We will only point out a few. First, the absence of outward ornament, probably a fruit of humility and entombment in a cloister-church; next, the ancient method of burial in a leathern shroud, afterwards succeeded by a leaden coffin; and thirdly, how here, as elsewhere, as church-space became valuable, the olden sarcophagus, which to k up so much room on the church-floor, was followed by the sepulchral brass.

We would also dwell on the remarkable leaden tablet, inscribed on both sides, found at the head of King Waldemar the Great. Similar memorials have, indeed, been found in other tombs, but anything so historical and so proudly worded has never before been discovered. It was 7 to 8 inches square, and bore on the obverse:—

† HIC . IACET . DANORVM . REX . WAL  
DEMARVS . PRIMVS . SANCTI KANVTI . FI  
LIVS . SCLAVORVM . POTENS . EXPVGNATOR .  
PATRIE . OPPRESSE . ROEGIVS . LIBERA  
TOR  
PACIS . REPARATOR . ET . CONSERVATOR .  
HIC . RVGIANOS . FELICITER . EXPVGNA  
VIT .  
ET . AD . FIDEM . CHRISTI . EOSDEM . PRI  
MV8 . DESTROY  
TIS . IDOLIS . CONVERTIT . MVRVM . QVO  
QVE . AD TOCIVS  
REGNI . PRESIDIVM . QVI . VVLGO . DANE  
WERCH  
DICITVR . EX . LATERIBVS . COCTIS . PRI  
MV8 . CONSTRVXIT .  
ET . CASTELLVM . IN SPROGA . EDIFICAVIT .  
OBIIIT . AVTEM . ANNO . DOMINICE . IN  
CARNACIONIS .  
M° . C° . LXXX° . II° . REGNI . SVI . XX° .  
VI° .  
IIII° . IDVS . MAII .

The references to the restoration of the great Danish rampart, Danewerk (*Danewirk*), by walls of burned bricks, and of the castle built at Sprogø, probably against the heathen pirates, are most valuable.

On the reverse is the same inscription, but in a much shorter form.

Another notable point is the splendid monumental brass in memory of King Eric Menved, and of his queen, Ingeborg, who both died in 1319, the brass apparently only a year or two later in date. It is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Danish ells (of 2 English feet) long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and represents, in nearly life size, the full-length figures of the King and Queen, with an abundance of tabernacle-work, diaper-work, rossette-work, saints and apostles, the boar-hunt and other hunting scenes, &c., all of the richest description. One face is now gone; the other is of alabaster. Whether it was so originally is not known. Tradition says that these faces were once of silver. The inscriptions are in Latin. Everything shews that this noble sepulchral memorial was Flemish work, and of the finest kind, designed and cut by true artists. A most exact and delicate copy is given at the end of the volume. Another, inferior and incorrect, but which gives a good general idea of the whole, will be found in *Antiquariske Annaler*, Kjöbenhavn, 1820, vol. iii. plate 1, with a paper on the subject (pp. 1—18) by Professor Werlauff.

Civilisation and the fine arts are always slowly advancing from the West and South to the North and East. So also with regard to sepulchral brasses; as far as is known, Denmark has had five, Sweden one, Finland one, Norway none. As this is a most interesting subject, we will go into details. We have already mentioned King Eric and Queen Ingeborg's brass of 1319. A second Danish metal slab was that in Ribe, to the memory of King Christopher I, who died in 1259: this has long since perished, and no drawing exists. A third, also in Ribe Cathedral, was in remembrance of the Burgomaster, Andreas Bondesen († 1360), and his wife († 1363). This has also disappeared, but an engraving is found in Suhm's *Danmarks Historie*, vol. xiii. p. 516. A fourth, in the same cathedral, over Waldemar Atterdag's Marsk (Grand-Marshal), Johannes de Limbek, who deceased at the close of the fourteenth century. Some miserable officials sold it to Viborg, where, in 1588, it served as the outer covering of a door, but was destroyed at the conflagration of the church. No copy is known. A fifth was once in Roeskilde Cathedral, but was sold off as old brass in 1806. Fortunately we have a drawing in the Abildgaard collection deposited in the archives of the Museum of Northern Antiquities.

The one brass possessed by Sweden is to the memory of Fru Ranborg, of Wük

(† 1327). It is in Akers Church, Upland. An engraving will be found in Kugler's *Kleine Schriften*, vol. ii. p. 632.

The solitary Finnish brass was executed in 1429, at the expense of Bishop Magnus Olai Tavast, in remembrance of Bishop Henry, the apostle of Finland, and widom lord of the see of Upsala. It is in Nonsi Church, in Finland. A good engraving may be seen in Peringskiöld's valuable *Monumenta Ullerakerensia*, folio, Stockholm, 1719, p. 128.

The text of this beautiful Ringsted pantheon consists of two parts. The first forty-eight pages are by Professor Worsaae, and are entitled, "Ringsted Church as the Burial-place of the old Danish Dynasty." It discusses the history of the town and its monastery, St. Cnut Lavard and his family, his canonization and miracles, the rebuildings of the cloister-church, the royal personages buried there, the disasters of the Reformation, and the present appearance of the building.

The second part is by Herr C. F. Herbst, and contains a detailed description of the opening of the graves, and the steps taken by the scientific men then present.

Both these papers are full of information, and we recommend them to the especial attention of our readers.

The illustrations are very beautiful. They consist of the exterior, interior, ground-plans, architectural details, &c., of the church, plans of the royal graves, facsimiles of the two inscriptions on the leaden tablet, the graves as seen when first opened, the skulls of Queens Sophie and Beirgjeid, fragments of stuff and metal found in the graves, other monuments and inscriptions, and a number of seals, arms, and other curiosities. This magnificent copy of the brass has been already mentioned. One of the finest things in this department is the splendid facsimile, printed in colours, of the great vellum document which has for some centuries been hanging in the church, apparently written at the close of the fifteenth century, but a copy of a very much older original. It contains a long list of the royal personages interred in the church, and of the relative position of their graves, and was of great use in directing the excavations. This curious document is now preserved between glass-plates in a strong frame.

We need add no more to attract the notice of our antiquaries to this book, which is a magnificent specimen of typography, in every way elaborately got up published at the expense of the Danish Government, and distributed to the general public at a very small price (about

11s. sterling). Copies have been forwarded to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, in London, and some other Euro; can houses.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of Scandinavia are daily attracting greater attention; and they deserve it. Some of the churches and cathedrals of North and South Jutland, of Sealand and other parts of Denmark, of the island of Gotland,—that rich mine of splendid medieval sculpture and painted glass, as yet almost unknown to Englishmen, of various parts of Sweden, from Lund to Upsala, of Finland and of Norway, are invaluable to the ecclesiastical student. A British archaeologist, or artist, will everywhere find a hearty welcome.

While on the subject we may as well add, that a splendidly illustrated work in large folio, by Professor P. A. Munch, on the antiquities of that noble cathedral, Trondhjelm, is in the press. It is published at the expense of the Norwegian people. The Storthing granted funds for the purpose with enthusiasm. May the number of these careful monographs daily increase. There is room and verge enough, both at home and abroad. S.

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*Fragmentary Remains, Literary and Scientific, of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., late President of the Royal Society, &c.; with a Sketch of his Life, and Selections from his Correspondence.* Edited by his brother, John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. (London: Churchill.)—This publication is rather late in the day; Davy died in 1829, a memoir prepared by Dr. Paris appeared in 1831, a second by the editor of this volume in 1836, and a third prefixed to Davy's Works in 1839. The present work adds scarcely anything to the knowledge we already had of Sir Humphry's scientific career, while the poetical effusions now printed had, in our opinion, better have been confined to the few persons in whose hands they were: Sir Humphry was no poet, but, like many others, had a knack of neatly stringing words together, and if alive, would no doubt be the last person to make them public. There is also nothing fresh in the correspondence to call for the appearance of the volume. The only matter that Dr. Davy could have investigated, the safety-lamp, and the truth of Stephenson's counter claim to the invention, he has scarcely noticed.

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*Cur Deus Homo, or why God was made Man.* By St. Anselm, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury. Translated by a Cler-

gyman. (Oxford, J. H. & J. PARKER.)—The history of England has yet to be written which shall give us a true history of her ecclesiastics from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries; a writer who will give us an impartial history of those times, and the men to whose activity so much is owing both of that which is good and of that which is bad, will deserve no small praise. Unfortunately for the cause of truth, so many of our historical writers have been afflicted with an amount of religious ardour, that with all their endeavours they have been unduly biased by their predilections, and the truth yet remains to be told. It is an undoubted fact that many of our nineteenth-century liberties are due to the Norman prelates, who were bold enough to question the king's authority; but how small has our gratitude been! These remarks have been called forth by a perusal of the preface to a translation of St. Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, a little treatise displaying a large amount of critical learning and acumen on the reason why "God was made Man," which reason is summed up in the text, "That He might be Just, and the Justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." The work gives us a high opinion of the author, who was regarded as the first of the schoolmen, and makes us wish to see his life and character fully developed.

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*Plain Sermons preached to a Country Congregation.* By the late Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D. Second Series. post 8vo. (John Murray.)—The perusal of these sermons gives us a very high opinion of Professor Blunt in the character of a parish priest. Leaving the University behind him, he carried the same habit of earnest thought with him into the study, and, in preparing these compositions, thought only of his people and their benefit. Accordingly, we find that kind of illustration that would be familiar to them, and that mode of enforcing his arguments which a knowledge of the class he addressed would suggest. To a young clergyman these discourses will be peculiarly valuable, for they exhibit the minister of the Gospel in his proper character earnestly at work in his proper avocation. What is most striking about the sermons as compositions, is the large amount of Scripture incorporated in them,—just the proper text in the right place,—and the difficulty we have in learning from them whether the Professor belonged to the Low Church party or the High. With the *dry* he most assuredly had no connection whatever.

*The Inscription on the Cross, as recorded by the four Evangelists: A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford.* By the Rev. C. ADAMS. (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.)—In the present day, when sermons generally contain so little, it is a pleasure to meet with one like Mr. Coker Adams's, which contains so much thought and so satisfactorily explains a difficulty of Holy Writ. The inscription on the cross is given in different words by all the four Evangelists. Mr. Adams considers that this was in two parts, and that the fullest, as given by St. John, is complete; dividing this into two parts it would read:—

"Jesus of Nazareth.

"The King of the Jews."

"This is the King of the Jews." *St. Matt.*

"The King of the Jews." *St. Mark.*

"This is the King of the Jews." *St. Luke.*

Thus the difference is trifling, but Mr. Adams thinks that underneath the name the inscription might and perhaps should be rendered,—

"The King of the Jews this!"

and consequently it was intended as an additional mark of scorn by the Roman governor, Pilate.

Of other single sermons we have received Mr. JAMES BANDINEL's *Remember!* (Parkers), in which the claims of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath are enforced with considerable ability; *The Silent Progress of the Work of God*, by Mr. HARDWICK SHUTE, preached at the Bishop of Oxford's Ordination; and two

sermons by Mr. R. W. B. MARSH, at Plais-tow, *Every Parish a Family of Christ.*

THE diocese of Oxford is painfully agitated just now by a violent ultra-Protestant movement, caused by some very questionable proceedings on the part of a young curate, who, with the best possible motives, put some very injudicious questions to a woman of bad character; and a number of pamphlets have been published. One of these, by the Rev. Edward Payne, addressed to the laity of the deanery of Deddington, (Parkers,) is so moderate in its tone, and withal so sensible, that we shall be glad to hear of its having had a large circulation. One fact incidentally mentioned shews that our country clergy are a working body: Mr. Payne invites any one who doubts his orthodoxy to look through his MS. sermons, about nine hundred, the whole of them preached during the twenty years he has been in the diocese; and Mr. Payne is only one out of many thousands of the country clergy who would never have been heard of but for some commotion such as this. Another subject connected with this diocese is Cuddesdon College, where earnestness and piety have given rise to the charge of popery; rebutting this we have *Cuddesdon College, by one who knows it*, (Parkers,) in which the students' daily life while at college is stated, and the charge of Roman teaching shewn to be groundless.

## The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

*Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

Nov. 6.

*Japan.*—Several most interesting letters have arrived this week from Jeddo, the capital of Japan, with full accounts of the proceedings of Lord Elgin, the negotiations, and the treaty between this country and Japan.

It was on the 3rd August that the small squadron, consisting of the "Furious," "Retribution," and gun-boat "Lee," with the steam-yacht "Emperor," entered the port of Nagasaki, and the next day Admiral Seymour, with the "Calcutta" and "Inflexible," joined the squadron.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

"Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the Bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at its extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; white temples, perched upon overhanging points, contrast brilliantly with their dark green setting. In some places, precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries guard projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep

hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest or terraced with rice-fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags,—the imperial colours,—glance across the harbour, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who scull to the tune of a measured chant. The fore-part of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a posse of two-sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentlemanlike and goodnatured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the harbour. A Dutch merchant-ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw steamer were the only vessels in harbour when we arrived and anchored about half-a-mile from the shore. The city of Nagasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbour, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Dejima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now, the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean, and free from foul odours; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stocked with lacquer, china, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources."

At Nagasaki it became necessary to determine whether the steam yacht should be presented there or at Jeddo. Happily Lord Elgin resolved to carry her to the latter port, and parting company with the Admiral, he proceeded with his squadron first to Simoda.

"It was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusi-yama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of 100 miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated

mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusi-yama is painted at the bottom of the delicate china cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice; he fans himself with Fusi-yama; he hands things to you on Fusi-yama; it is on the back of his looking-glass; it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and it is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbour. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely, you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate "Diana" changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding-ground, but it is a fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security. Here, too, there is a *goyoshi*, or bazaar, and a better display of lacquer and china than at Nagasaki, but it is a town of no local importance, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and when under the new treaty the port is shut up, will sink into its normal condition of a fishing village."

Here it was discovered that the Americans, hurrying from the gulf of Pecheli, had endeavoured to discount our successes in the Peiho, by using them to procure for themselves the best possible treaty. The Russians had followed their example, but neither party had reason to boast of its success. Lord Elgin, therefore, hastened on; and with the aid of a bold sailor, performed a feat unprecedented in the annals of the intercourse of any nation with Japan.

"Up the Gulf of Jeddo the squadron proceeded, with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborn, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and to approach as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way



round a long spit of land which runs far out into the bay and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor; the draught of water of each was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a-half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above mentioned, which are situated on a sandbank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts and parallel to them lies the main body of the city; the wooded height, on which is situated the castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships, filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and, finally, urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas put forward were amusing and characteristic: first, it was said that the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do without these. The merits and comforts of Kanagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled, than the Japanese in their usual way became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff. It appeared that Count Pontintine had been delayed for ten days negotiating on this subject at Kanagawa, and only succeeded in taking up his residence at Jeddo on the same day that we cast anchor before the town. He had made the journey overland from Kanagawa, a distance of eighteen miles.

"The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbour. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of her Majesty's gun-boats, with thirteen ships' boats in tow, and the thunder of salutes, the inspiring strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the little "Lee," surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a twenty-four pound howitzer in her bows, enclosing between them the Ambassador's barge, the remainder of the ships' boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up 'God save the Queen,' as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd, which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy, was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched athwart the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin's stay of eight days on shore, nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes' Quarter—in other words, it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from

Hyde-park Corner to Mile-end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 360 hereditary princes, each a petty sovereign in his own right, many of them with a half-dozen town-houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) streets we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, seventy or eighty yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopean in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two million and a-half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

"But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles into the country were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple, and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skilfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveller, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment; stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, inhaling the most delicately-flavoured tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair dancers, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skilful attendants."

These extracts are taken from the correspondent of the "Times." Another writer in that journal says—

"Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or enclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoon Emperor and heir-apparent live.

"The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain ten thousand followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immense courtyard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each enclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large enclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the courtyard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by, the well-kept green banks of the second defence, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe, or any part of the world.

"We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly-clipped hedges, the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in everything.

"The Botanical Gardens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries of young pines, cedars, &c."

So far the town and country, and the appearances they present. Here is something touching the industrial character of the people:—

"Nagasaki, and everything Japanese, bears a striking contrast to everything Chinese. You cannot be five minutes in Japan without seeing it is a progressive nation—the country towns, houses, and

people, all shew this. The streets are wide and paved in the centre, houses open throughout on the ground floor, with matting, formed in frames, fitting neatly all over the rooms. On this they sit, sleep, and eat, and everything is kept scrupulously clean. Behind each house is a small garden, with a few green shrubs, and occasionally a fine tree. Cleanliness seems one great characteristic of the Japanese—they are constantly washing in the most open manner. To our great surprise, as we wandered the first day through the streets, we saw two or three ladies quietly sitting in tubs in front of their doors washing themselves with the utmost unconcern, traffic and the business through the street going on past them as usual. We understood afterwards it was a general custom. The Japanese are eager for knowledge. Never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are. It is curious that while some of their customs are what we would deem rather barbarous, and while they are ignorant of many common things,—while they still rip themselves up, and shoe their horses with straw because ignorant of any other method, they have jumped to a knowledge of certain branches of science which it has taken nations in Europe hundreds of years to attain. At Nagasaki they can turn out of their yard an engine for a railway or steamer; Japanese captains and engineers command their men of war, of which three are steamers; they understand the electric telegraph; they make thermometers and barometers, theodolites, and, I believe, aneroids. Their spy-glasses and microscopes are good, and very cheap. They have a large glass manufactory, which turns out glass little inferior to our own. They have a short line of railway somewhere in the interior, given by the Americans. Many of them speak Dutch, some English, all anxious to learn; everything is done by themselves, and when it is considered that it is not much more than ten years ago since they made this start, the advance they have made in that short time is perfectly wonderful." . . . "The easy, affable, kind manner of the Japanese officials, as compared with the self-conceited airs of the Chinese, is remarkable, and impressed us greatly in their favour. They were jolly, too; drinking to the Queen, the Emperor, and the Commissioners in Champagne as if they liked it, with a hip-hip, hoorah! They expressed their feelings of satisfaction at the visit of the Ambassador, and hoped that one of them, as Ambassador from the Court of Japan, might meet him in England."

The same writer furnishes the following curious statements touching the political and religious institutions of the country:—

"There are two Emperors of Japan, one the spiritual, the other the working one. The former lives at Miao, and is the descendant of the old race who were turned off the throne by the ancestors of the reigning Emperor. The spiritual Emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being, one condition of which is that everything he wears or uses is destroyed each night, and new clothes supplied the next morning. It is to prevent any one using the sanctified garments. The reigning Emperor lives here, and is elected, but in what manner I am not sure, but I believe by the princes. It appears a mere nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. I believe the descent of the spiritual Emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,500 years. The country is held by princes [it is said they are 360] who owe feudal duty to the reigning Emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; during the other six months he allows them to visit their estates, but keeps their families hostages in Jeddo. This restrains them, and the practice is intended to prevent the princes from obtaining too much influence over the people. It is difficult to discover what the military system of the empire is, but that it must have the power of bringing an immense number of men into the field is beyond doubt; they have numerous and well-appointed batteries."

The "North China Herald" publishes this version of the treaty:—

"The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent, but as there are no tonnage or other dues, this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent. is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we hear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our home manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of *lieu-sin*. Another important provision,

and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. This is a most necessary precaution in the case of an unknown and increased trade. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference from that signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minister, Count Putiatine, was at Jeddo while Lord Elgin was there, but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American."

It is stated that there are two parties in Japan—one in favour of liberal foreign relations, the other conservative of antique exclusion. When the Americans arrived to press for a treaty, they freely used the influence of the Anglo-French victories in the Peiho. The liberals came into office and the treaty was granted. A reaction ensued, and the liberal minister made way for the protectionist. But the daring progress of Lord Elgin up to the walls of Jeddo caused a second reaction, and brought the liberals once more into power. Hence the treaty.

#### DEC. 6.

The following proclamation was on the first of November publicly read at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and every other station throughout India. It will be observed that a change has been made in the title assumed by her Majesty:—

*"Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India,*—Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Hon. East India Company.

"Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint

to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and Councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

"And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Hon. East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Hon. East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shewn by the suppression of that rebellion in the field, we desire to shew our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

"Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shewn to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

"To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the 1st day of January next.

"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

Nov. 19.

At a meeting at Edinburgh, in celebration of the opening of a library for the letter-press printers of that city, Dr. Murray, who presided, said:—"Printing is the most important business carried on in Edinburgh, not only from its interesting and useful character, but from the great amount of persons to whom it affords employment. No trade in Edinburgh employs nearly so many men, and these, men of great intelligence and respectability. The 'Edinburgh Review' and 'Tait's Magazine' are not now, it is true, printed in Edinburgh; but we have Sir Walter Scott's Works, 'Blackwood's Magazine,' 'Chambers's Journal,' the 'North British Review,' the U.P. periodicals (of which greatly above 100,000 sheets are printed monthly), the 'Medical Journal,' the 'Christian Treasury,' and other periodicals—not to speak of the large number of works on science and literature that are continuously issuing from the press. And it is not going too far to say that the Edinburgh press has, within the last hundred years, contributed ten times more to the instruction, the amusement, and the literary glory of this country than all the other presses of the country put together, London alone excepted. In this respect, this romantic town of ours need not fear a comparison with any city in ancient or modern times. Her press presents at this time no symptoms of decay; perhaps it was not at any period in a more healthy state, or afforded efficient employment to so many men. The number

of printers at present employed in this town ranges between 1,100 to 1,200; and supposing only half the adults married, and to have the average number of family, the printing business at this date supports, and supports creditably, no fewer than between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals. This calculation does not include publishers, bookbinders, or paper-makers."

## DEC. 5.

*The Whittall Cabinet of Greek Coins.*—This collection, which was originally formed under favourable circumstances by Ismail Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works in Turkey, has just been dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It contained some remarkable specimens in the different series, and metals of considerable interest and value, as will be seen by the following quotation of prices:—A unique coin of Marathus, with turreted female head on the obverse, in silver, £130; a silver coin of Tryphon, with portrait to the right, of the highest rarity, £81; a silver Bactrian coin, with the portraits of Kammascires and Anzane (King and Queen) in fine condition, and of extreme rarity, £101; an unpublished variety of the same, £31; a gold coin of Brenice, wife of Ptolemy III., £46; a gold coin of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemy IV., of beautiful work and of great rarity, £101; a coin of Ptolemy Epiphanes, in fine condition, £40; a small silver coin of Augustus, £13; a coin of Macedon, with head of Diana in centre of the Macedonian shield, £15 10s. Alexander I., of Macedon, £15; a remarkably fine coin of Perseus, £26; a silver coin of Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, £27; another example of different type, £23 10s.; a coin of Cyzicus in electrum, £13; another specimen of the same, £15; a gold coin of Erythræ, with head of Hercules to left, a very fine coin, £35; a silver coin of Feggære, an unknown town, commemorating Hercules carrying away the Delphic tripod, £27; a very rare coin in silver of Mallus, with Minerva seated to left, £42; a silver coin of Antiochus I., of the highest purity, £31; another of Antiochus III., struck in gold, £50. This interesting cabinet comprised many other rare pieces, which were eagerly sought after by the English and French numismatists. It produced in the aggregate £3,110 6s.

## DEC. 20.

*United States.*—The President's message, delivered on the 6th inst., was this day published in the morning papers. The following portion is all that relates to this country:

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"It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the Government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm. Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted." Then follows a brief sketch of the proceedings in the Gulf of Mexico; when remonstrances against the forcible visitations of our cruisers were supported by a naval force.

"Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honour on the British Government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries. The British Government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colours. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. While declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed,

that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This Government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British Government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make."

The complications arising out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty have not been finally adjusted; but the President seems to anticipate that this last remaining dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled.

#### DEC. 27.

*Dreadful Catastrophe at the Victoria Theatre.*—This day being "Boxing Day," the proprietors had exerted themselves to furnish their patrons with a more than usually attractive Christmas entertainment; and it was arranged that there should be two performances of the pantomime—one in the day, and one, as usual, in the evening. In order to prevent any confusion or accident arising from the egress of the visitors to the afternoon performance, it was arranged that the people in the gallery at the first performance should, instead of leaving the theatre by the ordinary staircases, descend through a lobby leading to the boxes, and go out by the principal entrance; this was to avoid any collision between the ascending and descending people, and to enable them to throw open the gallery doors at an earlier period than usual, so as to prevent any very great crush at the entrance. Unfortunately, an unforeseen calamity occurred which destroyed all their arrangements, and to a great extent rendered the very precautions taken to prevent accident the cause of a deplorable loss of life. As had been foreseen, the evening visitors began to make their appearance at the gallery doors at a very early period in the afternoon, and as there was no reason for excluding them from the gallery stairs, in consequence of the precaution taken for the exit of the then crowded gallery through the boxes, they were permitted to ascend to the very door of the gallery entrance. There was consequently very soon a compact mass of persons together on the stairs, and the crowd was being continually augmented by fresh arrivals from below.

It was about twenty minutes to five o'clock, while the people were packed together on the gallery stairs in the manner described, that a strong smell of gas was perceived. Immediately afterwards a slight explosion took place on the second or third landing, which was visible to those crowding that portion of the staircase. Then arose the cry of "Fire! fire! the place is on fire," and a scene of horror ensued which it may be fairly said baffles all description. The whole mass of people on the upper portion of the stairs, where the explosion took place, in their anxiety to make their escape, precipitated themselves on the ascending crowd below, while those on the stairs leading to the first landing, unconscious of what had occurred, kept ascending. The result was that more than a hundred people became compactly wedged between the two masses. Some of the people at the top of the stairs fairly threw themselves down the whole flight on to the heads of those below, and then, unable to recover their legs, fell, and rose no more, being smothered in the crowd; others threw themselves over the balustrades, and alighted in safety, while others, wedged in, were unable to move, and were soon smothered. This terrible scene lasted from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, a time amply sufficient to create the dreadful loss of life that it was found had taken place. The crowd below, on the first flight of stairs, had soon become aware that something dreadful was happening above them, but were themselves unable to turn in consequence of the accumulation of persons behind them, and it was not until the people at the very entrance of the gallery stairs had become aware of the nature of the accident that the lower portion of the stairs became at all cleared.

Now, however, commenced the harrowing scene of bringing out the dead bodies, as well as those who were insensible, and who were all found crowded together on the first landing, crushed and crowded together in one dense, sickening, and motionless mass. In a very few minutes there were between twenty and thirty medical men on the spot, engaged in examining the dead and insensible, while every chemist's and doctor's shop in the neighbourhood was shortly crowded with the dead and dying. The bodies were brought out from the theatre by sixes and sevens, and there being no place to lay them immediately, they were laid on the pavement in front of the theatre. Altogether, fifteen persons were killed on the spot, and one died the following day.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

*Nor. 3.* Charles Clifford, esq., Speaker, House of Assembly, New Zealand, Knighted by Letters Patent.

*Nor. 9.* Col. Bruce to be Governor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Brevet-Major Robert James Lindsay, Brevet-Major Charles Christopher Teesdale, C.B., and Capt. George Henry Grey to be Equerries, and Viscount Valletort to be extra Equerry, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

*Nor. 22.* Samuel Petrie, esq., and M. Jean Nicholas Eugène Melchior, to be Companions of the Bath.

*Nor. 23.* Edward Herries, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Brussels.

*Nor. 30.* Charles Joseph Latrobe, esq., Herman Merivale, esq., James Douglas, esq., William Stevenson, esq., William Arrindell, esq., James Buchanan Morley, esq., to be Companions of the Bath.

*Dec. 2.* The Rev. James Caird to be one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Scotland.

*Dec. 10.* Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., to be Dean of Ely.

*Dec. 11.* William Arrindell, esq., Chief Justice British Guiana, Knighted by Letters Patent.

*Dec. 13.* Lord Napier to be Ambassador at the Netherlands.

Lord Lyons to be Ambassador at the United States.

The Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., to be Ambassador at Tuscany.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes to be Ambassador at the Brazils.

Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., to be Ambassador at Stockholm.

*Dec. 16.* The Hon. Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot, to be Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Lords.

Biggs Andrews, esq., to be a Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

*Dec. 18.* George Williams Sanders, esq., to be Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

Horace Rumbold, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Peking.

Wm. de Norman, to be first paid Attaché, Peking.

Mr. Wade, to be Chinese Secretary.

J. Deeds, esq., to be Recorder of Folkestone.

J. W. Smith, esq., C.B., to be Commissary-General.

Capt. Rigby, to be Consul, Zanzibar.

Hon. Henry John Tancred, to be Secretary for Crown Lands, New Zealand.

*Dec. 20.* Rear-Adm. Milne, to be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Richard Charles Kirby, esq., to be a Companion of the Bath.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*

*Hereford County.*—Lord William Graham.

## BIRTHS.

*Sept. 8.* At the British Consulate-General, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Frank Parish, esq., a son and heir.

*Oct. 12.* At Delhi, the wife of John Scarlett Campbell, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

*Nor. 15.* At Tulloch-castle, N.B., the wife of Major Hirst, a son and heir.

At the Old Hall, Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. R. W. Duff, Depôt Battalion, Aberdeen, a son.

At Curzon-house, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a son, still-born.

At Devonshire-place, Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, twin daus.

At Cumberland-house, Ryde, the wife of Gordon Watson, esq., a dau.

*Nor. 16.* At Weston-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Christopher Dawson, a dau.

*Nor. 17.* At Lichfield-house, Richmond, the wife of Morgan Yeatman, esq., a son.

*Nor. 18.* At Graiton-st., London, the Countess of Cork, a dau.

At Dorchester-house, Park-lane, Mrs. Holford, a dau.

At Hastings, the wife of William Chubb, esq., of Hind-sq., Manchester-sq., and Gray's-inn, London, a son.

*Nor. 19.* At Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, N.B., the wife of Col. Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, a son and heir.

At Monckton, near Dorchester, the wife of John Bryant Phelps, esq., a son.

*Nor. 20.* At Fir-grove, Cloughton, Cheshire, the wife of R. F. Jones, esq., a son.

At Somerby-house, near Brigg, the wife of W. H. Underwood, esq., a dau.

At Seafield, Gorey, the Viscountess Stopford, a son.

At Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of W. P. Rodney, esq., a son.

*Nor. 21.* At Aron Tyrol, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward Fane, a son and heir.

At Gunton-park, the Lady Suffield, a dau.

At Sarratt-hall, Herts, the wife of J. Fowell Walton, esq., a dau.

At Norwood, the wife of Griffith Griffith, esq., Taitreuddyn, Merionethshire, a dau.

At Boxted-house, Essex, the wife of George Edward Tompson, esq., a dau.

*Nor. 22.* At Eaton-terrace, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a dau.

At Clare-park, Farnham, the wife of George Clater Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mellich, a dau.

*Nor. 23.* At Cheltenham, the wife of Major-General. Conran, a son.

In Chester-sq., Mrs. Jernyn Pratt, a dau.

At 51, Grosvenor-st., Lady Smith, a dau.

At Newlands, Tooting-common, Mrs. J. Kinnersley Hooper, a son.

*Nor. 24.* At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Arthur J. Wade, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Ryde, a dau.

At Linwood, Lyndhurst, the Lady Edward Thynne, a dau., still-born.

At Ashby-hill, Norfolk, the wife of Robert Gilbert, esq., a dau.

At Knockglass, co. Mayo, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Moreton, a son.

In Addington-sq., Frances Elizabeth, wife of W. Westwood Chafy, esq., of Bowes-house, Ongar, a son.

At Harringay-villa, Green-lanes, Tottenham, the wife of Henry Oakley, esq., a son and dau.

At Mountnessing-grange, near Billericay, Essex, the wife of William Beall, esq., a son.

*Nor. 25.* At Stoke, the wife of Capt. Furneaux, B.N., a dau.

At Harley-st., the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Randolph, a son.

*Nor. 26.* At Audley-sq., the Lady Forester, a son, still-born.

At Madeira-hall, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the



wife of the Rev. Edmund Carr, Rector of Bonchurch, a dau.

At Hybrook-house, Ashford, Kent, the wife of Michael Fresson, esq., a son.

At Kibworth-hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Col. Boulbee, late Col. Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Heldenale-lodge, Hiley, Surrey, the wife of Edward Budd, esq., a dau.

*Nov. 27.* At Burwood-place, London, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Starkie Pence, late Rector of Thorington, Suffolk, a dau.

At the Grove, Belmont-hill, Lee, Kent, Mrs. William Wood, a son.

At Porchester-pl., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Stanhope Rashleigh, Vicar of St. Wenn, Cornwall, a dau.

At Westhill, Wandsworth, Mrs. Charles Few, a son.

At Ashley-house, Wickham-terrace, the wife of H. E. Montgomerie, esq., a dau.

*Nov. 28.* At Exeter, the wife of the Hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Bombay European Regt., a son.

At Harley-pl., Clifton, Lady Manning, a dau.

*Nov. 29.* At Lyall-st., Belgrave-sq., the Viscountess Malden, a dau.

At Cotehead-house, South Weald, Essex, Mrs. William James Beadell, a dau.

The wife of Charles Cowper, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Gloucester-terr., Campden-hill, a dau.

At the Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a son.

*Nov. 30.* At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., the Countess of Caithness, a son and heir.

At Lansdown-place West, Bath, the wife of the Rev. Henry H. Still, a dau.

At Raheny, near Dublin, the wife of Capt. W. Crofton, C.B., a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton Veny, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. George F. S. Powell, a dau.

At the Rectory, Sampford Courtenay, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Charles Theobald, Vicar of Grays Thurrock, Essex, a dau.

*Dec. 1.* At Yealpoint, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, 73rd Regt., a son.

At Colehill-house, Fulham, the wife of James English, esq., a dau.

At Stanley Grange, Kent, the wife of Maximilian H. Dalison, esq., a son.

At Biddenden, the wife of Capt. Tylden Paterson, a son.

At Greenhithe, Kent, the wife of Edward Hart, esq., a dau.

At Kegworth, the wife of A. H. Daniell, esq., M.R.C.S., a dau.

*Dec. 2.* At Lilleshall, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry G. de Bunsen, a dau.

At Portsea, the wife of Capt. Henry Babington Rose, a dau.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of James Dickinson, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 3.* At Moncrieffe-house, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.

At Melbourn Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, a son.

At Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of Lionel Skipwith, esq., a dau.

At Bond-court, the wife of Henry S. King, esq., Manor-house, Chigwell, a son.

*Dec. 4.* At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Major Dundas, a dau.

At Durrington Manor-house, the wife of T. E. Fowle, esq., a dau.

At Colomendy, Flintshire, the wife of Arthur Troughton Roberts, esq., a son.

At Wrenbury-hall, the wife of Major Starkey, a dau.

At Wallfield-lodge, Hertford, Mrs. Thomas Sworer, a dau.

*Dec. 5.* At the Rectory, Brixton Deverill, the wife of the Rev. E. Strickland, M.A., a dau.

At Brook-house, Sutton, Lancashire, the wife of John Chapman Poore, esq., a dau.

At Caprington-castle, Ayrshire, the wife of W. C. S. Cuninghame, esq., a son.

At Heworth-villa, York, the wife of Capt. Phillips, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Glyndeboune, Sussex, the wife of Wm. Langham Christie, esq., a son.

*Dec. 6.* At Hanover-villas, Notting-hill, the wife of John Rendell, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a son.

At Throope-house, Mrs. Walter Young, a dau. At Ernespie, Castle-Douglas, the wife of James Mackie, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Great-Barr-hall, Staffordshire, Lady Scott, a dau.

At Onslow-sq., the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., prematurely, a son, stillborn.

At New-grove, Bow-road, Middlesex, Mrs. Thomas Alexander Morris, a son and heir.

*Dec. 7.* At Fulham-palace, the wife of the Lord Bishop of London, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of John Edward Giles, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister, a dau.

*Dec. 8.* At Leicester, the wife of Samuel S. Bankart, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 10.* At King-st.-house, Dundee, the wife of William Crosthwaite, esq., a son.

At Dalry-cottage, Morayshire, the wife of D. A. MacLeod, esq., a son.

*Dec. 11.* At Eversfield-pl., St. Leonard's, the wife of H. Llewellyn Williams, esq., a son.

At Malden Vicarage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. Cnetwynd Staplyton, a son.

At Greenwich, the wife of R. H. Bradley, M.D. and R.C.S., a son.

At Watford, Herts, the wife of W. G. Stuart, esq., of Watford, and of Gray's-inn, London, a dau.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Watson, a son.

At Exmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Browne, Military Train, 4th Battalion, a dau.

*Dec. 12.* The wife of Capt. F. A. B. Craufurd, R.N., a son.

At Springfield, South Queensferry, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Cnetwynd, a son.

At Riversfield, Shirley, near Southampton, the wife of Robert G. Bassett, esq., a son.

At Shoreham, Kent, the wife of Commander W. N. W. Hewett, Royal Navy, a son.

At Stoke Talmace, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, prematurely, a dau.

The wife of Mr. Charles Cooper, of Outlands-park, Walton-on-Thames, a dau.

At Reynoldston, Gower, Glamorganshire, the wife of B. F. Matthews, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 13.* At Croft-castle, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. William Kevill Davies, a dau.

At Albemarle-villa, Stoke, near Devonport, the wife of Commander C. B. Yule, R.N., a son.

At the Willows, West Ham, Essex, the wife of Capt. Pelly, Royal Navy, a son.

At Carlton-pl., Halifax, the wife of William Paley, esq., M.D., a son.

At the residence of her father, Thame, Oxfordshire, the wife of D. G. Robertson, esq., of Torrie, Perthshire, a son.

At Lewes, Sussex, the wife of Major Nicholas (retired full pay), of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, a son.

At the Green-court, New Romney, Mrs. Olliarne Coates, a son.

At Barland, Radnorshire, the wife of G. H. Carew, esq., of Crowcombe-court, Somersetshire, a dau.

*Dec. 14.* At Montalto, co. Down, the seat of D. S. Ker, esq., the wife of R. Ker, esq., M.P., a son.

At Bach-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Rowland B. Hill, esq., H.M. 77th Regt., a son.

At Firby-hall, Bedale, the wife of L. H. Potts, esq., a dau.

At Reigate, Surrey, the wife of Stephen Cloves Goodhart, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 15.* At the Grove, Northaw, Herts, the wife of Charles Wetherell Rowden, esq., a son.

At Oporto-lodge, Norwood, the wife of Julio Soares, esq., a dau.

Dec. 16. At Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, London, Mrs. Edmund Batten, a son.

At St. nchope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Beckenham, the wife of George Hankey, esq., a dau.

The wife of R. Morris, esq., Woburn-pl., Russell-sq., a son.

At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. St. John Methuen, a dau.

Dec. 19. At Christ Church, Oxford, the wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, a son.

At Dingle-bank, Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a dau.

Dec. 20. In Belgrave-sq., Lady Digby, a son.

In Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-sq., the wife of Charles Buxton, esq., M.P., a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 24. At Randwick, Australia, the Rev. George Walter Richardson, of St. Mark's, Alexandria, to Harriet Ann, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Devereil, 77th Regt.

Sept. 21. At Simla, India, Francis George Savage Curtis, Capt. in the 6th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Stuart, dau. of the late Col. Stuart Men-teath, of the Bengal Infantry.

Sept. 29. At Calcutta, Lieut. James Arnold Heathcote, I.N., to Eliza Margarita, youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Barton, Bombay Artillery.

Oct. 11. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. Beauchamp H. St. John, second surviving son of the Hon. Lady Pell, and the late Sir Albert Pell, one of the Judges of the extinct Court of Review, to Julia Caroline Maria, second dau. of the late Edward Tyndall, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Oct. 13. At Mount Aboe, East Indies, Eugène C. Impey, esq., Bengal Infantry, and Political Agent at Ulwur, son of the late Edward Impey, esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella Catherine, second dau. of Brigadier-Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, Official Agent to the Governor-Gen. in Rajpootana.

Oct. 14. At Madras, George Ganning J. Campbell, Capt. Madras Horse Artillery, to Margaret C. L., dau. of the Hon. W. A. Morehead, Member of Council, Madras.

Oct. 16. At Madras, Capt. Richard Hieram Sankey, Madras Eng., to Sophia Mary, only dau. of William Henry Benson, esq., Retired List, Bengal Civil Service.

At Madras, Capt. Augustus B. Marsack, 15th Regt. Madras N.L., second son of the late George Hartwell Marsack, esq., of Barnstaple, to Constance Seymour, eldest dau. of Daniel Hankin, esq., of Stanstead, Herts.

Oct. 19. At Gibraltar, Joseph Smith, esq., Adj. Royal Fusiliers, to Jane Sarah, eldest dau. of W. J. Arrowsmith, esq., of Gibraltar.

Oct. 23. At Constantinople, Robert Wilkin, esq., of Smyrna, to Charlotte Agnes Sharland, eldest dau. of F. S. Hooper, esq., of London.

Oct. 30. At Colombo, Ceylon, the Rev. John Scott, to Mary Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Mr. W. Ford, Holles-st., London.

At Madras, John Tawse, esq., to Helen Madeline, third dau. of James Connell, esq., Eskdale-house, Dumfriesshire; and at the same time and place, Major Belse, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, to Christian, second dau. of the late Charles Tawse, esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

Nov. 6. At London, Canada West, Benjamin Walker, esq., of St. Thomas, C.W., to Caroline, second dau. of the late Edward Howard Gibbons, esq., of Arundel, Sussex.

Nov. 10. At Littleborough, the Rev. R. H. Blakey, M.A., Fellow of the University of Durham, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late John Lord, esq., of Calliards.

Nov. 11. At Bulbit, Arthur Worsley, esq., H.E.I.C.S., brother of Sir William Worsley, bt., of Hovingham, Yorkshire, and nephew of the late Sir George Cayley, bart., of Brompton, in

the said county, to Winifred Sherring, only dau. of the Rev. J. W. Evans, Vicar of Basingthorpe-cum-Westby, Lincolnshire, and Perpetual Curate of Allunawr, co. Brecon.

At Kingston, Berks, Thomas William Nunn, esq., of Lawford-house, Essex, to Elizabeth Annie, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Gwynne Evans, Rector of Freystrop, Pembrokeshire.

Nov. 13. At Dublin, Frederick Borsford Molony, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Eleanor Jane, eldest dau. of A. E. Gayer, esq., Q.C., of Upper Mount-st., Dublin.

Nov. 16. At St. Marylebone, John Richard Burges, eldest son of John Burges Watson, esq., of Nottingham-place, to Louisa Caroline, youngest dau. of Henry Wooler, esq., of Upper Tuise-hill, late of Bombay.

At Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Henry Benson, only son of Henry Benson, esq., of Ramsgate, to Annie Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Pritt, esq., of Payllis-court, Henley-on-Thames, and Cleveland-gardens, London.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Henry Venables, Precentor of Che-ter, to Jessie Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. Jeddere Fisher, esq., of Cul-verden.

At Crickhowell, the Rev. Augustus Browne, Rector of Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire, to Mary Anne Jane, eldest surviving dau. of G. A. Davies, esq., of Tyr Berliyan, Crickhowell, Brecon-shire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fletcher C. Norton, esq., of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq., of South Kyme, Lincolnshire.

At St. Ives, Waddellon Nix, esq., to Jane, relict of William Newall, esq., of Manchester, and youngest dau. of the late John Bell, esq., of Maryport, Cumberland.

Nov. 17. St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Major George T. Field, R.A., to Caroline Henrietta, second dau. of the late Dudley C. Carey Elwes, esq.

At Inverness, George Warren Walker, Capt. Madras Engineers, to Margaret Jessie, dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., Edinburgh.

At Northfield, Worcestershire, Theodore Wirgman, esq., Capt. 8th Hussars, to Mina Eliza, fourth dau. of Philip Henry Muntz, esq., of Selly-hall, Worcestershire.

Nov. 18. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Stewart, Bombay Army, to Anne Mary, second dau. of Charles Mackinnon, esq., Great King-st., Edinburgh.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., William Macdonald, esq., formerly of Prince's-st., Cavendish-sq., to Rebecca, niece of the late John Chandler, esq., of Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq.

At Roehampton, Robert Williams, esq., of Bridehead, Dorsetshire, and of Putney-heath, Surrey, to Emily Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, of Roehampton, Surrey.

At Acton, J. Tanner Davy, esq., Capt. 1st Devon Militia, to Charlotte, second surviving dau. of James Shoolbred, esq., of the Elms, Acton, Middlesex.

At Glasgow, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Alison, late Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Clyde, eldest son of Sir Archibald Alison, bart., Possil-house, Lanarkshire, to Jane, only dau. of the late James Black, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Capt. Anderson, 78th Highlanders, to Josephine, youngest dau. of the late Col. D'Arcy, R.A., K.L.S., of Home-mead, Hampshire.

At Kingston Bagpuze, James Dawes, esq., of Ryfield-Wick-house, Berks, and Niton, Isle of Wight, to Sarah Willis, fourth dau. of Mr. William Harrison, of Upper-Thames-st., London.

At Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. James Harley Ussil, Vicar of Fulbourn All Saints, Cambridgeshire, to Katharine Alice, youngest dau. of the late John Sendall, esq., of Hethel, Norfolk.

At Bath, Lieut. William Charles Palmer, 4th Regt. M.N.I., second son of Col. John Frake Palmer, late of the Madras Army, to Anna Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Hickey, Bombay Army, and grand-dau. of the late R. Poquett, esq., of Clatterford, Isle of Wight.

At Castletown Arra, co. Tipperary, J. Heber Pemberton, son of John Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C., of Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park, to Mary Ada, eldest dau. of William Bleazby Smithwick, esq., of Yourhal-house, Nenagh.

At St. James's, Westminster, Edward Piestley, fourth surviving son of the late James Bilbrough, esq., of Gildersome, near Leeds, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late James Power, esq., of Buckingham-st., Adelphi.

Nor. 19. At Kells Manse, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, N.B., George Hamilton, esq., of Kirkcudbright, to Margaret Scott, dau. of the Rev. James Maitland, D.D., and grand-dau. of the late Crosby Swindell Norvell, esq., of Boghall, Linlithgowshire.

Nor. 20. At Clifton, Markham Le Fer Taylor, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, to Frances Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. John Doynce, of Old Leighlin, co. Carlow.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lewis Clarence, youngest son of G. F. Tupper, esq., of Milton-cottage, South Lambeth, to Rachel Chalk, grand-dau. of R. Womersley, esq., of Stratford-green, Essex.

At Cottingham, Yorkshire, Capt. Matthew Connolly, Royal Navy, second son of Gen. Connolly, R.M., to Augusta Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Carter, esq., of Forton-house, Hants.

At St. Pancras New Church, Charles Manley Roberts, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of Charles Wm. Roberts, esq., of Amptill-sq., to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Robert Wainwright, esq., of Eccleswall-court, Ross, Herefordshire.

Nor. 21. At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Gordon Stuart, youngest son of the late Harry Brett, esq., of Cadogan-pl., to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Dover, esq., of Alderley-edge, Cheshire.

At Frenchay, William, youngest son of the late Major Smith, of Weston-super-Mare, to Ann, second dau. of Edwin Day, esq., Court house, Hambrook, Gloucestershire.

Nor. 22. At All Souls', Langham-pl., William M. Nevill, esq., merchant, of New York, to Susan Mary, dau. of the late John Abbott, esq., solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

At Aston, S. Bowen Partridge, esq., Bengal Medical Service, to Catherine Fortune, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Henry Partridge, esq., of Birmingham.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Wm. J. Anderson, Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, to Isabella Scott, second dau. of the late Thomas Gray, esq., Montrose.

Nor. 23. At Ealing, Elliston, eldest son of Henry Worrell, formerly of Walton-house, Ebury, to Lavinia Victoria, dau. of the late Thomas Street, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex.

At Herne Bay, Arthur Cox, esq., of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, to Margaret Denne, dau. of John Collard, esq., of Herne Bay.

At Leamington, James Torkington, esq., of Stamford, to Catherine Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Montgomery, Rector of Harlestone, Northamptonshire.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. George Robert Green, M.A., of Upper Clapton, London, to Georgina Macondell, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Lenny, D.D., of Ramsgate.

At Old Windsor, the Rev. Rowland Mosley, Rector of Eggington, Derbyshire, to Jane Charlotte Rose, second dau. of the late Henry Every, esq., of Beaumont-lodge, Old Windsor, and sister of Sir Henry F. Every, bart., of Eggington.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry E. Hall, Lieut. 13th Light Inf., only son of Lieut.-Gen. Hall, C.B., of Merville, co. Dublin, and Knock-brack, co. Galway, to Annie, only child of Col. Thomas Moore, Bengal Army, and grand-dau. of the late Henry Moore, esq., of Cremorgan, Queen's County, Ireland.

At St. Martin's, Bowness, Windermere, Wm. Nainby, esq., of Wyham-house, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, only child of J. C. Luxmoore, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Bayswater, Henry Weaver, esq., Devizes, to Rosalie, widow of Edward White, esq., of Mark-lane.

Nor. 24. At Islington, Ambrose Cecil Hughes, esq., surgeon, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest dau. of Charles Turner, esq., late of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At St. James's, Paddington, Robert Furner, jun., esq., to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late John Bishop, esq., of Sunbury-house, Sunbury.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edgar Atheling Drummond, esq., son of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, to the Hon. Louisa Theodosia Pennington, sister of Lord Muncaster.

At Edinburgh, William Francis Hunter, esq., Capt. 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, son of the late Andrew Hunter, esq., of Bonnington, Ayrshire, to Eliza, dau. of William F. Burnley, esq., Ainslie-place.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Wm. Riddell Brunton, esq., of Charlotte-row, Walworth, to Lucy, eldest surviving dau. of John Syer Bristowe, esq., surgeon, Camberwell.

Nor. 25. At Greenwich, Arthur Havers, esq., of Tenterden, Kent, youngest son of Thomas Havers, esq., of Thelton-hall, Norfolk, to Matilda Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Franklin, R.N., of Brighton.

At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, the Rev. Henry Edwin Daniell, of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, second son of the late Rev. Edwin Daniell, Vicar of Sawston, to Frances Theodora Blake, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Philip Blake, of Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, and formerly of Wilmington, Sussex.

At Bow, Middlesex, Wood Gibson, esq., of Manchester, to Letitia, widow of the late James Heyes, esq., of Prescott, Lancashire, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. G. T. Driffild, Vicar of Prescott.

At St. Marylebone, Brooks, only son of Samuel Brooks Gooch, esq., of Great Suttons, Hornchurch, Essex, to Sophia Ellen, eldest dau. of John Cliff, esq., of Margate; also, at the same time and place, Thomas William, second son of Robert Lambert, esq., of Sutton-gate, Hornchurch, to Harriet Elizabeth, only dau. of the above-named Samuel Brooks Gooch, esq.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, Thomas Hilliam, esq., of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Catherine Hetley, youngest dau. of the late W. J. Roberts, esq., of Swanage.

At Greenhithe, Kent, Thomas Way, esq., of Limerstone, Isle of Wight, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. J. Eveleigh, R.N.

At Petersham, Percival Norton Johnson, esq., F.R.S., of Stoke-house, near Dartmouth, to Geor-

gina Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Stevenson Ellis, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Blythburg, Edmund Cottingham, esq., of Dunningworth-hall, only son of Edmund Cottingham, esq., Covehithe, to Sarah, fourth dau. of Mr. W. Ling, Bulcamp.

At Wolverhampton, Montagu Charles Heale, of Mid-oak-house, Clevedon, Somerset, to Hannah Jane, eldest dau. of J. Evans, esq., Culwell Foundry, Wolverhampton.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Henry Thurstan Holland, esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Holland, bart., to Margaret Jean Trevelyan, eldest dau. of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Nov. 27. At Stoke Trister, Somerset, Herbert Butler Batten, esq., of Hollands, Yeovil, Somerset, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Phillips, of Cucklington.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Ernest C. Jay, minister of Hanover Chapel, Heaton Norris, Stockport, to Louisa, only dau. of William Atkins, esq., of Fisherton.

At Glasgow, Richard Newcomen, esq., of Turf-lodge, Kildare, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Wm. Disney, esq., of Lark-lodge, Kildare.

At Farnham, Lancelot, eldest son of Harwood Austwick, esq., to Caroline, only dau. of the late William West, esq., of Farnham, Surrey.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Charles Thomas, eldest son of Evan Evans, esq., of Hart-st., Bloomsbury, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Calvert James Eccleston, esq., of Petersburgh-terr., Bayswater.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. James Edward Vetch, B.A., son of Capt. James Vetch, R.E., to Martha, dau. of the late Robert Baylis, esq., Birkenhead.

Nov. 29. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Richard George Leaton Blenkinsopp, Rector of Shadforth, Durham, to Kezia Mary Bell, of Stoolleigh, Devonshire, and eldest dau. of Mr. Bell, Brancepeth.

Nov. 30. At Kingsbridge, Richard William Cotton, esq., of Barnstable, to Eliza Austwick, youngest dau. of the late William Branscombe, esq., of Exeter.

At Ilminster, William John Hill, esq., of Langport, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Barrett, esq.

Dec. 1. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Aubrey De Vere Beauclerk, esq., of Ardglass-castle, Co. Down, Ireland, to Miss Evelyn Fitzroy, of Saley-lawn, Northampton.

At Repton, Derbyshire, Robert Goode, esq., of Heather-hall, Leicestershire, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Rev. John Cave Browne, Rector of Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire.

At Dishland-house, Arbroath, the Rev. Wm. Blair, M.A., U.P. Church, Dunblane, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late David Cossar, esq., manufacturer, Arbroath.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., the Rev. Robt. Whytehead, Rector of All Saints', North-st., to Henrietta Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Chas. Dodsworth, bart.

At Farnborough, Warwickshire, Henry, sixth son of W. Simmons, esq., of Henley-upon-Thames, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late J. Anker, esq., of Hadland-house, Great Bampton, Oxon.

Dec. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Fursdon, esq., of Fursdon, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Henry Willis, esq., of Hull-st., Berkeley-sq., and Horton-lodge, Epsom, Surrey.

In the chapel of Gall-way-house, Wilbraham Frederick Tollemache, esq., eldest son of John Tollemache, esq., M.P. for Cheshire, to Lady Emma Georgiana Stewart, second dau. of the Earl of Galloway.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, Robert Gordon, esq., of Tyne-hall, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, Captain I.W.A., grand-son of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, to Cecelia Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Weaver Walter, Vicar of Bonby, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Samuel Back, M.A., Curate of Berkswell, to Elizabeth Anne, third dau. of T. Robinson, esq., of Wiesbaden.

At St. Marylebone, Charles S. Geach, esq., of Brandesbury-park, Willesden, eldest son of the late Charles Geach, esq., M.P., to Harriett Georgina, dau. of Fred. S. Burrell, esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Clarissa Ann Atkins, of St. Leonard's-lodge, Surbiton, dau. of the late Richard Atkins, esq., late of West Field-lodge and of Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., to James Nightingale, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

At St. John's, Southwark, William, youngest son of the late Leonard Wilkinson, esq., of Rock-house, Slaidburn, Yorkshire, to Isabella, eldest dau. of W. Parker, esq., of Hartley's Wharf.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, W. W. Dawkins, esq., of Thames Ditton, Surrey, and Bow-lane, to Mary, second dau. of John Bacon, esq., of East Dulwich, and Church-street, St. John's, Horselydown.

At Hove, Brighton, Reginald Hearle, only son of Thomas Paynter, esq., of Boskenna, Cornwall, to Mary Davies, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Oliver Williams Hawies, of Branswick-sq., Brighton.

At Ashted, Surrey, H. Parsons, of Gresham-house-chambers, Old Broad-st., and of Epsom, architect, D.S., &c., elder son of the late Jonathan Parsons, of Douro-place, Kensington, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Daniel Maydwell, of Ashted.

At Lewisham, Kent, Richard Frederic, son of Richard Dempster, esq., of Hanover-crescent, Brighton, Sussex, to Harriet, fourth dau. of John Matthew, esq., of Talbot-place, Blackheath, Kent.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, D. S. Stewart, esq., Capt. 11th Hussars, son of the late James Stewart, esq., of Greenock, to Anna Dowson, elder dau. of Joseph Earle, esq., Kensington Palace-gardens.

Dec. 7. At Glasgow, Thomas, eldest son of John Vaughan, esq., Skutterskelfe-hall and Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire, to Catherine Jane, only surviving child of Duncan Macfarlan, esq., Annfield-pl., Glasgow.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, Capt. Wm. B. Oliver, R.N., to Jessie Davies, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Hithings, esq., and niece of the late James Sindry, esq., of Brighton.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, W. Mawdesley Best, esq., barrister-at-law, to Caroline Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Fairfax Best, esq., formerly of Chilton-park, and of Winton, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Bell, esq., of Norris-castle, East Cowes, to Georgiana Helen, youngest dau. of Robert Crosse, esq., of St. Saviour's, Jersey.

Dec. 8. At St. George's, Douglas, Isle of Man, H. Clapcott, esq., son of George Hunter Clapcott, esq., of Keynstone, Dorsetshire, to Mary, second dau. of the late Major Power, of her Majesty's 60th Rifles.

At Hastings, James Warren, son of the late Henry Dudin, esq., of East-hall, Bermondsey, to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Goldsworthy Shorter, esq., of Hastings.

At Donnybrook, Dublin, Col. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, to Annabella Barbara, eldest dau. of Col. Durnford, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, in Ireland.

At Llandugwydd, Cardiganshire, Lieut.-Col. Lewes, eldest son of Capt. Lewes, of Llanilar, to Mary Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Griffith, and niece of John Griffith, esq., of Llyndunias.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, William Stewart Graham, esq., Capt. in the European Bengal Light Cavalry, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of T. P. Mew, esq., of Cowes.

*Dec. 9.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederic H. Morris, esq., M.D., of Sandhill-house, Swindon, to Sarah Sophia, widow of Henry Hedges, esq., of Russley-park, Wilts, and only surviving dau. of the late Mr. Edward Goodehan.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Sir William Hoste, bart., R.N., to Caroline Dorothea, dau. of Chas. Prideaux Brune, esq., of Prideaux-place, Cornwall.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, T. Marsh Horsfall, esq., 15th King's Hussars, eldest s.m. of Thomas B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., to Emily Sarah Lingard Ogilvy, dau. of J. Ogilvy, esq., M.D., of Coventry.

At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Somerset, E. Sainthill Pearce, esq., eldest son of Edward Pearce, esq., formerly of Bradninch, to Mary Elizabeth Ellen, only dau. of John Nicholls, esq., of Wells.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, John Francis, only son of Francis Wellford, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Julia Rose, youngest dau. of the late T. Langford Brooke, esq., of Mere-hall, Chesh. re.

At York, Robert Maddison, son of the late W. T. Jary, esq., of Reedham-hall, Norfolk, to Hannah, dau. of the late Edward Shepherd, esq., of Sonchend, Bedale.

At Croydon, David, eldest son of David Evans, esq., Crayford, Kent, to Sarah, second dau. of George Brown, esq., of Brickwood-house, Croydon, Surrey.

At Westport-house, Cupar, Lindesay Small, second surviving son of John Small, esq., of Fodrie, to Elizabeth Graham, third dau. of Wm. Carstairs, esq., late Bombay Medical Staff.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bounie, fourth son of the Earl of Mayo, to Mary Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Durham.

At Bury, Lancashire, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Wise, esq., of Richmond-terr., Islington, to Julia Victoria, youngest dau. of Jas. Dauncey, esq., of St. Maria's-gate, Bury, late of Ashley-house, Isle of Man.

*Dec. 10.* At St. Mark's, Albert-road, London, Robert Augustus Atkins, esq., of St. Asaph, to Jane Gregor, fourth dau. of the late John Paris, esq., M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Coblenz, the Rev. Maurice Kottlitz, pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Ostend, to Rosetta Ann Jane, dau. of the late Mr. Benjamin Dowdeswell, of Old Cavendish-st., Cavendish-sq., London.

*Dec. 11.* At St. James's, Paddington, Col. T. Holmes Tidy, Deputy-Adjutant-Gen., Jamaica, to Margaret Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Edwards, Receiver-General of Jamaica.

At Maidstone, Courtenay Temple, esq., of London, to Julia Ellen, eldest dau. of Robert Bird, esq., of Lewes, Sussex.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Gasner Hugh Francois Dupuis, Assist.-Engineer H.M.S. in India, to Blanche Evelyn, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Medley, esq., of Mansfields, Iver, Bucks.

*Dec. 13.* At Spring-bank, Alyth, Wm. Smith, esq., of Wood-green, Middlesex, to Jane Clarke, eldest dau. of Denton Illingworth, esq., Alyth, Perthshire.

At Gillingham, Kent, Henry Payne Hurford, esq., 75th Regt., to Matilda, eldest dau. of the late G. Crozier, esq., 94th Regt.

At St. Mary's, Islington, David Stephens Brown, esq., to Margaret, dau. of the late Thos. Robertson, esq., Surgeon Royal Navy.

*Dec. 14.* At Navestock, Essex, Walter Alfred Hills, B.A., second son of Walter Hills, esq., of Dacre-terr., Blackheath, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Morley Stubbs, esq., of Ripon.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Francis Guillemard Simpkinson, esq., son of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson, Queen's Counsel, F.R.S., to Emily, younger dau. of G. H. M. Wagner, esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At St. John's, Hackney, Arthur W. Grosvenor, late of Hongkong, China, fourth son of Wm. L.

Grosvenor, formerly of Cornhill, to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of Samuel Sargent, esq., of Curry Rival, Somerset, and late of the 60th Rifles.

At Hastings, Wm. John, third son of the late Lieut. Col. Gant, J.P. for the county of Middlesex, to Augusta Caroline, third dau. of James George Langham, esq., of Hastings.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Gerard Frederick, third son of Samuel Frederick Miller, esq., of Gloucester-lodge, Clapham, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Thos. Davidson, esq., of St. George's-pl., Hyde-park-corner.

*Dec. 15.* At St. David's, J. Lidstone Lyndon, esq., of Snapes, Salcombe, to Mary Jane, second dau. of A. P. Jarvis, esq., of Exe View, St. David's, Exeter.

At Wells, Somerset, Henry Hobhouse, esq., of Hadsden, in the same county, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Very Rev. T. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church.

At Hadley, Middlesex, the Rev. J. R. Parr, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Haslegrave, incumbent of St. Peter's, Islington.

At Kirby Wiske, Percy, second son of the Hon. and Rev. FitzRoy Staunhope, to Helenora, only dau. of Joshua S. Crompton, esq., of Lion-hill, and Azerley, Yorkshire.

*Dec. 16.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Stevenson Arthur, only son of Arthur Blackwood, Esq., of Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., to Sydney, Duchess of Manchester.

At Clapham, Douglas Hendley, son of Charles Hindley, East Acton, to Clara Janet, third dau. of the late Wm. Prudence, of Clapham-common.

At South Hampstead, the Rev. Henry Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A., Trinity-hall, Cambridge, second son of Samuel Sheppard, Esq., of London, late of Taunton, to Eliza Mary, younger dau. of the late G. Bond, Esq., of Hampstead.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, Waynflete Arnaud Blagden, Esq., only son of the Rev. T. N. Blagden, B.D., Vicar of Washington, and Rector of Ashurst, Sussex, to Henrietta Amelia, only dau. of Watkin Williams Taylor, Esq., of Lee, Blackheath.

At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq., Pierre Victor Bazire, Esq., M.D., Lond., son of the late Charles Eugene Bazire, Esq., of Port Louis, Mauritius, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Charles Mangold, Esq., of Queen-sq.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Thos. Pacey Keene, LL.B., Minister and Missionary at Madras, near Calcutta, to Caroline Fry, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Chamberlain, Curate of Woodstone, Huntingdonshire.

At Tinwell, Rutland, the Rev. W. J. Williams, M.A., Curate of St. John's, Stamford, to Louisa Hastings, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Arnold, Rector of Tinwell, and Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

*Dec. 16.* At Stoke Dameril, Devon, Joshua, second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Lucknow, Lieutenant in the 6th Bombay N.I., to Isabella Louisa, second dau. of the late W. Creak, esq., Commander R.N.

*Dec. 18.* At Leamington Priors, Robt. Miller, esq., Sergeant-at-Law, Judge of County Courts, to Louisa, widow of Edward Dering Walker, esq., M.D., of Orchard-house, Teignmouth, Devon, and only dau. of the late J. De Burgh Morris, esq., J.P., of Lakfield-house, Galway.

At Phillipstown, Dr. Edward Hamilton, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, to Eliza, only dau. of Dr. Glover, Phillipstown, King's County.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Edw. Macenaghten, esq., second son of Sir Edm. Workman Macenaghten, bart., of Dundarave, Antrim, to Frances Abella, only dau. of the Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

*Dec. 20.* At St. Paneras, M. Shultz, esq., of New York, America, to Anne, widow of Sir H. R. Bishop.

*Dec. 21.* At Christ Church, Paddington, M. Spofforth, esq., of Jernyn-st., St. James's, to Agnes, only child of the late J. C. Loudon, esq.

## OBITUARY.

## THE MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS.

Nov. 18. At Rome, on her way to Malta, aged 47, Barbara Yelverton, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, Marchioness of Hastings.

The deceased, in her own right Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, was born 1810, and succeeded the same year her father, Henry Edward, twentieth Lord Grey de Ruthyn. Her mother, Lady Grey de Ruthyn, is now wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, of Bishopsbourne. She married, in 1831, Geo. Augustus Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, by whom, who died in 1844, she had a numerous family; Paulyn, third Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1851; Henry Weyford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon (born 1842), the present Marquis, and four daughters, Lady Edith Maude Abney Hastings (born 1833), Lady Bertha Selgarde Clifton (born 1835), Lady Victoria Mary Louisa (born 1837), and Lady Frances Augusta Constance (born 1844). Her ladyship subsequently married Captain Henry Yelverton, R.N., by whom she had issue one daughter, the Hon. Barbara Yelverton. Captain Yelverton, who, it will be remembered, greatly distinguished himself in the Baltic during the late war with Russia, is now stationed off Malta. He was telegraphed for from Malta on the 18th ult., and reached Rome on the night of the 22nd. By her Ladyship's death, a numerous circle of relations and connections is placed in mourning. The ringing of the muffled passing-bell at Castle Donnington throughout the whole of Monday week too truly confirmed the rumours which had previously spread throughout the parish.

The creation of the Ruthyn peerage is among the most ancient in England, dating 1324. By her first marriage, with the second Marquis of Hastings, she is sister-in-law to the present Marchioness of Bute.

## EARL OF HADDINGTON, K.T.

Dec. —. At Twynningham House, Haddingtonshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, K.T., Baron of Binning and Byres, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Melrose of Tynningham, county Haddington, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The deceased was the only son of Charles, eighth Earl, by his marriage with Lady Sophia Hope, third daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun. He was born June 21, 1780, and married, November 13, 1802, Lady Maria Parker, only surviving child of George, fourth Earl of Macclesfield, who survived her husband. The late Peer succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in March, 1828. The late Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1801, and M.A. in 1815. He sat in the House of Commons from 1818 to 1826, as representative for Rochester. On the formation of the late Sir Robert Peel's first Administration, in December, 1834, his Lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held up to the break-up of the Government. When Sir Robert Peel again took office, in the autumn of 1841, his Lordship was selected for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. He held that office up to January, 1846, when he was made Lord Privy Seal, and retained that position until the final dissolution of the right hon. Baronet's Government. His Lordship, although opposed to the Reform Bill and other Liberal measures of the Governments of Earl Grey and Viscount Melbourne, adopted the enlarged views of Sir Robert Peel on the repeal of the Corn Laws and the commercial reforms which followed. Since the retirement of Sir Robert Peel and party from office, the late earl has rarely interfered in politics. In 1814 his Lordship was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1853 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. He was Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. The earldom devolves upon Mr. George Baillie, eldest son of the late Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, N.B., by Mary, youngest daughter of Sir James Pringle, born April 14, 1802, and married to Georgiana, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Robert Markham.

## SIR RANDOLPH I. ROUTH, K.C.B.

Nov. 29. At 19, Dorset Square, aged 75, Sir Randolph I. Routh, K.C.B., Commissary General. He was the son of Mr. Rich-

ard Routh, who was for many years Chief Justice of the British Colony of Newfoundland. Sir Randolph was born at Poole, Dorsetshire, in 1787, and married in 1815 (at Paris) Marie Josephine, grand-daughter of Colonel Laminière, Secretary-General of the *Garde des Corps* of Louis XVI. On her death he married (at Quebec) Marie Louise, daughter of Judge Tachereau and niece of the French Bishop of Canada. He was educated at Eton College. He served for 35 years in Jamaica, at Walcheren, under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. He also served in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Canada, where he became for some time a member of the Executive Council. While holding this office he was knighted by patent in Canada, and received his K.C.B. for his superintendence of the Relief Fund during the Irish famine. In 1826 he was appointed Commissary-General, and this office he retained up to the time of his death.

#### SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, BART., M.P.

Nov. 20. At Glanusk Park, Brecknockshire, aged 75, Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., father-in-law of Sir James Stuart Monteth, Bart., of Mansfield House, Ayrshire.

The deceased, who was one of the wealthiest ironmasters in South Wales, was the younger son of Mr. John Bailey, a gentleman of an ancient Yorkshire family, and inherited a handsome fortune from his uncle, the late Mr. Richard Crawshay, of Csfartha ironworks, county of Glamorgan, which he increased subsequently by extensive operations at Nant-y-Glo. Sir Joseph Bailey first entered Parliament in 1835 as member for Worcester, which he represented in the conservative interest down to 1857, when he was returned for the county of Brecon, for which he sat without interruption down to the present time. He was an active magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Monmouthshire and Brecon, and was in the commission of the peace for those counties, and also for Hereford and Glamorgan. He served the office of High Sheriff of Monmouth in 1823. He was raised to the baronetcy by Lord Derby in June, 1852. Sir Joseph was twice married—first to a daughter of Mr. J. Latham, and secondly to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Hopper, of Wilton Castle, county Durham. His eldest son by his first marriage, who was some time member for Sunbury and for Herefordshire, having died before him, he is succeeded in his title and large landed estates by his grandson, Joseph Russell, who was born

in 1840. A vacancy is also caused in the representation of the county of Brecon.

#### THE REV. THOMAS TAYLOR LEWIS.

Mr Lewis was a native of Ludlow in Shropshire, and we believe received his first education in Bitterley School, under Mr. John Williams, who enjoyed a considerable reputation as an excellent classical teacher, and was afterwards Second Master of Ludlow Grammar School. Mr. Lewis was subsequently removed to other schools, and lastly to that of Cheam, near London, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and obtained mathematical honours. In 1826 he was appointed to the curacy of Aymestrey, in Herefordshire; and was subsequently presented by the Bishop of Hereford (the present Archbishop of York) to the vicarage of Bridstow, near Ross, in the same county.

Mr. Lewis was a lover of science in all its branches, and his taste for natural history found a wide field for indulgence in his parish of Aymestrey. His attention was more especially called to the geological structure of this interesting but then unexplored region, and he began to collect and compare the fossils in which it is so rich. He thus not only ascertained the succession of a series of transition rocks which had not previously been observed, but he established a correct classification of them, and distinguished the groups of strata by their principal fossils. He established the fact that in the tract immediately adjoining Aymestrey and on the south of Bringewood chase, the strata, though thrown up and much disturbed, exhibit everywhere the same determined order of succession. In a letter to his friend the eminent geologist Dr. Tritton, written at a much later period, and recently printed in the local papers, Mr. Lewis gives the following interesting sketch of these his early labours:—"My acquaintance with Aymestrey commenced with my entering on the curacy of the parish in the autumn of 1826. Its natural beauties soon invited my attention, which was likewise directed to its natural and artificial sections, and its regular but broken structure; and I began at once very zealously to collect the fossils, which were everywhere in abundance strewed over the roads and fields, and to dispose of them in drawers, keeping those of each stratum separate, and distinguishing the row named '*Upper and lower Ludlow rocks*' by the names of '*grauwacke*' and '*handle*' (the latter being the local name); and the '*Aymestrey and Wenlock lime-*

stones' by *pentamerus* and *coral*, or *nodular limestone*; the former from its abounding in the *Pentamerus Knightii*, and the latter from its great richness in corals, and the appearance which its weakened beds assumed in this neighbourhood, even where they were considered worth working for the kilns. I had very soon a collection from most of the beds extending from the junction of the old red sandstone with the grauwacke, down to the Wenlock shale (or nodular strata), and had fairly traced these beds westward and eastward to the full extent of this parish, 1829; and along the prolongation of the Croft Ambrey and Gatley escarpments towards Ludlow; and in the outliers of Tinker's-hill and Caynham camp, on the other side of the river Teme, in the direction of the Clee Hills; and likewise in the neighbourhood of Zeintwardine." The character of Mr. Lewis was singularly modest and unobtrusive, and he always shewed a great reluctance to bringing his name before the public. Under these feelings, instead of publishing his researches and discoveries under his own name, he generously gave them up to Mr. Murchison (now Sir Roderick), in whose hands, modified, and of course much extended, they became ten years later (in 1839), the *Silurian System*. Those who know what Mr. Lewis did, and we believe that it was the feeling of Mr. Lewis himself, have thought that Sir Roderick has not done full justice to the assistance he received from the labours of the Rev. T. T. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was, indeed, one of those unostentatious labourers to whom science often owes much more than it acknowledges. To him, no doubt, belongs the first honour of the *Silurian System*; a title, by the way, which is not very appropriate, inasmuch as this system appears hardly to have extended into the country of the Silures, who, as antiquaries know, appear to have been confined to the western part of Gloucestershire, and the south-western part of Herefordshire, and to Monmouthshire, and the southern or maritime districts of South Wales. Mr. Lewis's name, as a scientific enquirer, will nevertheless be perpetuated in those of a certain number of the fossils of his native district which have been named after him, such as the *Lingula Lewisii*, the *Cephalaspis Lewisii*, the *Spirorbis Lewisii*, &c.; and though his unobtrusive modesty prevented him from taking that public position to which he was entitled by his talents and acquirements, he enjoyed the esteem and intimacy of many of the most distinguished men of the day,

who were well acquainted with the hospitable vicarage of Bridstow. Mr. Lewis's leisure from the duties of his calling, which he performed with a true and exemplary zeal, were not engrossed by geology, or by natural history; for he never laid aside his older attachment to mathematical science, and he displayed an equal attachment to antiquarian and historical researches. He ever took a great and personal interest in the preservation and restoration of the interesting old ecclesiastical remains which are scattered so thickly over the Welsh border; and the only publication of any magnitude to which he ever attached his name, was a most interesting volume of the "Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley," the heroine of Brampton Brian Castle during the Parliamentary wars, which he edited from the originals in the possession of Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt, and which was printed by the Camden Society in 1853. After an illness which had lasted a few months, Mr. Lewis died at his vicarage of Bridstow, on the 28th of October, 1858, in the 58th year of his age, lamented no less by his parishioners and by his numerous circle of friends than by his own family.

#### LIEUT.-COL. HUNT.

Nov. 26. At Walmer, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. John Philip Hunt, C.B., 11th Foot, formerly of the 52nd Regt.

This gallant officer entered the army in 1799, and accompanied the 52nd to the Ferrol in 1800; was present in the action of the Heights. He accompanied Sir John Moore as his aide-de-camp on the expedition to Sweden, and afterwards to Portugal, and served throughout that arduous campaign until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. He also served with the second battalion during the Walcheren campaign. In January, 1811, he embarked for the Peninsula, and was present in the pursuit of Massena, action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and all the various affairs in which the Light Division was engaged in that campaign, during the last three months of which, and at the affair near Alfayates, he commanded the second battalion. He commanded the first battalion at the siege and assault of Badajoz, on which occasion the command of the second brigade of the Light Division devolved on him; for his conduct on this day he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the same brigade when the army went to repel Marshal Marmont from his predatory incursion into Portugal; commanded the first battalion



of the 52nd throughout the campaign of 1812, including the battle of Salamanca and action of San Munos, and served with the Light Division during the operations of Marshal Soult to relieve Pampluna. In 1813 he commanded the volunteers of the Light Division at the assault of San Sebastian, and was twice severely wounded; for his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to an effective lieutenant-colonelcy in the 60th. He had received the gold medal and three clasps, and the silver war-medal and two clasps, for his services.

#### MAJOR WILLIAM HOPE.

Oct. 3. At Cape Town, aged 51, Major William Hope. The deceased, who was born in 1807, was a son of Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, and Charlotte, daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun. He was nephew of the late, and cousin of the present, Earl of Hopetoun; and his brother, whose death was lately recorded, was Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland. The late lamented Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope, who was killed at the attack upon Fort Rowah, in India, was his cousin. The first of the Scottish Hopes went from France to Scotland in 1537, in the train of Magdalene, Queen of James V., and settled there. The opulent family of Hope, of Amsterdam, is a collateral branch of the Hopes of Scotland. Many of the family have been eminent members of the Scottish bar, and others have distinguished themselves in the naval and military service. After studying at Sandhurst, Major Hope entered the army in the 7th Fusiliers, and was for some time on the staff of Earl Dalhousie, in Canada. Returning to England he resumed his studies at Sandhurst, and afterwards at one of the Scotch universities. He served nearly all his life in the 7th Fusiliers, in which regiment his eldest son and nephew now hold commissions. After leaving the service, on account of ill-health, Major Hope became paymaster of out-pensioners in Portsmouth district, which appointment he relinquished for that of Clerk to the Council of the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived here in June, 1846; and, during his tenure of office, rendered essential service to the Government in various important matters unconnected with it. Upon the death of Mr. Brink, Major Hope was appointed Auditor-General, which office he held until his death. For a short time he acted as Colonial Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Southey. His services in organizing the first volunteer corps, and stimulating their formation throughout the country, are well known and well appreciated. He

was commandant of the corps in the Cape district. His labours in connection with the purchase of horses for the troops in the wars of 1846 and 1851 were of much value. Major Hope never recovered the effects upon his constitution of his journey to Queen's Town, as the Governor's commissioner, to enquire into the working of the Cathcart system. The fatigue which he underwent, combined with the anxiety to do what was right, and the feeling of the odium attaching to his somewhat inquisitorial inquiry, which provoked much discussion, to say nothing of his having to attend to the discharge of his own sufficiently arduous duties, were too much for him, and his strength had already failed before the commencement of the last session of Parliament. But instead of applying for leave then, his high sense of duty induced him at all hazards to work through the session, and when that was over he became unable to attend to any public duty, and we have consequently now to record the loss of a valuable life, sacrificed too early in the public service.—*Cape Argus*.

#### GENERAL MESZAROS.

Nov. 16. At Eywood, Herefordshire, of disease of the heart, aged 62, Lazarus Mészáros, a distinguished Hungarian general and patriot.

He was descended from a family belonging to the nobility of the county of Bács, South Hungary, and born in 1796, and had early in his youth, when a student at the University of Pesth, embraced the military career. Unaided by any patronage, by the exertions of his own talents and steady character he soon acquired the fame of being one of the most distinguished officers in the Imperial Cavalry. But the mould of his aspiration was not of a kind to find a sufficient scope for his activity in the discharge of his professional duties. He, a rare example in a Hussar officer, with a persevering zeal applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of the Latin classics, English, Italian, and French literature, and, with a patriotic ardour, to the cultivation of the Hungarian language. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences rewarded the scholar officer by electing him one of their members. Uninfluenced by the commencement of the political storms in 1848, he, at that time Colonel of the Imperial Hussar Regiment Radetzky, in Italy, had yet, in the first part of Radetzky's campaign of that year, been at the head of his regiment. On the formation of the first Hungarian Ministry, in April of that year, nothing was found to be so

difficult as the appointment of a Minister of War who, by being a thorough soldier as well as an undoubted patriot, would at the same time command the respect of the army and the confidence of the country. At length the Prime Minister's (Count Louis Batthyány) choice fell upon the patriotic Hussar Colonel in Italy, Mészáros, on receiving his unlooked-for nomination, readily accepted the call of his country, but from his scrupulous sense of loyalty he first repaired to Vienna to receive the sanction for assuming his new post from the Emperor and King himself, who on that occasion promoted him to the rank of Major-General in the Imperial army. Thus strengthened in his position he joined his colleagues at Pesth, and entered upon the discharge of his very arduous duties. The Hungarian army was to be formed out of two different elements—the old regiments yet clinging to their former superiors, and still imbued with some of the anti-civic notions, and the young battalions breathing a decided revolutionary spirit. To conciliate the former with the new state of affairs, and bend the restless spirit of the latter under the rules of discipline, was the task to be achieved by the War Minister, and he did it. With such claims to the public esteem, and an amiable temper and straightforwardness in all his dealings which won for him the affection of all around him, it was not to be wondered at that, when the days of trial arrived, when the Court of Vienna endeavoured to excite discord in the ranks of the Hungarian officers, it was to Mészáros that they looked up for inspiration, and that the greater part of them followed him. His declaration that, besides patriotism, military honour strictly imposed the duty of standing by the national standard sworn to at the command of the King, had been the chief means of saving the national army from a partial dissolution. On the cessation of the Batthyány ministry, Mészáros, at the desire of the Diet, remained at his post. But his services were not confined to his ministerial labours. Often, when either the conduct of a general gave reason for dissatisfaction, or quite new levies were to be sent against the enemy, the Diet desired Mészáros to go and restore the security of the command, or inspire with martial spirit and confidence the young soldiers. Thus, in September, 1848, the Minister of War commanded the Hungarian troops besieging the Servian stronghold Szent Tamás, and on the 21st of that month led against it a heavy attack, which, however, in spite of the bravery displayed by the general and his troops, did not succeed, the stronghold

having proved much stronger than it was thought to be. Again, in January, 1849, Mészáros consented to take the command of the corps destined to repulse from Northern Hungary the Austrian General Schlick; but notwithstanding his great efforts, with troops almost all of which were recruits untrained to war, he was not able to attain the object of the expedition. On the occupation of Pesth by the Austrians in the same month, he followed the Diet to Debreczin. When on the 14th of April the Diet, in reply to the Emperor of Austria's manifesto of March 4th, abolishing the Constitution of Hungary, proclaimed the independence of Hungary and the dethronement of the dynasty, Mészáros was one of the eight members of the Lower House who opposed that act of the Diet; he, however, refrained from any further opposition to the then established administration under Kossuth's governorship; on the contrary, he continued in office until the arrival of his successor, and never ceased to lend the aid of his advice in the defence of the country. Out of office he took an assiduous part in the deliberations of the Diet, of which, notwithstanding his predilection for, and personal connexion with, the so-called conciliatory party, headed by Kazinczy and Nijáry, he retained the general esteem and sympathy. In July, when suspicions were arising about Görgey's fidelity, and it became necessary to put that general under a higher and quite trustful authority, Mészáros was once more restored to activity by being nominated commander-in-chief of the whole Hungarian army. Subsequent events restricted his holding that place to a short time. After the fatal battle of Temesvár, in the month of August, he, with Governor Kossuth, Count Cassimir Batthyány, Generals Dembinski, Beni, and Perczel, crossed the Turkish frontier, and was, together with his fellow-exiles, confined at Kutaia. In May, 1851, getting permission from the Sultan's Government to depart from that place, he came to England, where he met with a distinguished reception from the English friends of Hungary at Leicester and Manchester, being received in public meetings convened in his honour. After two years spent in England and France, he went over to, and at the end of a five years' residence became a citizen of, the United States of America. In October last, however, his shattered health and increasing wish of being nearer his own country again caused him to return to Europe; but within three weeks of his landing at Liverpool he expired at Lady Langdale's country seat, Eywood.

## HARVEY COMBE, ESQ.

Nov. 22. At Cobham, Surrey, aged 74, Harvey Combe, Esq.

Mr. Combe was at the head of the great brewing firm of Combe and Delafield, and for thirty years kept foxhounds and racehorses. Fond as he was of the latter, he was never very fortunate with them, not having won a single great race throughout his career, although he ran second for the Queen's Vase at Ascot to St. Francis, and second also to Beeswing for the Cup with The Nob, whom he kept afterwards as a private stallion. Mr. Combe also owned Cobham, who was second favourite for the Derby in Amato's year, and who ran so badly that it was imagined he must have been "done." This led to a dispute with John Scott, who trained the horse, and he left his stables, whereupon a long correspondence took place between them, which ended in Lord Westminster and the other employers of Mr. Scott stating that they were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he had treated Cobham. The difference was subsequently made up, but Mr. Combe sent his horses to Rogers, at Newmarket, where they remained some years, and he then took Chamell as a private trainer, who had the charge of his stud up to the time of his death. Possessed of a munificent fortune, Mr. Combe devoted a considerable portion of it to acts of charity, and his benevolence to several members of the sporting world will long be remembered. He was an active magistrate, and fulfilled the duties of his station in life in a manner that well deserves imitation, and his memory will long be respected in his neighbourhood and by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

## J. S. CANN, ESQ.

John Stephenson Cann, Esq., solicitor, was born at Wymondham, Norfolk, on the 14th of April, 1817. He was the second son of William Robert Cann, Esq., of Cayrick-house, Norfolk, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieut. for the county. His mother was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Carver, Esq., of Wymondham. He was educated at the grammar-school, Norwich. He was married on the 2nd of June, 1854, to Emily Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. R. Clarke, of Wymondham, by whom he leaves issue two daughters.

The deceased gentleman was clerk to the Norfolk magistrates, and held various

public offices of importance connected with the county, the duties of which he fulfilled with uniform ability and success.

He was distinguished for his upright and honourable bearing, no less than for his legal acumen and the soundness of his judgment—qualifications which were eminently manifested on several important occasions, particularly in the case of the Stanfield-hall murders in 1848, in which he was engaged as solicitor for the prosecution. Several of the leading journals of the time passed high eulogiums upon the talent displayed by him in the conduct of that memorable trial. One of them, in commenting upon it, thus remarked:—"From first to last everything in this prosecution was perfect. The evidence was collected and arranged with an industry and sagacity that all have acknowledged."

Mr. J. S. Cann was a member of a family which has for a very long period been resident in the county of Norfolk.—*Law Times*.

## MR. BENJAMIN WYON.

Mr. Wyon was born in 1802, in John-street, Blackfriars, and succeeded his father, Mr. Thomas Wyon, as chief engraver of her Majesty's seals in 1830. His early studies were commenced under his brother, Thomas Wyon, the younger, who was appointed at an early age to the office of chief engraver to the Mint, and died at the age of 25. The chief productions of the late gifted medalist were the great seal of George IV., a very masterly production, and a medal of Dr. Hutton. At an early age he gained several medals at the Society of Arts. He also gained the silver medal at the Royal Academy, for a head of Apollo, afterwards adopted by the Royal Academy as their prize medal. His later productions were a medal struck for the City of London in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill; medals also for the City, commemorating the marriage of her present Majesty, and the christening of the Prince of Wales, for which his Majesty the King of Prussia honoured him with a sitting. Perhaps one of his most successful medals is the Beaufoy prize medal, illustrating the works of Shakespeare by characters from his grandest plays. He also executed the medal for the City of London in honour of the visit paid by the present Emperor and Empress of the French and the King of Sardinia. He also executed one for the Bombay Industrial Exhibition. We believe his brother, Mr. E. W. Wyon, assisted much in some of his labours, with great ability. The late lamented gentle-

man has left a large family dependent upon his business, which will be carried on by his son.—*Globe.*

#### MORITZ STEINLA.

Sept. 1. At Dresden, aged 66, Moritz Steinla, Professor of Engraving at the Dresden Academy.

Moritz Müller was the son of a clergyman of limited means, and was one of several brothers, of whom one, like himself, adopted art as his profession, but who, wanting the steadiness and diligence of his brother, failed to make any progress. Moritz was born in the year 1791 at Steinla, the name of which place he adopted instead of that of his family, to avoid confusion with other artists, especially engravers, of the same name. Owing to his father's limited circumstances, his early years appear to have been occupied in drawing for picture-books, and in making maps, rather than in making studies for his art. He was for many years in business connection with Bertuch, the founder of an establishment in Weimar, which in its day did good service to art, and a proof of the grateful remembrance in which Steinla held Bertuch was given by his dedicating to the memory of his former friend his last great work, the plate of the "Madonna del Pesce."

It was in the Academy of Dresden that he made his first regular studies; and in its Gallery he imbibed that love for true and elevated art, which purified his taste, and contributed mainly towards giving his artistic efforts that direction from which, in riper years, he never swerved. He well repaid his debt of gratitude to this gallery by the admirable versions which he subsequently gave to the world of its two finest pictures of the Italian and German schools—the "Madonna di San Sisto" of Raffaele, and the "Madonna" by Holbein. Among his masters were A. W. Böhm and Darnstedt, meritorious artists, whose talents were, however, mainly employed on works of an ephemeral nature, a degradation from which Steinla was fortunately saved.

Having tried his powers on various works of importance (amongst others on a portrait of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, after Vogel V. Vogelstein), and fully conscious how much was yet wanting to his artistic education, he resolved, with the assistance of the king, to pass some time in Italy, at that time, far more than now, the school for engravers, since the great masters of our century were then living there.—Morghein and Longhi, Anderloni and Toschi, Garavaglia and Jesi,

all of whom are since dead. In Milan he studied under the direction of Giuseppe Longhi; in Florence, under that of Raphael Morghein, and attained a degree of excellence of which both masters were justly proud. "From Longhi he seems to have learned greater precision in drawing and in the handling of the burin, a clearer comprehension and a more characteristic rendering of his subjects; from Morghein, freedom, and at the same time delicacy in the lines, not however degenerating into feebleness, and that harmony of the mass as in which the engraver of the 'Cenacolo' so eminently excelled." In Florence, Steinla finished the plate of the "Cristo della Moneta," after the picture by Titian in the Dresden Gallery, and in 1830 he completed that after the "Pieta" of Fra Bartolomeo in the Pitti Palace; the former a work in the delicate style of Morghein, executed with considerable precision and truth in all its details. The flesh is well modelled (with close lines), and the hand of the Saviour, so beautiful in the original, is very successfully given. The plate of the "Pieta" of the Dominican of San Marco is remarkable for its faithful reproduction of the original, and for its harmony and keeping.

The years passed by Steinla in Florence were some of the richest of his life. He there met with many men of celebrity; Rumolt was at that time pursuing his researches in Italy, and the association with a man of such earnestness and intelligence acted as a stimulus on those around him. Germans of learning, artists and engravers, were also to be found in the Tuscan capital, from time to time; amongst the former, Leopold Ranke; amongst the latter, Rauch, Wilhelm Schadow, and others of less note, together with Jacob Felsing, who had already at that time executed his admirable engravings after Andrea del Sarto's "Madonna di San Francesco," in the Tribune of the Uffizi, Correggio's "Marriage of St. Catherine," in Naples, and others; Eichens, a pupil of Toeschi, the engraver of the picture of Titian's daughter; Samuel Jesi, a pupil of Longhi; Saunders (an Englishman), Esquivel (a Spaniard), Antonio Perfetti, and others, pupils of Morghein.

Previous to his return to Germany, Steinla visited Rome and Naples, returning however by way of Florence to Dresden, where he was appointed Professor in the Academy. From this time (1831) he remained wholly in his native country, with the exception of a short visit to Tuscany, and one to Spain, in company with Passavant, the biographer of Raffaele.

Amongst his most interesting works is an engraving after Raffaele's drawing of the "Massacre of the Innocents." The original formerly belonged to a printseller of the name of Huybens, in Cologne, who had it engraved by Steinla; it was subsequently purchased by the late King of Saxony for his private collection, and has now passed into the hands of his widow. It was from this drawing that Marc Antonio made his celebrated engraving. All Steinla's previous works were, however, thrown into the shade by his engraving of the "Madonna" of Holbein, with the family of the Burgomaster Meyer of Basle, the original of which is in the Dresden Gallery,—a reproduction of the picture, given with marvellous truthfulness and simplicity. Previous to his death he completed a plate after Raffaele's portrait of Pope Julius II., thus to the last remaining unfaithful in his allegiance to the classical in art, an allegiance from which, during his whole life, he never swerved, every work of importance undertaken by him bearing some name enthroned among those greatest in the history of art. With one unfortunate exception, all the drawings for his plates were made by himself, the only true means for an engraver to attain the spirit and character of the original; the one we allude to, a "Madonna," by Fra Bartolomeo in Lucca, had also the misfortune of falling into the hands of an unskilful printer.

Steinla was heart and soul devoted to art in its various branches: his little dwelling, a nest of small rooms *au troisième*, in one of the quiet old streets of Dresden, was more than filled with works of art of all kinds, including many paintings of value, besides engravings, coins, gems, &c. He was learned in numismatic lore, an antiquarian, and well versed in the history of art. His collections were begun in Italy, and were constantly added to throughout his life. We well remember a visit to him, in which, while he worked in the adjoining room, we were permitted to enjoy at pleasure the sight of his many treasures; and knowing his care for all these collections, we thought it augured ill when, about a year-and-a-half since, we suddenly heard that he had sold his valuable pictures to the Dresden Gallery and his coins to the State. A failing interest in these objects of his care told of a failing condition of bodily health and mental life.

Steinla is succeeded in his office as Professor of Engraving in the Dresden Academy by Herr Louis Gruner, an artist whose name is well-known in England.—*Abridged from the Literary Gazette.*

## CLERGY DECEASED.

*Nor. 8.* At Welling, aged 65, the Rev. *Wm. Pashley*, M.A., late Rector of Ashton Sonerville, Worcestershire.

*Nor. 10.* At Algiers, Africa, the Rev. *George Delgarue Hill*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1837, Trinity College, Oxford, Evening Lecturer of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-st., and formerly Assistant Minister of Hanover and St. Philip's Chapels, Westminster.

*Nor. 12.* The Rev. *W. G. Macartney*, Vicar of Kildare and Dunane, diocese of Connor.

*Nor. 14.* At Bury, Lancashire, the Rev. *John Mashedor*, B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854, Magdalene College, Cambridge, Second Master of Bury Grammar-School.

*Nor. 15.* At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Street*, M.A.

*Nor. 16.* At Burghclere, aged 71, the Rev. *Wm. Brudenell Carter*, B.A., Christ Church, 1809, M.A., Oriel College, 1813, Oxford, Rector of Hagclere and Burghclere (1825).

*Nor. 17.* At Codd Mawr, Conway, the Rev. *Goronwy Williams*.

*Nor. 18.* At Peckham-Rye, aged 61, the Rev. *John Townsend Bennett*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1828, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral (1836) and Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermary (1853).

*Nor. 19.* At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 58, the Rev. *Robert Agassiz*, B.A. 1823, Trinity College, Cambridge.

*Nor. 21.* At Lansdowne-crescent, Leamington, aged 62, the Rev. *John Clay*, B.D. 1836, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, late Chaplain of the House of Correction, Preston, Lancashire. This gentleman, for a period of nearly thirty years, held the office of chaplain to the Preston House of Correction. During the period of his connection with the goal, Mr. Clay paid great attention to prison discipline and statistics; and the valuable documents which he issued on these subjects, in the shape of reports, gained for him not only a local and national, but a European celebrity.

Aged 43, the Rev. *William Crump*, P.C. of Rowley Regis (1846), St. floodshire.

*Nor. 22.* Aged 47, the Rev. *Charles Peers*, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, P.C. of Walsham-le-Willows (1852), Suffolk.

*Nor. 28.* At the Vicarage, Rugeley, aged 29, the Rev. *Henry Alfred Atkinson*, B.A. 1852, Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Thos. Dunham Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley.

*Nor. 29.* In Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Torrens*, Rector of Carnalway, co. Kildare.

*Nor. 30.* At Cheltenham, on his way to Malvern, aged 73, the Rev. *Francis Dyson*, Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of North and South Tedworth, and Chap. in Ordinary to the Queen.

Laterly, the Rev. *William Floyer Cornish*, M.A. 1799, Exeter College, Oxford, R. of Hook (1827), Dorset.

*Dec. 3.* Aged 66, the Rev. *Frederick Brown*, Rector of Titchwell, Norfolk, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At the Rectory, Stambourne, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *James Hopkins*, M.A., in the 50th year of his ministry in that parish.

At Sherburnbury, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Hoper*, Vicar of Portshead and Rector of Hangleton, Sussex, after the faithful discharge of his parochial duties for 44 years.

*Dec. 6.* At Ryde, the Rev. *Collingwood Forster Fenwick*, only surviving son of the late Nicholas Fenwick, esq., of Leamington-hall, Northumberland, Rector of Brook, Isle of Wight, and of Blidworth and Oxtou, Notts.

The Rev. *Thos. Alban*, of Llancian Rectory, near Abergele.

At Boulogne, aged 63, the Rev. *Richard Cattermole*, B.D., Vicar of Little Marlow.

*Dec. 8.* At Torrington, aged 59, the Rev. *John N. Palmer*, M.A.

Suddenly, aged 58, the Rev. *Anthony Chester*, of Chicheley-hall, Bucks.

*Dec. 11.* At the Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. *John Peter Chambers*, B.A. 1806, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, R. of Hedenham (1812), Norfolk.

*Dec. 13.* At his father's house, London-road, Enfield, aged 36, the Rev. *Frederick James Fairhead*, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1850, Queen's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Royal Grammar-School, Guildford, Surrey.

*Dec. 11.* At North-st., Emsworth, aged 80, the Rev. *Charles Howell*.

*Dec. 7.* The Right Rev. Dr. *Broun*, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

In Dublin, Dr. *Dell*, a distinguished Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

*Dec. 12.* At Ganton, the Rev. *Duncan Lennie*, Minister of the English Presbyterian Church.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Aug. 17.* At Molong, New South Wales, aged 44, Henry, youngest son of the late Wm. Cobden, esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, and brother of Richard Cobden, esq.

*Sept. 21.* At Hongkong, aged 39, John Day, esq., Acting Attorney-Gen. of Hongkong.

*Sept. 24.* In Central India, with General Wm. Lock's Division, of which he was Assistant-Adjutant-Gen., Major Alexander R. Dallas, only surviving son of the Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, Rector of Womston, Hants.

*Oct. 4.* At Lashlower, Himalaya Mountains, aged 24, A. W. Winniet, Lieut. 6th B.N.L., second son of the late Sir William Winniet, R.N.

*Oct. 8.* At Buxar, of wounds received the previous day in an action with the rebels, Capt. James S. Douglass, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Douglass, Minister of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, and stepson of the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Professor of Divinity and Church History, Edinburgh University.

*Oct. 9.* At Calcutta, aged 20, Frank, third son of the Rev. Francis Merewether, of Woolhope, Herefordshire.

*Oct. 12.* On his passage from Bombay to Bombay, aged 36, John Lewes Phillips, Lieut.-Col. 89th Regt.

*Oct. 13.* At Belgium, Bombay, aged 25, Lieut. Patrick Alexander Robertson, 56th Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. Patrick Robertson, D.D., Minister of Eddystone.

*Oct. 27.* At Basseterre, St. Kitt's, West Indies, aged 25, Edw. F. R. Mathew, youngest son of the late Rev. E. W. Mathew, of Pentlow-hall, Essex.

*Nov. 6.* At the Hotel Metropole, Geneva, aged 73, Col. John Roeder, late of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

*Nov. 10.* At Howth View, Dublin, Letitia, relict of Capt. Colberg, of Forbes, N.B., and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Dionysius Dowling, of Lough Swilly, co. Derry.

*Nov. 11.* At Brighton, aged 44, Alan Hyde Gardner, Commander Indian Navy, second surviving son of the late Hon. Rear-Admiral Francis Farrington Gardner.

At Winchester, aged 84, Edward Phillips, esq., M.D., for upwards of thirty years Physician to the County Hospital.

*Nov. 13.* At Carr n-park, near Falkirk, aged 79, J. J. Cadeil, esq., of Banton and Grange.

At the house of her son, George Stokes, esq., Porchester-gardens, Bayswater, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes.

At Reepham, aged 50, E. E. Bulwer, esq.,

At her residence in Salisbury, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Henry Foot, esq., of Berwick St. John, Wilts.

At Guernsey, aged 82, Lady Cameron, relict of Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.

*Nov. 14.* At Norwich, aged 64, the Lady Page-Turner.

Aged 82, Mrs. Mary Isabella Mathews, second dau. of the late Rev. Marmaduke Mathews, formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.

At Brighton, Caroline, second dau. of the late John Towgood, esq., of Upper Bedford-place, London.

At Finchley-common, Martin Wardell, esq., youngest son of the late J. A. Wardell, esq.

At Hyeres, France, of spasms of the heart, Sarah Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry De la Fite, M.A., of London.

In London, Thos. Yeoward Hetherington, esq., late of Holly-bank, Farndon, Cheshire.

*Nov. 15.* At Barbourne-house, Worcester, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. Lightfoot, C.B., Col. of the 62nd Foot, and last surviving officer in the renowned 43th Regt. He entered the army very early in life, and was the last surviving officer who entered the Peninsula with Moore and left it with Wellington. He received seven wounds, and one ball remained in him till his death. He received three gold and eleven silver medals, being one more than the Duke of Wellington. He was aide-de-camp to William IV., George IV., and Queen Victoria, and as such rode immediately in front of the Queen in her coronation-procession.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, John Barnes, esq., barrister-at-law, late of Club-chambers, Regent-st., London.

Suddenly, Frau Johanna Kinkel. Her death has created a painful sensation among her numerous friends in London and Germany. She was a woman of no ordinary powers; many of her musical compositions have become popular, and her novels rank among the best in German literature.

At Southtown, Great Yarmouth, aged 81, Elanor, relict of J. B. Palmer, esq.

A Lynnington, Catherine, wife of Capt. Geary, R.N.

At Torquay, aged 78, Col. William Moxon, late of the Bengal Army, H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 58, Henry Bowser, esq., of Market Weighton, and of Fawcett-grange, Yorkshire.

At her residence, Twickenham, Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Stephenson, esq., Bedford-sq.

At her house, Gloucester-pl., Postman-sq., aged 82, Mary Harriet Brodie, eldest dau. of the late William Brodie, esq.

*Nov. 16.* At St. Peter Rectory, Essex, aged 20, John Bassett, third son of the Rev. William Hicks, Rector of that parish.

Aged 68, Margaret Hooper, relict of Capt. T. P. J. Parry, R.N., of Llynnon, Denbighshire.

At Kemptown, of diphtheria, aged 17, Elizabeth Meyrick, only dau. of W. Coningham, esq., M.P.

At Lee, Kent, Henry F. Stikeman, esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Birchin-lane, London.

*Nov. 17.* In Great Cumberland-pl., aged 16, Fairfax, youngest son of Charles Wycham Martin, esq., M.P., of Leeds Castle.

At Portsmouth, aged 46, Henry, third son of the late Rev. Nich. las Bull, Vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, and Repton, Cambridgeshire.

In Great Ryder-st., St. James's, aged 38, Sarah Ann, widow of Richard Halliwell, esq., F.S.A., of Great Ryder-st., and of Fitzroy-st., Fitzroy-sq.

At Bath, Somerset, aged 26, Georgina Frances, wife of Wm. H. Braze, esq.

At Grasmere, aged 71, Mary, relict of T. Hutchinson, esq., of Bishop-court, Herefordshire.

At Winkleigh, Devon, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of S. Dunning, esq.

At Barnwell-mills, near Oundle, aged 71, J. Baker, esq.

At Bruges, aged 27, Anne, wife of T. H. King, esq., and youngest dau. of G. R. Morgan, esq., of Slindon.

At Bulwell, Notts, aged 33, Catherine, wife of Charles Alcock, jun., esq.

At Southsea, Hants, Mary, third dau. of John Kirby, esq., late of Chesham, Monmouthshire.

*Nor.* 18. At Brighton, aged 81, Valentine Duke, a Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of Vasa, and a retired medical officer of the British Navy.

At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of George Dundas, esq., advocate.

At Linley-wood, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, aged 72, James Stamford Caldwell, esq., barrister-at-law.

In Albion-st., Hyde-park, aged 45, John Walker, M.D., late of Birkenhead.

At Peckham, aged 36, George Frederick Green, late of Shanghai, China, fourth son of the late Thomas Green, of Westerham, Kent.

At the Rectory, Standish, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. H. Brandreth, and dau. of the late Peter Bourne, esq., Liverpool.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 64, Jane, wife of Edmund Yeates, esq.

At his residence, Grecian-terrace, Lincoln, aged 87, George Steel, esq. He twice filled the office of Mayor of that city.

At Clifton, aged 83, Philip Camm, esq., late of Trinidad.

At Worthing, aged 79, Commander Edward Burt, R.N.

Aged 70, J. T. Church, esq., of Bedford-row.

At Florence, aged 83, H. G. Bonnin, esq., late Deputy-Purveyor-General of H.M.'s Forces.

At Brighton, aged 34, George William Wingrove, esq., late of Calcutta.

At Warwick-ter., Belgrave-road, aged 88, David Robertson, esq., late of Great George-st., Westminster.

Aged 54, Philip Bockett Barlow, barrister, of the Middle Temple.

At the Vicarage, Horton Kirby, Maria, wife of the Rev. George Rushleigh.

Aged 84, Christopher Beaven, esq., of Rowden-house, Chippingham.

*Nor.* 19. At Melrose, Putney, aged 33, John Joshua Lord Proby, heir to the Earldom of Carysfort. The earldom to which, in the event of his life having been prolonged, Lord Proby would have succeeded, was created in 1739, the barony of Carysfort, by which the earl held his seat in the House of Lords, being created two years later. The first peer was member for Huntingdon, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1757. The second was a distinguished general officer. The third (the present) earl entered the navy in 1798, and was present at the battle of the Nile. He served also at Tra'algar, became a Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1851, and was member for Wicklow from 1812 to 1820, with a slight intermission.

At Scarbro', Harriet, wife of Marcus Worsley, esq., of Oswaldkirk-house, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

At Hastings, aged 20, Lord Henry Poyntz Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Exeter.

At Faversham, aged 50, Edward Stone, esq.

At Cranbury-ter., Southampton, aged 84, Catherine, widow of George Hay Edwards, esq.

At Bognor, Catherine Harriet, wife of Col. E. W. W. Passy, and dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas.

At Woodside-house, Brith, Ayrshire, W. C. Patrick, esq., advocate, of Waterside and Ladyland.

At Thunder-hall, Ware, aged 71, Capt. A. F. Proctor, H.E.I.C.S.

On Friday, aged 35, William Augustus Commerell, esq., of Piccadilly.

At Weston-super-Mare, Juliana, widow of J. Ivie, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Col. Vibart, of Amber-house, near Taunton.

At Torquay, aged 57, Wm. Henry Newton, esq.

At Dilangerbsndi-villa, Picked Post, Hants, aged 49, Elizabeth Tudor, wife of the Rev. J. K. Craig, Incumbent of Burley. The deceased was a lineal descendant from the house of Tudor.

At Innox Hill-house, Frome, Somerset, Mary Ann Reid, second dau. of the late Capt. R. I. L. O'Connor, R.N.

At Florence, aged 73, Don Antonio de la Torre, formerly of York-place, Portman-sq.

*Nor.* 20. At his residence, Courtown, co. Wexford, the Earl of Courtown. The late earl was born on the 27th of March, 1794, and was married on the 4th of July, 1822, to his cousin, Lady Charlotte Montague Scott, sister of the present Duke of Buccleuch. Earl Courtown, when Lord Stopford, represented for several years the county of Wexford in the imperial parliament. His lordship succeeded his father, the third earl, on the 15th of June, 1835, and has since sat in the House of Peers as Baron Saltesford, of the county palatine of Chester. He has left three sons, the eldest of whom, now Earl of Courtown, was born April 24, 1823.

At Windsor, aged 51, the Hon. Henry Ashley, third son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, by Lady Anne Spencer, fourth dau. of the fourth Duke of Marlborough. The hon. gentleman was for some years in the 9th Lancers. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons for Dorchester, which borough he continued to represent up to 1857. He was a D.C.L., and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Dorset.

At Windsor, Helen Renée, third dau. of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., G.H.

At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 26, Marion Lind, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor.

At Brighton, aged 63, Capt. Geo. Wm. Rabett, R.N., son of the late Reginald Rabett, esq., of Bramfield-hall, Suffolk.

At her residence, Rivers-st., Bath, Charlotte, sister of Col. R. L. Anstruther, Bengal Army.

At Clifton, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Habfield, R.N.

At Lansdown-pl., Hove, Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Goodhall, esq.

At his residence, Howard-lodge, Hurstpierpoint, aged 75, William Ellis, esq.

At Kenilworth, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of W. Savage Poole, esq., solicitor, of that place.

At George-st., Edinburgh, Andrew Wight, esq., of Lake-house, Cheltenham, and of Ormiston, N.B.

At Kensington, Emma, relict of C. R. Winstanley, esq.

At Compass-hill, Kinsale, Julius H. Stirke, esq., formerly Capt. in the 12th Foot, eldest son of the late Col. Stirke, of the same Regt.

*Nor.* 21. Suddenly, at Mappowder, aged 61, W. James, esq.

At Osborne-ter., Clapham-road, aged 64, J. Lines Bolton, esq., for many years Deputy-Clerk of Custodes and of Presentations, and latterly of the Office of Accountant in Bankruptcy.

At Milton of Cragie, George Crammond, esq.

At Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, Susanna, wife of W. T. Holland, esq., and second dau. of the late Gardiner Utting, esq., Bawdsey, Suffolk.

At his residence, Portswood-lawn, Southampton, aged 83, John Hays Dunkin, esq.

At Evershed-place, St. Leonard's, aged 75, James Girdlestone, esq., late Capt. in the 31st and 64th Regts.

At the house of John Butler, Woolwich, aged 45, Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Butler, esq., of May's Farm, Nettlebed.

At his residence, Cambrian-place, Swansea, aged 68, John Richardson, esq., a Magistrate for that borough.

Aged 85, John Edgar Dickson, esq., of Elshields, co. Dumfries, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

At Hemel Hempstead, Herts, aged 33, Thomas, second son of the late Thomas Waterman, esq.

At Burlington-st., Brighton, Emma, wife of Michael Turner, esq.

Nor. 22. At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Hamilton, Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 55, Mary, relict of Robert Tebbott, esq., of Windsor.

The Right Hon. Anna Linnington, Lady Cranstoun, relict of the late and mother of the present lord.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Henry Grey, D.D., and sister of John Grey, esq., of Dilsdon.

At his residence, High Harrogate, aged 68, Jonathan Benn, esq.

At Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Fanshaw, C.B., Royal Engineers.

At his residence, St. George's-place, Canterbury, Major Wm. Ford, R.M. Light Infantry, second son of the late Rev. James Ford, Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, in that city.

At his residence, the Grove-house, Denbigh, aged 72, John Williams, esq., M.D. For many years he was an active magistrate of the county, and also honorary physician of the Denbighshire Infirmary.

At Southmolton, aged 54, John Colwell Roe, esq., of Lynmouth, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

At Berrywood, Hants, aged 69, Lieut.-Colonel P. Phipps, K.H., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 75, Martin Hill-house, esq., formerly of Bristol.

At Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-st., Major-Gen. Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers, late commanding the Scinde Division.

At Egham-hill, aged 70, Georgiana Theodosia, only dau. of the late Hon. George Monson, and grand-dau. of John, second Lord Monson.

Nor. 23. At Leigh-house, Bradford, Wilts, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bradney, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Boland.

At Brompton, aged 83, Thos. D'Almaine, esq. At Teversham, Robert, only surviving son of the Rev. J. Ashley, Rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire, and Canon of Ely Cathedral.

At Grosvenor-st., aged three months and nineteen days, Edit<sup>h</sup> Catherine, only child of Lord and Lady Fitzroy.

At Brundon-hall, Sudbury, aged 26, Mary, wife of Edward Daniell, esq.

At Brighton, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late George Adams, M.D.

At the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, aged 79, Patrick Kernan, esq.

At the Rectory, Long Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk, the residence of his son, the Rev. F. W. H. Jerrard, aged 85, Major-Gen. Joseph Jerrard.

At Rabbato, Island of Gozo, aged 27, Mary, wife of Major-Gen. Horn, C.B.

Nor. 24. At Alton, Hampshire, at the residence of her nephew, the Rev. A. Schuyler Sutton, aged 60, Emma, sister of the late Rev. E. B. Lye, Vicar of Raunds, Northamptonshire.

At Kensington, aged 53, Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie, bart., of Tarbet. He was born in 1805, and succeeded his brother, the sixth baronet, in 1841. The late baronet was half-general to the first Earl of Cromarty.

At Canterbury, aged 76, Susanna, relict of J. Love, esq., of Great Tong, Hereford.

In London, aged 82, John Fisher Barker, esq., of Hednesford, Staffordshire.

At Market Harborough, aged 80, Frances, relict of the Rev. E. Chater, of Kibworth Harcourt.

At Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 67, John Stephen Boldero, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At his residence, Stanhope-st., Regent's-park, aged 57, John Faneutt, esq.

At Harley-st., aged 81, Sobieskie, widow of Richard Betenson Dean, esq., for many years Chairman of her Majesty's Board of Customs.

At his residence, Peckham-road, aged 75, Geo. Winter, esq., for nearly 50 years senior partner of the firm of Winter and Rich, of Bankside.

At his residence, St. Day, Cornwall, aged 78, James Harvey, esq.

At Hammeismith, aged 84, Catherine Odell, wife of Rd. Elwell, esq., and only dau. of the late George Thomas Odell, esq., formerly of Odell, in Bedfordshire.

Nor. 25. At Big ton, aged 25, Susan Anne, widow of Rowland Francis Walbanke Childers, esq., son of J. W. Childers, esq., of Cantley-hall, High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

At Scarbro', aged 66, Edward Bury, esq., of Croft-lodge, Windermere.

Aged 66, John Hoper, esq., of Shermanbury, and late of Lewes, Sussex.

At Clevedon, aged 72, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. E. Colston Greville, Vicar of Clevedon, and Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol.

At his residence, Richmond-hill, aged 72, G. Stothert, esq.

At Cambridge-terr., Regent's-park, aged 90, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Grahame Foster Pigott, of Abington Pigott's, Cambridgeshire, and M.P. for Kintross.

At Fort-crescent, Margate, Anna Eliza, dau. of the late George Lowmann Tuckett, esq., formerly Chief Justice of Jamaica.

At Ladbroke-terr., Notting-hill, aged 75, Col. Broadfield Sissmore, late of the Bengal Army.

Aged 44, George Homfray Theakston, esq., of Allsop-terr., Regent's-park, formerly solicitor.

At Eastcott-pl., Kentish-town, aged 48, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Ballantine, editor and proprietor of the "Statesman."

At his residence, the Green, Stockwell, aged 75, John Bull, esq.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Marillier, at Hough-green, near Chester, aged 86, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Robert Aspland, of Hackney.

At Barnsley Rectory, Mary Ann Fullerton, wife of the Rev. George Ernest Howman.

At Bladen-lodge, Old Brompton, aged 64, M. Bladen Edward Hawke Nixon, esq., J.P.

At Aubrey-house, Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 71, Mary Ann, relict of John Brencley, esq., of Wanloss How, Ambleside, Westmoreland.

At Vale-place, near Hammeismith, aged 76, Lancelot Balthurst, esq., J.P., and formerly of the Navy Office, Somerset-house.

At the Star Hotel, Edinburgh, Alexander MacNeill, esq., advocate, and barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-Inn.

At his residence in London, aged 80, Harry Irvine Hall, esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

Nor. 26. At Weston-under-Lizard, the Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, second surviving dau. of the Earl of Bradford.

At Yafforth-house, near Northallerton, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. John Alfred Moor, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Moor, esq., and sister of John Hood, esq., of Nettleham-hall, near Lincoln.

At Ripon, aged 85, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late W. Fenton, esq., of Spring-grove, Huddersfield.

At Bath, aged 79, Col. C. R. Y. Hodson, late of the H.E.I.C.S. at the Island of St. Helena.

At Ipswich, aged 40, Thomas Jarmain, esq., surgeon, formerly of Holbrook, second son of the late J. P. Jarmain, esq., late of Brantham.

At Week, Spreyton, aged 87, J. Battishill, esq.

At Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 71, Lloyd Salisbury Baxendale, esq.

At Westergate, near Chichester, aged 94, John Bateman, esq., yeoman.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, aged 75, Anne, wife of Wm. Smith, esq.

At Florence-road, Kennington-park, Capt. Kidd, late of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers.

At his house, Pembridge-place, Bayswater, aged 73, George Shore, esq.

At Brighton, aged 21, Catherine Mary, fourth dau. of the late W. Davis, esq., late of Calcutta.

At Kelso-terr., Mildmay-park, Stoke Newing-



ton, aged 74, John Smith, esq., late of Greenhithe, and Austinfrs., Old Broad-st.

At Brighton, William Reynold Deere Salmon, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, M.R.C.S.E., and late of the Royal Worcestershire Regt. of Militia, eldest son of William Salmon, esq., of Penilysne-court, Glamorganshire, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. for that county, of the family of Sir Thomas Salmon, Knight 88., regno Richard I., and John Salmon, Lord High Chancellor of England, regno Edward II., A.D. 1310.

At his residence, Finchers, near Amersham, aged 54, John Furnivall, esq.

Henry William Sherer, barrister, of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the late John Walter Sherer, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Nor. 27. In London, Capt. Arthur Onslow L. Lewis, only surviving son of the late Lieut. R. Lewis, R.N., of Brighton, and grandson of the late Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., K.G.C.B.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Walter Hickman, of Red-hall, Broom, Worcestershire, aged 74, Millicent, relict of Joseph Page, esq., of Stoke Prior, and late of Walton-hill.

At the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Pereval S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, near Durham.

At Yately, Hants, aged 80, Mr. Dogget, formerly of Davies-st., Berkeley-esq.

At her residence, Sunbury-villa, Middlesex, Elizabeth, relict of John Collingridge, esq., of Sunbury, and of Pulteney-st., Bath.

At Longville-house, Needham Market, aged 67, Katherine Mary, wife of Dr. Bedingfield.

Aged 69, Henry Down, esq., third son of the late Richard Down, esq., of Hallwick Manor-house, Colney-hatch.

Aged 70, Maria, wife of Sir John Jacob Hansler, of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, and Field-place, Horsham.

At Frampton-park-terrace, Hackney, aged 26, Frederick Hibbert, only son of the late Captain William L'Eveque, of Bow-road.

At Homerton-terrace, aged 81, Miss Jane Clara Heathfield.

At the residence of her son, Hertford-st., Mayfair, aged 72, Dora, relict of G. Babinoton, esq.

At Macbiehill, aged 60, Sophia, widow of the Rev. John Isaac Beresford, of Macbiehill, Peebleshire, N.B.

Nor. 28. At Uffington-house, Stamford, the Dowager-Countess of Lindsey, widow of Almarie, 9th Earl of Lindsey, and wife of the Rev. P. W. Pegus. Her ladyship was a dau. of the late Very Rev. P. C. Layard, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and aunt of Dr. A. H. Layard, author of "Nineveh and its Remains."

Aged 93, Anna Philippa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Vyvyan, Vicar of Lamerton, and Rector of Dolton, Devon.

At Balfarg, Helen Carmichael, widow of John Fernie, esq., of Durlevale.

At Edinburgh, Hope Scheniman, esq., W.S.

Aged 45, Daniel Lambert, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and Banstead, Surrey.

Aged 79, Della Maria, relict of Hugh Blaydes, esq., of Ranby-hall, Nottingham.

Aged 64, Thomas Winsor, esq., second son of the late Edward Winsor, esq., of Tenterden.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Caroline, wife of the Hon. Alexander James, Vice-Adm. of the Red.

At Lynton, aged 46, Elizabeth Allen, wife of Capt. Castle, R.N.

At Rottingdean, Sussex, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of Commander James B. Willoughby, R.N. Miss Elizabeth Goding, only dau. of the late G. Cartaret Goding, esq.

At the Avenue, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, Fanny Joanna, wife of Henry W. Pownall, esq., and fourth dau. of the late E. Blount, esq., M.P.

Nor. 29. Mary, widow of Charles Arkwright, esq., of Dunstall-hall, Staffordshire, and dau. of the late E. S. Sitwell, esq., of Stalsby-house.

At the residence of his father, Major-General C. C. Pratt, Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Pratt.

At Stanwick, Northamptonshire, aged 60, Green Gascoyen, esq.

At the residence of her mother, Drimna-castle, near Dublin, Ellen, widow of Joseph Pollock, esq., formerly Judge of the County Courts at Liverpool.

At Beaulieu, Southampton, aged 84, Mary Ann, dau. of the late Henry Adams, esq., of Bucklers Hard.

At Clapham-rise, aged 89, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late John Bacon, esq., R.A.

At his residence, Greenstead, Torquay, aged 44, Thomas Oldfield, esq.

At Eynsford, aged 68, William Hodsoll, esq., late of South Ash, Kent.

Nor. 30. At Southampton, aged 72, Lady Georgiana Catherine Barnes, widow of Michel William Barnes, esq., late of Reigate, Surrey, and second dau. of George William, 7th Earl of Coventry.

At Ossington, Notts, aged 48, Henry Denison, esq., brother of the Right Hon. John E. Denison, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons.

At Uckfield, aged 77, Henry Woodward, esq.

At Milan, aged 79, the second and only surviving son of Mozart.

At Hennock Vicarage, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. Woolcombe, Vicar of Christow and Hennock, and youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Robert Carthew Reynolds, of Penair, Cornwall.

Aged 77, Jessie, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Lee, esq., formerly of Croydon-common.

At his residence, Cainscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, aged 79, John Apperley, esq.

At Wern, aged 77, John Offley Crewe-Read, esq., of Wern, Flintshire, and of Llandinam-hall, Montgomeryshire, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

At her residence in Hill-street, aged 76, the Hon. Elizabeth Cust, dau. of the late Lord and Lady Brownlow, of Belton-house, Lincolnshire.

At Dover, aged 70, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Thos. S. Griffinhoof, Vicar of Arkesden, Essex.

Sophia, wife of Dr. Sparke, of North-buildings, Finsbury-circus.

Dec. 1. At Fordington, Dorset, aged 80, Susan, widow of Robert Rideout Harvey, esq.

At the residence of her son, Ipswich, aged 77, Charlotte, widow of Peter Thomas Long, esq.

At Portsdown-ter., Kilburn, London, aged 55, Eliza, relict of Wm. Wilshier, formerly of Albany-street, Regent's-park.

At Brightwell-pk., Oxfordshire, aged 75, Wm. Francis Loundes Stone, esq.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 71, Nathaniel Davis, esq., late Treasurer of the Eastern Counties Railway.

At Oakbank, Surbiton-hill, aged 68, Berkeley King, esq.

At Couishall-court, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, aged 64, Mary, relict of Mr. James Fullagar, and dau. of the late Mr. R. Goord.

At his residence, Alton-lodge, Richmond, aged 76, of bronchitis, Richard Taylor, esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c., of Red Lion-court, Fleet-st., printer, and for 35 years Common Councilman for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

At Torquay, George Holgate Foster, esq., of the Holme, Regent's-park.

At Albion-villas, Fokestone, Ernest Victor, son of A. N. de Pothonier, esq., of Rhoda-villa, St. John's Wood, London.

At Dover, Miss Browne, dau. of the late John Browne, esq., of Kennington, and St. Mary Church, Devon.

At Loughborough, aged 62, John Hen. Eddowes, Surgeon.

At Vivian-ter., Chelsea, of bronchitis, aged 75, Miss Sarah James, sister of Gen. C. B. James, E.I.C.

At Monmouth, Isabella Rebecca, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, Vicar of St. Paul's, Walden, Herts.

*Dec. 2.* Stephen Towsey, esq., of Nottingham-place, Commercial-road, London.

At Raylescumbe, Haddington, aged 78, the Hon. Charles Francis Stuart, youngest and last surviving son of Alexander, tenth Lord Blantyre.

At Hastings, the Hon. Lady Butler, widow of the late Hon. Sir Edward Butler.

At Wilton-crescent, London, the Hon. Mrs. Colville, widow of Andrew Colville, esq., of Ochiltree and Crombie.

At East Barkwith, Lincolnshire, Mr. J. Burton. The deceased was born on the 25th of June, 1760, and thus lived in the reigns of George II., III., IV., and William IV., and Victoria. For seventy-five years he was tenant of the glebe farm under six successive rectors of East Barkwith.

At his house in Bedford-pl., Camden-hill, Kensington, on aged 27, Robert Howlett, eldest son of the Rev. R. Howlett, of Longham, Norfolk. He was well known by his successful applications of photography.

In Queen-st., Droitwich, greatly respected, Edw. Smith, esq., for many years an active magistrate and alderman of that borough.

At the Grove, Bishop's Stoke, Hants, aged 24, Lucy Maria Twynnam, dau. of Frederick Twynnam, esq., late H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary Church, aged 47, Maria, wife of Henry Appleton, esq., surgeon, of St. Mary Church.

Aged 62, Charles Bailey, esq., of Stratford-pl., London, and Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon, many years the confidential steward of several of the nobility, and third son of the late Mr. Charles Bailey, of Nyncehead, Somerset.

At Alton, Hampshire, aged 34, Eliza Emma, wife of the Rev. A. Schuyler Sutton.

At Windlesham, aged 80, Sarah, widow of Richard Jackson, esq.

At Brighton, Elizabeth Mary Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm MacGregor, 5th Fusiliers, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Mair, Deputy Governor of Fort George, N.B.

At Brighton, Louisa Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Col. Wm. St. Clair, formerly of the 25th Royal Borderer Regt.

At Streatham, aged 74, John Nicholls Shelley, formerly of Epsom, Surrey, Surgeon to her Majesty's Forces.

At Park-village-west, N.W., aged 70, George Macrone, late of the Stock Exchange, and last surviving son of the late Pietro Augusto Macrone.

At his residence, Park-pl., Camberwell-grove, aged 78, Samuel Fearn, esq., for more than fifty-five years of the Phoenix Fire-office.

At Montrose, Geo. Smart, esq., of Cairnbank.

*Dec. 3.* At Weston-hall, Staffordshire, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, dau. of the Earl of Bradford, from the effects of the severe burns she received in endeavouring to extinguish the burning clothes of her unfortunate sister, Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, who, it will be recollected by our readers, died on the 26th ult. from the fearful injuries sustained by her dress-catching accidentally in the drawing-room at Weston-hall. A deep gloom has been cast over this noble family by the distressing calamity. Her ladyship was eldest surviving dau. of the Earl of Bradford, and was born on the 13th October, 1826.

At her residence, Clapham-rise, aged 66, Mary, relict of the late Valentine Mantz Close, esq., of Bos on, Lincolnshire.

At his cottage residence in Spring gardens, Windsor, Mr. Charles Alder, who, during the present reign, and whose father during the reigns of George III., IV., and William IV., had been employed at Windsor Castle as hair-dresser, &c., to the Royal establishment. He put a period to his existence by placing the muzzle of a horse pistol loaded with ball to his breast and shooting himself through the heart.

At Edinburgh, Margaret Anne Mary, aged

11 weeks, infant dau.; and in London, on the 11th inst., aged 18 months, Walter Michael, the second child and only son, of James Robert Hope Scott, esq., Q.C.

At the Abbeylands, Weston-on-Trent, Staffordshire, aged 77, John Reynolds, esq.

At Kirkforthar-house, Fifeshire, Geo. Johnston Lindsay, esq., of Kedlock and Kirkforthar.

At Brighton, aged 80, Thos. Hawkes, esq., late of Hilmley, Staffordshire.

At Lakenham, near Norwich, aged 79, Thos. Palgrave, esq.

At his residence, Wilton, Ross, Herefordshire, Charles Biss, esq.

At Lambeth, Honoria, wife of the Rev. John Wright.

At Florence, Italy, aged 31, Samuel Waistell, youngest son of Joseph Jopling, esq., architect.

Susanna, wife of James Richardson, esq., of Vernon-terrace, Brighton.

At his residence, Victoria-road, Clapham-common, aged 41, John Francis Matthews, esq.

At Fitzroy-ter., Regent's-park, aged 70, Col. Edw. Biddulph, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Portobello, N.B., aged 64, Susannah, third dau. of the late Thomas Manson, esq.

At Vincent-ter., Islington, aged 34, Thomas Barlow, esq., late of Wellington, New Zealand.

David Ritchie, esq., Huntingtower, Perthshire.

*Dec. 4.* At Torquay, aged 65, John Bowen Gumbleton, esq., of Fort William, co. Waterford.

At Kelvedon, the wife of F. Miller, esq., and only child of the Rev. E. Davis, Rector of Dorchester All Saints.

At Dublin, Major E. J. Priestley, K.H., formerly of the 25th Regt., and late Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Constabulary in Ireland.

At Barnsley-park, Gloucestershire, aged 73, Sir James Musgrave, bart.

At the Gravel, Coggeshall, aged 69, Mary Johnson, widow of Richard Town-end, esq.

At Hampden-house, Bucks, aged 62, Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.

At his residence, Belle-vue, Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 82, David Taylor, esq.

At Canaan, near Edinburgh, aged 84, Alex. James Adie, esq.

At Wyvol's-court, Swallowfield, aged 62, Rosalind Elizabeth, wife of George Norton, esq., late Advocate-Gen. of Madras.

At Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 43, Eliza Flint, wife of George Moore, esq.

At Newmarket-ter., Cambridge-heath, aged 44, Mark David Walsh, esq.

Aged 58, John McClure, esq., of Manchester.

At Minehead, Somerset, aged 11, William Henry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Burdett, Vicar of North Molton, Devon.

At Kaye-hill-house, Hockley, Birmingham, Felicia Catherine, wife of Mr. Edward D. Wilmot, and fifth dau. of W. Freeman, esq., of Twickenham, formerly of Norwich.

At Doddington Parsonage, aged 82, Dorothy, widow of Patrick Dickson, esq., formerly of Whitecross, Berwickshire, and of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

*Dec. 5.* At Middleton-pk., near Bicester, aged 34, the lady Clementina Villiers, eldest surviving dau. of the Earl and Countess of Jersey. Her ladyship had been indisposed for some weeks, her illness originating in a slight attack of ague, when a low fever supervened. Lady Clementina Augusta Wellington Villiers was born in May, 1824; the late illustrious Duke of Wellington acted as sponsor at her baptism. The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, Viscountess Ponsonby, Lady William Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Lady Sarah Bayley, the Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Anglessey, Colonel the Hon. Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, and numerous other families of rank, are placed in mourning by the demise of her ladyship.

At York, aged 53, Caroline, widow of Capt. Patton, 12th Royal Lancers, and of Devonshaw, Perthshire.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, Caroline, wife of Geo. Wade, esq., H.M.'s Commissioner, Seybelle Islands, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Macdonald.

At Dublin, Theophila Twesden, wife of Douglas Sandeman, esq., Bengal Marine.

At Clayton, Cupar-Fife, Elizabeth Cunningham Pagan, wife W. Haig, esq., Lieut. Field Artillery.

At Beech-house, Rochdale, Julia, third dau. of John Butterworth, esq.

At his residence, Woodhouse, Dulwich, aged 49, James Budd, esq.

Richard Secats, chemist, Walcot.

Aged 45, Joseph Unwin Harwood, solicitor, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., and Champion-ter., Denmark-hill.

At Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., Harriet Sarah, widow of James Shepley, esq., R.N., and only child of the late Rev. Henry Ward, Rector of Flavering-atte-Bower, Essex.

At Rastrick, Yorkshire, aged 51, Jane, wife of Joseph Travis Clay.

At the house of her son, Ovington-sq., Brompton, Anne, widow of Richard Baker, esq., of West Malling, and Brighton.

At his residence, South Villa, Albion-road, Stoke-Newington, aged 73, J. Huxtable, esq.

At his residence, Sutherland-pl., Westbourne-grove North, Bayswater, W., aged 74, William Leader, esq.

At Witney, aged 85, Elizabeth Sophia, relict of Robert Wharton Myddleton, esq., of Gringle-pk., Yorkshire, and Old-park, Durham.

Dec. 6. At Oakley-hall, Northamptonshire, aged 67, Sir Arthur De Capell Brooke, bart. The deceased was born in Bolton-st., May-fair, in 1791, and married, in 1851, the relict of J. J. Eyre, esq., of Endcliffe, near Sheffield. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1810, but his name does not appear in the honour list. In the same year he entered the army. In 1840 he became a Major. The first baronet, Sir Richard Brooke Supple, assumed the name of Brooke, in accordance with his uncle's will, and adopted the name of De Capell, in lieu of Supple, by royal license. The deceased baronet succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother William, who was born in 1801, and married, in 1820, a daughter of Lord Sondes.

In York-rd., Brighton, aged 51, J. F. Abington, esq.

At Hastings, aged 78, Anne, widow of Edward Hussey, esq., of Scooney-castle, Sussex.

At Liverpool, Charles Henry, second son of the late Robert Nicholls, esq., surgeon, Ruthin, and for many years Coroner for Denbighshire.

At Park-cottage, Denbigh, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Campbell Stenart, relict of Forrester Dewar, esq.

At Brighton, Clara Domett, widow of William Guest Bird, esq., of Lichfield.

At his residence, Shottindane-house, near Margate, aged 83, Mr. James Jolly. He was formerly proprietor of the French Bazaar, Margate, and was much respected.

At his residence, Hatherley-court, Cheltenham, aged 71, J. Webster, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.

At Chester, aged 43, Mary Louisa, wife of the Rev. James M. Kilner, and eldest dau. of the late T. C. Scott, esq., of Shadingle-hall, Suffolk.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, aged 78, Thomas Homer, esq.

At Burton-crescent, Frances Hoolen Howard, wife of Thomas Stone, esq.

Eliza, wife of the Rev. R. C. Vaughan, Poplar. At Torquay, aged 28, John R. Collier, esq., A.M. Trin. Coll., Cantab., barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn, youngest surviving son of Ch. Collier, M.D., Fitzroy-square.

At Thornhills, Maidstone, aged 41, Mary, wife of Richard Eliot Phillips Balston, esq.

Dec. 7. At Warmwell-house, Dorchester, aged 80, Judith Lartitia, relict of Thos. Billet, esq.

At Tulse-hill, Surrey, aged 63, C. W. Lovegrove, esq.

At Winchester, aged 16, George, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Stevenson.

At his residence, Marylebone-road, London, aged 49, Wm. Evans, esq., Associate Member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 34, Mr. Frederick Furze, second son of T. Furze, esq.

At Kennington, aged 83, Wm. Haynard, esq., Deputy Commissary-General.

At her residence, Doyle-road, Guernsey, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Henry Nixon, 44th Regt.

At Malpas, Cheshire, aged 42, W. Large, esq.

At her residence, Stoke Newington, Lucy, widow of the Rev. Wm. Munton, Rector of Priston and Duskerton, Somerset, and dau. of the late Wm. Darnell, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 87, Mr. Jas. Raine.

Aged 64, Charlotte, wife of John Tattersall, of Ealing.

At Amptill-place, Brixton, aged 62, Mrs. L. Madelina Sackel, widow of Rear-Admiral John Skelton.

Dec. 8. At Stretton-hall, in consequence of a fall from his horse whilst hunting with Sir W. Wynn's hounds, aged 63, Col. Henry Ellis Boates, of Rose-hill, Denbighshire, late of the Horse Guards Blue. The deceased gentleman was at the battle of Waterloo, and had for years been a prominent member of the Wynn's hunt. His wife and daughter reached Stretton about the time of the Colonel's death.

At Welton Garth, near Hull, aged 71, John Smith, esq., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the East Riding.

At Dagnall's-park, Croydon-common, aged 62, James Rudge, esq.

At Swinton-st., Gray's-inn-road, Thomas, son of the late Jeremiah Howard, esq., of Northfleet.

At Cowes, aged 62, George B. Hoffmeister, esq., Commander R.N.

At Gothenburgh, suddenly, aged 41, Charles Peter Dickson, esq., son of the late James Dickson, esq.

At Brunswick-house, Southampton, aged 72, Mary, relict of John Elicerker Boulcott, esq., of Ewell, Surrey.

At Buckingham, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Cole, esq., solicitor, Odiham, Hants.

At Blackheath, aged 20, Marian, only dau. of Major W. Marvin, R.A.

At Acacia-villa, Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, aged 44, Ann, wife of John Reeves.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Anne, widow of the late John Jeudwine, esq.

Dec. 9. At Brighton, aged 76, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry du Cane, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, and one of the descendants, maternally, of Oliver Cromwell.

At Portland-place, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of John Hill, esq., and sister of Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.

At the residence of his nephew, Sir John R. Blois, bart., Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, John George Barrett, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. John Barrett, Rector of Inniskeel, co. Donegal.

At St. Aubyn-st., Devonport, aged 85, Elizabeth Lower, relict of Mr. Nicholas Gedy, of Tremadock, Cornwall, and the great grand-dau. of Sir William Lower, of St. Wennow, Cornwall.

Anne, second dau. of Major Bower, High-grove, Cheddar, Cheshire.

At Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 17, Caroline, third dau. of Frederic Brown, esq.

In Commercial-road, Landport, Portsea, aged 24, Frederick Augustus Lamer, esq., surgeon.

At Chart-place, near Maidstone, aged 75, Eleanor Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Edward Gambier, Rector of Langley, Kent, and St. Mary-le-Strand.

At Sion-place, Clifton, Gloucestershire, aged

- 20, Wilfrid Morley, eldest son of James Lovell, esq., formerly of Clifton.
- At Ventnor, aged 32, Robert Wilson, esq., of King's-road, Beaufort-row, and Camden-square.
- At the Mase, Mingle, Perthshire Isabella, Stewart Mitchell, wife of the Rev. John Nicoll.
- At Gotherburg, aged 76, Robert Dickson, esq.
- At her residence, Woodlands, Southampton, aged 82, Sarah, sister to the late Sir R. Westmacott, and Mrs. Guise, of Newcastle.
- Dec. 10.* At his cottage, North-hill, Plymouth, aged 81, Ambrose Bowden Johns. He was born at Plymouth, and served his apprenticeship with Haydon, the bookseller, and father of the artist.
- At Winchester, aged 60, Johanna Maria, widow of the Rev. Henry Harvey, Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, and canon of Bristol.
- At Eling, near Southampton, aged 65, John Foster, esq.
- At Uppingham-hall, of low fever, aged 15, John Francis, eldest child of Capt. John Rooper, late of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade.
- At North Benfleet, Essex, Susan, wife of the Rev. Charles G. Owen, Curate of that parish.
- At Hastings, aged 83, Anne Moore, widow of the late W. B. Wallis, esq.
- At Wavertree, near Liverpool, Mary Jane, wife of Edward von Dadelsen, esq.
- Aged 74, Capt. John Hall, I.N.
- At Broughton Giffard, Wilts, aged 37, Susan, wife of Mr. R. Cogswell, of 244, Strand.
- At his residence, St. Anne's-st., Salisbury, aged 70, James Cobb, esq.
- Dec. 11.* In Canterbury, aged 69, John Walker, late H.M.'s Storekeeper War Department, Chester-castle, and for 24 years previously at Nassau, Bahamas.
- At Cunnoquib-house, William Lindesay Paterson, esq., of Cunnoquihle.
- At King's Lynn, aged 79, Eliza, relict of the Rev. J. Bransby.
- At Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Robert Ainslie, esq., W.S.
- At High Ashurst, aged 4, Edward Victor Emmanuel, third son of Sir Henry and Lady Mugeridge.
- At Sotterly-park, Suffolk, aged 94, Mrs. Barne, widow of Col. Barne, of Sotterly and Dunwick.
- At Brighton, aged 82, Terrick Haultain, esq., of the Lodge, Port-lade, Sussex, late Deputy Paymaster Gen., Horse-Guards.
- At Claremont-house, Shrewsbury, aged 75, William Richard Stokes, esq.
- At Woodford, aged 95, Edward Kent, son of the late Henry Kent, of Innes-hall, Berkshire.
- Aged 60, Isabella, wife of William Moss, esq., Old Palace, Lincoln, formerly of Stoke Newington and Serjeant's-inn, Fleet st.
- At her residence, Ridgway, Pembrokeshire, aged 89, Mrs. Foley, relict of John H. Foley, esq.
- At Daybrook, near Nottingham, aged 59, Sam. Hollins, esq.
- At Penton-place, Pentonville, aged 88, James Ansted, esq.
- Dec. 12.* At Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 21, Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, 3rd Regt. Bengal Europeans.
- At Curzon-st., Mayfair, aged 79, Major-Gen. Turner.
- At Cheltenham, aged 79, J. Warde, esq., of Dedham, Essex.
- Aged 82, Mr. John Wager, of the Great House, Prittlewell.
- At Hartford-beach, Cheshire, aged 24, Laura Anne, wife of T. H. Marshall, esq., and third dau. of the Rev. Martin Staplyton, of Barborough, Derbyshire.
- Aged 39, John Pell Dainty, esq., of Loddington-hill, Northamptonshire.
- At Broadlands, Isle of Wight, aged 53, Sarah, wife of W. A. D. Nunn, esq.
- At his residence, Landdown-villa, Milbrook, Southampton, aged 48, Capt. F. W. Austen, R.N., eldest son of Admiral Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B.
- At Lower Belgrave-st., Harriett Sarah, widow of Capt. Shipley, R.N., and dau. of the Rev. Henry Ward.
- At his brother's house, Norfolk-crescent, Major George Rowcroft Budd, late 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
- Aged 47, Mary, relict of Samuel Shuttleworth, esq., of Gray's-inn and Wood-green, Tottenham.
- At Southgate, near London, aged 76, Mary Manley, widow of the Rev. John Clarke, formerly Vicar of Weston-upon-Avrent, and Head Master of Rugeley Grammar-School.
- Dec. 13.* At Bridge-st., Wick, aged 37, Wm. Snellie, esq., M.D.
- At his residence, St. James's-crescent, Winchester, aged 88, William Page, esq., for many years an acting magistrate for the co. of Hants.
- At Anstruther Wester, the wife of Capt. Morris.
- At Brighton, William Wyatt Wynne, esq., Secretary to the British Gaslight Company.
- At Barley, near Exeter, aged 60, Montague Baker Bere, esq., of Morebath, Devonshire, H.M.'s Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Exeter District, and formerly one of the Commissioners for the Leeds District.
- At Cricksea-lodge, Burnham, Essex, aged 42, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of William Elphick, esq., formerly of Steyning, Sussex.
- At Neithrop-house, Banbury, aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Potts, jun.
- Aged 38, Gifford Sleep, esq., of Lloyd's.
- Of apoplexy, aged 41, Thomas Robert Hindson, of Charles-st., Grosvenor-sq.
- Dec. 14.* At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 50, Samuel Forsyth Edgar, M.D.
- At the Palace, Peterborough, aged 69, Mari- anne Davys, wife of the Bishop of Peterborough.
- At Torquay, aged 24, W. Wyndham Neville, youngest son of the late Dean of Windsor, and Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville.
- At Lee-park, Lee, Kent, aged 67, Robert C. Tomlinson, Commander R.N.
- At his residence, Regent-st., London, aged 84, John Matson, esq.
- At Prescott, Lancashire, Richard Willis, esq., of Haishead.
- At Rahane, Roseneath, Scotland, Amelia, wife of James Warden, esq., and youngest dau. of the late V. Wanostrucht, LL.D., Camberwell, Surrey.
- At the residence of her cousin, Norland-sq., Notting-hill, aged 52, Frederica Harriet, wife of George Dennistoun Scott, esq., of Lovell-hill, Winkfield, Berks.
- At Hasketon, Suffolk, Anne, dau. of Edmund Jenney, esq., of Bredfield and Hasketon.
- At Gower-st., Bedford-sq., aged 28, Leopold Ladenburgh, esq., from Mannheim.
- At John's-terrace, East India-road, aged 69, J. Dixon, esq., late of the 4th Light Dragoons, one of the earliest appointed Superintendents of the Metropolitan Police, and 16 years Principal of Police to the East and West India Docks.
- Dec. 15.* At the residence of his son, John Wightman, esq., of York, surgeon, aged 92, William Wightman, esq., B.A. Oxon.
- At Harringay-villas, Green-lanes, Tottenham, Fanny Eliza Catherine, wife of Henry Oakley, esq., and dau. of the late Frederick Francis Thompson, esq., H.E.I.C.S.
- At his daughter's residence, Kensington-sq., aged 81, William Allt.
- At Gore-st., Moukton, Isle of Thanet, aged 86, Henry Collard.
- At Laura-terr., Campbell-road, Bow, aged 24, John, third son of William Ritchie, Stainsby-road, East India-road.
- At Bath, aged 25, Charles Alexander Harries, surgeon, second son of Mr. C. A. Harries, of Walcot-parade, in that city.
- At Midford, near Bath, Eliza, wife of Capt. George Dobson, R.N.
- Dec. 16.* At Mitton Parsonage, Stourport, aged 39, Harriet Eliza, wife of the Rev. Stephen

Richard Waller, M.A., Incumbent of Lower Mitton, and eldest dau. of Thomas Simcox Lea, esq., of Astley-hall, Worcestershire.

At Portsmouth, aged 39, Joseph Swayne, esq., late of Newnham, Gloucestershire.

At Hill-house, Palatine-st., South Shields, aged 26, Henry Wright, second son of the late Thos. Forsyth, esq., of the same place.

At Tottenham, aged 82, John Cock, esq.

At Egerton-lodge, Melton Mowbray, the Countess of Wilton. The deceased lady had been for some time a little indisposed, but fatal results were not anticipated until shortly before her death. The late Countess was very highly esteemed at Melton, both in aristocratic circles and among the poor, to whom she was endeared by her active charity. The deceased lady was the youngest (and only survivor) of the three children of Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, by his second countess (Miss Eliza Farren, the celebrated actress). Her Ladyship (Lady Mary Margaret Stanley) was born on the 23rd of March, 1801, so that she was in the 58th year of her age. She was married to the Earl of Wilton

on the 29th of November, 1821, and her ladyship leaves two sons and three daughters. The present Earl of Derby (the 14th Earl) stands in the relation of half-nephew to her ladyship, and (being born on the 29th of March, 1799) is two years older than his half-aunt.—*Manchester Guardian*.

At Duffield, near Derby, aged 76, John Balguy, esq., Q.C., Commissioner of the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy, Recorder of Derby, and for more than 20 years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Derby.

Dec. 20. At Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Christopher Cooke, esq., late East-end-house, Alresford, Hants.

At Treforgan, near Cardigan, aged 81, Maria Washington, relict of the late Rear-Admiral W. Parr, C.B., G.C.S.S., of Noyadd, Trefawr.

Dec. 21. After a painful illness of nearly three years' duration, Henry Witham, esq., of Gower-st., Bedford-sq., and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, J.P. for the county of Middlesex, and for 16 years Deputy Assistant-Judge of the Clerkenwell and Westminster Court of Quarter Sessions.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 27 .	925	230	259	323	62	1802	840	921	1761
Dec. 4 .	905	204	236	315	78	1738	898	865	1763
" 11 .	826	187	219	252	47	1531	955	850	1805
" 18 .	792	165	204	224	57	1442	890	880	1770

## PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Week ending Dec. 11. }	41 7	35 3	22 11	31 11	42 7	44 7
	41 0	35 1	22 10	32 6	41 8	43 8

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 13.
Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	
Mutton .....	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....
Veal .....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....
Lamb .....				Pigs .....

## COAL-MARKET, DEC. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 3*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 6*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 50*s.* 6*d.*

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb., 19*d.* to 20*d.* Leicester Fleeces, 17*d.* to 18*d.*  
Combing Skins, 13*d.* to 17*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From November 24 to December 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	29	31	31	29. 89	cloudy, sleet	9	38	40	38	30. 18	cloudy
25	42	57	49	29. 38	do. rain	10	37	39	34	30. 19	do.
26	50	58	48	29. 23	cloudy	11	35	39	32	29. 96	do. rain
27	48	51	44	28. 98	rain	12	31	39	35	29. 84	do. do.
28	48	55	47	29. 09	cloudy, rain	13	36	47	39	29. 77	rain
29	56	54	42	29. 15	rain	14	35	41	37	30. 10	do. cloudy
30	45	40	41	29. 23	cldy. fair, rain	15	36	42	39	30. 14	do. do.
D.1	44	48	43	29. 67	rain	16	34	40	37	30. 07	cloudy
2	49	58	46	29. 64	fair	17	35	41	39	29. 87	do.
3	47	48	48	29. 80	rain, constant	18	44	48	45	29. 48	fair, rain
4	47	52	48	29. 89	fair, cloudy	19	40	48	40	29. 48	rain, cloudy
5	38	49	40	30. 01	do. foggy	20	37	46	40	29. 59	fair
6	35	38	37	30. 19	foggy	21	45	49	51	29. 60	rain
7	35	39	36	30. 14	do.	22	46	49	45	29. 61	do. cloudy
8	33	40	40	30. 17	do. cloudy	23	46	56	40	29. 27	do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	98½	96½	96½	226	226½	39 pm.		100½
25	98½	97	97			37 pm.		
26	98	97	96½	225½		40 pm.	11 pm.	
27	98	96½	96½	224½		40 pm.		100½
28	98	96½	96½	225½	227½	40 pm.	10 pm.	
30	98½	96½	96½	224	228	40 pm.		
D.1	97½	96½	96½	225½	226½	37 pm.	11 pm.	100½
2	98	96½	96½	224½	228	39 pm.	13 pm.	
3	98	96½	96½			40 pm.	11 pm.	100½
4	98	96½	96½		shut		14 pm.	
6	98½	96½	96½			37 pm.		
7	98	96½	96½	226		34 pm.		
8	98	96½	96½	226		34 pm.	11 pm.	
9	98	96½	97	224		34 pm.	14 pm.	
10	98½	97	97½			37 pm.	14 pm.	
11	shut	97½	97½	224½		37 pm.	14 pm.	
13		97½	97½	226			14 pm.	
14		97	97½	226½		37 pm.	15 pm.	
15		97½	97½			36 pm.	15 pm.	100½
16		97½	97½	225½		38 pm.	14 pm.	
17		97½	97½	225½		36 pm.		100½
18		97	97½			39 pm.	16 pm.	
20		97½	97½	227			15 pm.	100½
21		97½	96½	225½		39 pm.		100½
22		97½	97½			36 pm.	15 pm.	100½
23		97½	97½	225½	230	36 pm.	16 pm.	
24		97½	97½	225½	227	36 pm.		

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### ERRORS IN CAPGRAVE'S CHRONICLE.

MR. URBAN,—Permit me to say one word in reference to the "errors" found by Mr. Peacock in my edition of Capgrave's Chronicle.

The first, "Inde" for "Jude," was a mere misprint, which escaped my notice in reading the proof-sheets. I am sorry that I did not notice it when employed in the somewhat mechanical process of indexing.

The second "error," resulting evidently from a too hasty glance at the text while writing the marginal references, I discovered myself long before the book was published. Mr. Peacock, before finding fault with my work, ought to have taken the trouble to have read my "*Errata*."

The word "Sistewys" is explained in the margin at p. 156.—I am, &c.,

F. C. HINGESTON.

*Exeter College, Oxford.*

### FAMILY OF DANIEL DE FOE.

MR. URBAN,—In your Magazine for October, 1853, I observe a query as to Daniel De Foe of 1741 being the son of the novelist; and though I cannot positively affirm the fact, perhaps the information here given will be the means of ascertaining the pedigree more surely.

The Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, Vicar of Greetham, Rutland, and afterwards Principal of the Hospital at Stamford, was directly descended from the novelist; of which circumstance he was not a little proud, as was also his father, the Rev. William Baker, Rector of Lyndon, in the same county, who died at the age of about 70, some time about 1826. From recollection of conversations with this gentleman, I imagine him to have been a grandson of De Foe the elder, and to have inherited a considerable fortune, with some of the books belonging to that author; amongst them a Horace, copiously interspersed with notes, which he once placed in my hands, and asked me whether it would answer to publish.

The Rev. H. De Foe died about ten years since, and his son Henry graduated at Cambridge a few years ago, and was, last year, Curate of Glooston, Market Harborough, Leicestershire; a letter addressed to him at Stamford would probably find

him, when, if he be of the same opinion as his father, &c., he will afford all the required pedigree.—Yours, &c., R. I.

### BENJAMIN WYON.

MR. URBAN,—In the obituary of the late Benjamin Wyon which appears in your last number, there is an error in saying he engraved the Great Seal of George IV.; it was that of William IV. which was the work of the late artist: the writer had from Mr. Wyon a description of his interview with the latter monarch.

Having been born in 1802 you will see he was scarcely eighteen at the accession of George IV.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN THOMAS.

*Clydach, Breconshire.*

### THE OLD SWAN WITH TWO NECKS TAVERN, LONDON.

THIS ancient tavern, so well known all over England as the "Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane," is being razed to the ground. For some years past both the old booking-office and the remnant of the tavern adjoining the ancient gateway to the once bustling inn-yard, have been shored up; but in a few days not one stone will be left upon the other to mark the spot where the hostelry once stood, the pride of coachmen and guards of the olden time. We understand that an extensive range of warehouses will be built, the whole of which will be similar in style to those of Pickford and Co., which at the present time are immediately contiguous.

### CURIOUS CUSTOM.

THE Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are bound to entertain the Judges of Assize and to protect them to Carlisle; the latter duty they perform by presenting each of the Judges with a gold XX shilling piece of Charles I. to buy a dagger, and the money so given is called dagger money. They always present it in the coinage of Charles I., for which they sometimes have to pay high prices when it happens to be scarce in the numismatic market. This ceremony of payment was duly performed at the Autumn Assizes of 1856, and the writer was shewn the coin received by one of the Lords Justices. It was a XX shilling piece of Charles I. in very fair preservation.—*Derby Telegraph.*



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES  
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 21.)

ABOUT the same time as the Greek-fire was received among the Christian nations of Western Europe, Gunpowder also appears: that is, powder acting by detonation, for a mixture of sulphur, nitre and charcoal which would *fuze* had been known long before. Its early history is traceable with much difficulty, chiefly from the fact that many words, ultimately appropriated to the engines with which it was employed, may have been used at an early date with a very different signification. Of such are the names, *gonne*, *canon*, *rocket*, *fusée*, *musquet*, *artillator*. The word *gonne* appears to be derived from *mangon* (*mangona*), and may in early writings have referred to engines for casting stones by means of slings and weights. *Cannon* is usually traced to the Latin, *canna*, which may have been meant to designate the tube by which the Greek-fire was directed. Eventually these two words became synonymous; the first appearing to have been the more favoured term among the English, while the other was the current word among the French. Thus Walsingham:—"Et illic figere vel locare gunnas suas, quas Galli canones vocant," &c. (p. 398, ed. Camden). The *rochettes* and *fusées* of the fourteenth century were, as we have already seen, fire-arrows projected by the cross-bow". The *muschettæ* were also arrows

for the arbalest<sup>\*</sup>. The *artillator* was merely a maker of bows, arrows, darts and other stores usually provided for military service. Thus, the Statute of Edward II. on the office of Seneschal of Aquitaine and Constable of Bordeaux : —“Item, ordinatum est quod sit unus artillator, qui faciat balistas, carellos, arcus, sagittas, lanceas, spiculas, et alia arma necessaria pro garnisionibus castrorum<sup>†</sup>.”

We must therefore receive with very great caution all early evidences in which such words appear, carefully examining the context in order to ascertain to what they really refer. The claimants to the discovery of gunpowder and cannon (as we now understand those words) are very numerous. Almost every nation of Europe, and some of those of Asia, have assumed the honour of the invention ; but, until some one of them shall have produced contemporary vouchers, we may fairly leave this point as an open question. Guns (or bombards) appear at first to have been used for the defence of towns and castles, and for sieges ; then, towards the close of the century, for the field—yet still but rarely : and at length, also at the close of the period, we meet with Hand fire-arms. Throughout the fourteenth century the cannons are found to have discharged, not balls alone, but arrows (quarrels) and Greek-fire : another source of perplexity in endeavouring to interpret the accounts of the old chroniclers. The balls were most commonly of stone, but sometimes of iron or lead, and even of marble. The arrow for the cannon may be seen in the work of Valturius, *De re militari*<sup>‡</sup>, cap. x. The powder at this time, and long after, was, as the name indicates, a dust ; granulation being an improvement of the sixteenth century. It was also very feeble, in comparison with that of our own time, from the impurity of the saltpetre provided by the fourteenth-century chymists.

Let us now examine a few evidences relating to cannon employed for defence and siege of fortresses. The earliest monument yet discovered is that found by M. Libri among the Ordinances of Florence, of the year 1326<sup>a</sup> :—

“Item possint dicti Domini Priores artium et vexillifer

<sup>\*</sup> See p. 17.

<sup>†</sup> *Regest. Aquit.*, fol. 80.

<sup>‡</sup> Copied in Dibdin's *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 47. In this curious figure we probably obtain also the form

of the “musquet arrow” of later times.

<sup>a</sup> Cited by M. Lacabane in the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, second series, vol. i. p. 50.

justitie una cum dicto officio duodecim bonorum virorum, eisque liceat nominare, eligere et deputare unum vel duos magistros in officiales et pro officialibus ad faciendum et fieri faciendum pro ipso communi pilas seu palloctas ferreas et canones de mettallo pro ipsis canonibus et palottis habendis et operandis per ipsos magistros et officiales et alias personas in defensione communis Florentie et castrorum et terrarum que pro ipso communi tenentur, et in damnum et prejudicium inimicorum pro illo tempore et terminio et cum illis officio et salario eisdem per commune Florentie et de ipsius communis pecunia per camerarium camere dicti communis, solvendo illis temporibus et terminis et cum ea immunitate et eo modo et forma et cum illis pactis et conductionibus quibus ipsis prioribus et vexillefero et dicto officio xii. bonorum virorum placuerit."

The first French document in which powder and cannon are named, is an instrument of 1338, deposited in the *Cabinet des Titres* of the Imperial Library of Paris. The provision here recorded was for the attack on Southampton, according to the opinion of M. Lacabane<sup>b</sup>:—

"Sachent tous que je, Guillaume du Moulin de Bouloigne, ai eu et reçu de Thomas Fouques, garde du *clos des galées*<sup>c</sup> du Roy nostre sire à Rouen, un pot de fer à traire garros à feu, xlviij. garros ferrés et empanés en deux cassez, une livre de salpêtre, et demie livre de souffre vif, pour faire poudre pour traire lesdiz garros. . . . Donné à Leure<sup>d</sup>, sous mon seel, le ii<sup>e</sup>. jour de juillet, l'an mil. ccc. trente et huit."

In 1338 we have the often-quoted document printed by Ducange under the word *Bombarda*; a document now, indeed, not to be found, but which we may freely accept for authentic at the hands of Ducange. It is an account of the Treasurer for War, Barthelemy du Drach, relating to stores for the siege of Puy Guillem in Périgord:—"A Henri de Faumechon, pour avoir poudres et autres choses necessaires aux canons qui estoient devant Puy Guillaume."

In 1339 Cambray was besieged by the English, when we obtain two curious evidences, first printed by M. Laca-

<sup>b</sup> *Bibliothèque*, &c., vol. i. p. 28.

<sup>c</sup> The name of the Marine Arsenal at Rouen.

<sup>d</sup> The expedition was fitted out at this place and Harfleur.

bane in the paper to which we have already referred. The earliest of these, dated in October, runs thus:—

“Sachent tuit que nous, Hughes, sire de Cardilhac et de Bieule, chevaliers, avons eu et receu de mons<sup>r</sup>. le Galois de la Balmes, maistre des arbalestriers, pour dis canons, chinq de fer et chinq de metal, liquel sont tout fait dou commandement doudit maistre des arbalestriers par nostre main et par nos gens, et qui sont en la garde et en la deffense de la ville de Cambray, vingt et chinq livres deus soulds et sept deniers tournois, liquel sont delivré audit maistre et a la ville. Donné souz nostre saiel, a Cambray, le viii<sup>e</sup>. jour d’octobre mil ccc. xxx. et noef.”

The other document, dated at Cambray in December of the same year, is a receipt “pour salpêtre et suffre viz (vif) et sec, achetez pour les canons qui sont a Cambray.”

In 1340, Froissart tells us, the inhabitants of Quesnoy, being attacked by the French, “deseliquèrent canons et bombardes, qui jetoient grands carreaux.”

In the Accounts of Receipts and Deliveries of the “Baillies de St. Omer” from 1306 to 1342, occur the following entries:—“A Jehan de Cassel, tourneur, pour tourner iiii. (cents) fus de garros, pour traire de canons,” &c. “A Bernard le chaudronnier, pour l’acat de une vieille caudière, pour tailler en pennes à enpennier les dits fus de garros, xx. solz.” (This old pot, to cut up into feathers for fledging the cannon-arrows, was of course of brass; as we meet in other places with “carreaux em-pennés d’airain.”) “A Guillaume de Dyepe, ii. livres et demie, et demi quart de poudre de salpêtre, pour les dis canons, à xxx. solz la livre.”

In the Accounts of Payments made to the Clerk of the King’s Privy Wardrobe at the Tower, who was custodian of the King’s “artillery,” commencing in the 18 Edw. III., 1344, and extending to the year 1347, we have, among other items of a military character, this disbursement:—“Eidem Thomæ (de Roldeston) super facturam pulveris pro ingeniis, et emendatione diversarum armaturum, xl. sol<sup>s</sup>.”

In 1346 the same Thomas de Roldeston receives “per

\* Vol. i. p. 98.

<sup>1</sup> *Recherches Histor. sur les Corporations des Archers, des Arbalétriers, &c.*,

par M. Victor Fouque, pp. 67, seq.

<sup>2</sup> In the Records of the Exchequer. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 380.

manus Willielmi de Stanes, ad opus ipsius Regis, pro gunnis suis, ix<sup>e</sup>xii. lib. sal petræ et decciiii<sup>xx</sup>vi. lib. sulphur vivi, per breve Regis datum x. die Maii<sup>b</sup>,” &c. In November of the same year is this singular entry:—“Et eidem Thomæ, ad opus Regis, pro gunnis suis, decl. lib. sal petræ, et ccex. lib. sulphur vivi, per breve Regis datum &c., per quod Rex mandavit prefato custodi quod provideri faceret, ad opus Regis, *totum salte petre et sulphur vivi quod inveniri poterit vendendum*, et illud liberari faceret,” &c. All that could be obtained on this occasion was 750 pounds of saltpetre and 310 pounds of sulphur<sup>1</sup>. A payment in 1347 gives us the price of these ingredients:—“Precium ejuslibet libræ sal petræ xviii*d.*, et sulphur vivi viii*d.*”<sup>k</sup>

The year 1346 furnishes us with the most curious of all the early documents relating to cannon. It is the record of an experiment made before the “consuls” of Tournay by Peter of Bruges, who had already earned a reputation for constructing “certain engines called *connoilles*, to be let off in a good town, if it should be besieged:”—

“Comme li consauls de le ville eüst ordené par aucun raport que on leur en fist, que Pieres de Bruges, potiers destain, savoit faire aucuns engiens appiellés Connoilles, pour traire en une boine ville quand elle soit assisse; liquels Pierres fu mandés, et li commanda lidis consauls qu’il en feist un, et se il le faisoit bien, et que on s’en loast, il en feroit pluseurs. Liquels Pieres en fists j., et depuis, aucun doudit conseil vaurent savoir comment on sent (s’en) poroit aidier, et dirent audit Pieron qu’il le voloient faire esprover. Liquels Pieres porta sen engien dehors *Moriel porte as cans*<sup>1</sup>, et mist j. quariel ens, auquel avoit ou bout devant une pièche de plonch (plomb) pesant ij. lb., u environ, et fist cestuy engien traire, et la porta pour jeter quant j. huis, et j. muret. Liquels engiens fist si cruel noise et si grant, que li quariaus vint par dedens le ville, et ny eüst personne qui la fu, ne le dit Pieron, neant que le dit quariel veust ne ne peüst pierchevoir, et passa les ij. murs de le ville, jusques en le plache devant le moustier S. Brisse, et la atainst j. homme appiellé Jake-

<sup>a</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 381.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 382.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>1</sup> *La Porte Noire-aux-champs.*

mon de Raisse, foulon, ou kief (au chef) et le jeta mort. Lyquels Pieres, pour le doubte de la loy de le ville, se traist en saint lieu, quant on li raporta le nouvielle. Sour cou li consauls de le ville par grant deliberation eut avis sour che e boin conseil, considérant que on avoit commandé audit Pieron a faire ledit engien, et que di celui li dis consauls lavoit fait traire pour exprouver comment il se porteroit, comment il avoit pris se visée de traire cont le dit huis et muret, et que hayne aucune li dis Pierre navoit audit Jak qu'on seioist, et comment li quariaus sans viser se dreta dedans le ville; qu'il ne véoient cose aucune pour quoy li dis Pieres ne deuist estre de ceste cose purs innocens et sans coupes de le mort le dit Jak, et que ce que li dis Pieres en fist fu cas de meskeance et de pitey; pour quoy audict Pieron il perdonnerent cou que par meskeance il lenestoit<sup>m</sup>. Ce fu fait ou mois de septembre, lan de grace mil. iij. c. et xlvj<sup>n</sup>."

At the siege of Calais in 1347, Froissart tells us that the English built a strong castle of wood, to cut off the communication between the town and the sea, "et le fit pourvoir moult bien d'espringales, de bombardes, et d'arcs a tour, et d'autres instrumens<sup>o</sup>."

In the Accounts of the Household Expenses of King Edward III., commencing in 1344, are payments to "Ingyners, lvii., Artellers, vi., Gonners, vi." They received daily in time of war sixpence each man.

In 1356 the Black Prince employed cannons and bombardars against Romorentin, as we have seen in a former page<sup>p</sup>. The defenders of St. Valery, in 1358, "avoient de bons canons et des espringalles qui moult grévoient ceux de l'ost<sup>q</sup>." In 1360 the Tower of London contained, among other military stores, four guns of copper and sixteen and a-half pounds of gunpowder<sup>r</sup>. In 1363, for the defence of Calais, provision is ordered of various stores: among the rest, "totum attilium ingeniorum, pulverum<sup>s</sup>," &c. In 1369 the troops of Sir John Chandos, besieging Montsac (or Moissac?), "levèrent devant les murs aucuns canons qu'ils portoient<sup>t</sup>." Before the Castle of La Roche-

<sup>m</sup> *il en estoit.*

<sup>n</sup> *Etudes sur l'Artillerie*, vol. i. Adenda.

<sup>o</sup> Chron. i. 263.

<sup>p</sup> Page 21.

<sup>q</sup> Froissart, i. 391.

<sup>r</sup> Privy Wardrobe Accounts; and see *Archæologia*, xxxii. 384.

<sup>s</sup> Rymer, iii. 705.

<sup>t</sup> Froissart, i. 579.

sur-Yon, in the same year, the English employed cannons and springalds; and in his account of the attack, Froissart gives us this further and very interesting information, that the English were *accustomed* to have these engines in their army:—"Et encore plusieurs canons et espringalles, qu'ils avoient de pourvéance en leur ost, et pourvus de longtemps et usages de mener<sup>a</sup>."

By the Accounts of the Keeper of the King's Stores at Calais, from 1369 to 1371, we learn that there were in his charge at that time fifteen guns, 995 pounds of saltpetre, 1,298 pounds of quick sulphur, three great guns of brass and one of iron, 200 balls of lead, 84 pounds of gunpowder<sup>x</sup>," &c.

The accounts of the officer in charge of the stores in the Tower of London, from 1370 to 1374, include payments for the materials of gunpowder, with entries relating to guns of brass and of iron, lead balls, and brass moulds for casting lead balls:—"x. form. de laton. pro eisdem pil. (plumb.) faciend<sup>y</sup>."

In the *Practica* of Arderne, already noticed (p. 21), we find this curious receipt for making a "fewe volant:"—"Pernez j. li. de soufre vif, ij. li. de charbones de saux, vi. li. de salpetre, si les fetez bien et sotelment moudre sur un pierre de marbre, puis bultez le poudre parmy un sotille coverchief. Cest poudre vault à gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, ove un instrument qe l'em appelle Gonne<sup>z</sup>."

In an indenture relating to the stores of Dover Castle in 1372 we find, among the munitions of the fortress, "cc. garbas sagittarum, vi. gonne<sup>a</sup>."

At the siege of La Riolle, in 1373, the Duke of Anjou "avoit fait mener l'une des grandes bombardes que l'on sceust nulle part<sup>b</sup>." In the same year, the Castle of Gavre being besieged by the Duke of Bourbon, the captain of the fortress "happened one day to inspect the gunpowder and artillery in a tower, when it chanced that a lighted candle fell upon the powder, which burnt the face of Ferandon (the captain), so that he died, and two others with him<sup>c</sup>."

<sup>a</sup> Chron. i. 595.

<sup>x</sup> *Archæologia*, xxxii. 384.

<sup>y</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 386.

<sup>z</sup> Sloane MSS., 335 and 795.

<sup>a</sup> *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xi. p. 387.

<sup>b</sup> D'Orrouville, *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 22.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, ch. 24.

In 1377, the French besieging the Castle of Ardres, “firent dresser et appareiller leurs canons, qui portioient carreaux de *deux cents* pesant. . . . Et jà jetoient les canons, dont il y avoit jusques à sept vingt carreaux de deux cents pesant, qui pertuisoient les murs<sup>d</sup>.” The word *quarrel* here seems to have passed to the cannon ball, a transition of which there are analogous instances in the progress of arms and armour through the middle ages.

At the siege of St.-Malo in 1378, “avoient en l’ost bien quatre cents canons mis et assis tout autour de la ville. . . qui jetoient nuit et jour dedans la forteresse<sup>e</sup>.” This number cannot be accepted as having reference to large siege guns. M. Buchon, in his note on the passage, supposes the chronicler to have included the engines of attack of every kind. The Emperor of the French resolves the difficulty in another way:—“Ce nombre de 400 canons ne paraît plus étonnant quand on songe que l’on y comprenait des espèces d’armes portatives<sup>f</sup>.”

Rymer has a curious instrument of this year, 1378, relating to stores for the Castle of Brest:—

“Rex universis et singulis vicecomitibus, &c.

“Sciatis quòd assignavimus dilectum nobis, Thomam Norwich ad emendum et providendum, ad opus nostrum, per supervisum, dilecti nobis, Thomæ Restwold, in civitate nostrâ Londoniæ et alibi, &c., pro denariis nostris, promptè in manu per manus dicti Thomæ solvendis, Duo magna et duo minora ingenia, vocata *Canons*, sexcentas Petras pro eisdem ingeniis et pro aliis ingeniis; Duodecim Balistas, Quatuor milia Querellorum, Centum Arcus, ccc. garbas Sagittarum, . . . ccc. libras de Salpêtre, c. libras Sulphuris vivi, unum dolium Carbonum de Salugh, &c.

“Et dolia et barellos pro præmissis imponendis, pro stauro et munitione Castri nostri de Brest, &c.

“T. R. apud Westmon.<sup>g</sup>”

At Dendremonde, in 1379, “ces Flamands avoient apportés, en leurs nefes, canons dont ils traioient les carreaux si grands et si forts, que qui en étoit consuivi, il n’y avoit point de remède qu’il ne fust mort<sup>h</sup>.” In the same year we have accounts of the purchase of brass cannon, of salt-petre and sulphur, and of gunpowder for the Castle of

<sup>d</sup> Froissart, i. 714, 716.

<sup>e</sup> *Etudes sur l’Artillerie*, ii. 76.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid. ii. 31 and 39.

<sup>g</sup> *Fœdera*, vii. 187.

<sup>h</sup> Froissart, ii. 80.



Carisbrook. The saltpetre cost 1s. 3d. a-pound, the sulphur 6d. For the two brass cannons and the gunpowder was paid the sum of £6 6s. 8d.<sup>1</sup>

The Inventory of the military stores of the city of Bologna, taken in 1381, affords some interesting illustrations of our subject:—"In primis in cortile: cccxv. lapides a bombardis. Item, in domo Massariæ repertum fuit lapides marmoreos a bombardis cccxxxiv. Item, iv. canones a bombardis, inter quorum unus est cupri. Unum canonem cupri a bombardis ponderis lib. cccxi. In camera a bombardis: liv. balotas ferri a bombardis lib. cccxxiv. Item, cccxxxv. balotas parvas ferri a bombardis ponderis lib. cccxxv. Unam botexellam pulveris a bombardis ponderis lib. clxiii. Novem bombardas a scaramosando<sup>k</sup>. Duas bombardas, una cum manico ferri<sup>l</sup>," &c.

At the siege of Audenarde in 1382, the captain of the town caused all the houses near the walls to be pulled down or covered with earth, "pour le trait du feu des canons." The besiegers, besides various engines of the mangona kind, employed a bombard "merveilleusement grande, laquelle avoit cinquante trois poudres de bec, et jetoit carreaux merveilleusement grands et gros et pesants; et quand cette bombarde descliquoit, on pouoit par jour bien de cinq lieues loin, et par nuit de dix; et menoit si grand'noise au descliquer, que il sembloit que tous les diables d'enfer fussent au chemin<sup>m</sup>."

Another Inventory of Bologna, dated in 1397, furnishes a few additional particulars:—"Item, unam bombardam pizolam, cum manico fracto. Unam bombardam pizolam cum lapide et cippo (*stock*). Quatuor scelpos pizolos in uno telerio (*frame*). Unum telerium cum duobus canonis. Unum telerium cum duobus scelpis." Groups of guns fitted on frames or carts are frequent in the next century, under the name of Ribaudequin or Wagenburg. "Item, unum scelopum parvum a cavalito et sine cavalito." A gun à *chevalet*; that is, fixed on a stand. "Item, dccl. ballotas de ferro a bombardis. Duo millia. cccx. ballotas de lapide a bombardas. Unam bombardam ponderis librarum cclxxiii."<sup>n</sup>

In the Pell Records, 1 Hen. IV., 1400, payments appear for "quarell gunnes," at 7s. each.

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, xxxii. 384.

<sup>k</sup> For skirmishing.

<sup>l</sup> Printed at the end of vol. i. of the

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*Etudes sur l'Artillerie.*

<sup>m</sup> Froissart, ii. 214.

<sup>n</sup> *Etudes sur l'Artillerie*, Addenda.

The date of the first appearance of cannon in the *field* has long been a subject of dispute, and probably will long remain so. The plain of Cressy still continues a scene of contest between opposing archaeologists. The chief arguments brought forward by those who maintain that the English employed cannon at this place in 1346, are the passage in the *Chroniques de St. Denis*, that of Villani, the Amiens Froissart, and the statement already noticed of this chronicler, that the English were “used to carry cannon with their armies.” (See p. 117.) On the other side it is objected that in the numerous manuscripts of Froissart, where he has related with such particularity and at such length, and from the testimony of those who took part in the fight, the various incidents of the day (and of the previous march also), not a word appears about guns or gunners; but the rout of the Genoese is distinctly attributed to the English Archers. The passage in the *Grandes Chroniques* runs thus:—“Lisqueulx anglois getterent trois canons dont il advint que les genevois arbalestriers, qui estoient ou premier front, tournerent le dos et laisserent le traire, si ne seet on si ce fut traison ou non<sup>o</sup>.” Villani writes:—“E ordinò il re d’Inghilterra i suoi arceri, che n’avea grande quantità su per le carra, e tali di sotto con bombarde che saettano pallotte di ferro con fuoco, per impaurire e disertare i cavalli de’ Franceschi<sup>p</sup>.” The transcript of Froissart’s *Chronicles* preserved in the Library of Amiens contains this passage:—“Et li Angles descliquerent aucuns canons qu’ils avoient en la bataille pour esbahir les Genevois<sup>q</sup>.”

The anonymous compilation of this portion of the *Grandes Chroniques*, and the distance of Villani from the scene of action, are not circumstances to add weight to the evidence of the volumes in question; and both writers may be pardoned for seeking to refer the disaster that befel their countrymen to the employment of some new and terrible instrument of destruction<sup>r</sup>. The unique copy of Froissart at Amiens does not seem entitled to much attention. It can scarcely be an early manuscript, or we should have had

<sup>o</sup> Cotton MS., Nero, E. ii. pt. 2, fol. 397<sup>vo</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> *Cronica*, l. xii. c. 66.

<sup>q</sup> *Hist. d’Abbeville, &c.*, par M. Louandré, t. i. p. 236; *Etudes sur l’Artillerie*, t. i. p. 65.

<sup>r</sup> The whole account of the battle in the *Grandes Chroniques* is puerile in the extreme. See the printed edition of M. Paulin Paris, vol. v. pp. 459, seq., especially p. 463.

transcripts containing the same words; and, if late, its authority vanishes altogether.

In 1382, however, we obtain more reliable evidence of the employment of field guns. The men of Ghent, marching to the attack of their adversaries of Bruges, "*chargèrent environ deux cents chars de canon et d'artillerie:*" they took their post on a hill, suffered the troops of the Count to begin the attack, manœuvred to get the advantage of the sun, and plied the Brugeois with their guns. "*Sitôt que ceux de Bruges ouïrent la voix de ceux de Gand et les canons descliquer, et que ils les virent venir de front pour eux assaillir âprement, ils jetèrent leurs bâtons jus et tournèrent le dos.*"

At the combat of the Pont-de-Comines in the same year, "*y avoit aucuns qui jetoient de bombardes portatives, et qui traioient grands quarriaux enpennés de fer, et les faisoient voler outre le pont jusques à la ville de Comines.*"

Philip von Arteveld directs his men assembled on the Mont-d'Or, when the attack shall begin, to ply their bombards, cannon and crossbows, in order to intimidate the enemy. And we further learn that these cannons and bombards cast forth "*gros carreaux enpennés d'airain.*"

That Hand-guns were invented, though but rarely appearing, in this century seems very probable from several cotemporary evidences. An inquisition taken in 1375 at Huntercombe, (a place belonging to the Abbey of Dorchester,) and now preserved among the records at the Chapter-house, Westminster, states that one Nicholas Huntercombe, with others, to the number of forty men, armed with "*haubergeons, plates, bacenettes cum aventayles, paletes, lanceis, scutis, arcubus, sagittis, balistis, et gonnes, venerunt ad Manerium de Huntercombe,*" and there made assault\*, &c. It appears very improbable that a body of men making a sudden attack upon an abbey manor-house, would be armed with any kind of "*gonnes*" except hand-guns. Field-pieces are out of the question, and the bombard "*à chevalet*" does not seem an instrument adapted to such a riotous foray.

In the Bologna Inventory of 1397, before cited, we have

\* Froissart, ii. 203 and 205.

\* Ibid., ii. 235.

\* Ibid., ii. 249, 250.

\* *Coram Rege, Hil.*, 50 Edw. III. For

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this curious evidence we are indebted to the kindness of J. Burt, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.

this entry:—"Item, viii. scelpos de ferro, de quibus sunt tres a manibus." In the excavations of the Castle of Tannenberg, dismantled in 1399, there was found a hand-gun of brass, with part of the wooden stock remaining, and the iron rammer belonging to it. The whole of these curious relics are engraved in Dr. Hefner's volume, *Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen*, plate 7.

Notices of cannon appear in the works of the poets of this age; but contribute no new fact beyond that of witnessing, by the rarity of their occurrence and the vagueness of the terms, how little impression the invention had made on the public mind, and consequently how small was the influence of the new arm in military operations. In the old Scottish poem of "The Bruce," by John Barbour, the writer, noticing the northern expedition of Edward III. in 1327, tells us that the Scotch then first became acquainted with crested helms and *crakys of war*; which last are considered to have been some kind of fire-arms:—

"Twa noweltyis that day thai saw,  
That forouth in Scotland had bene nane:  
Tymmriss for helmys war the tane,  
That thaim thoucht than off gret bewté,  
And alsua wondre for to se.  
The tothyr crakys war off wer,  
That thai befor herd nevir er."—*Buke xix. ver. 3947.*

This early date, of 1327, renders it unlikely that the troops of Edward should have had cannon in their armament, and Barbour being but seven years of age when the campaign took place, we see that he is merely recording a tradition which had obtained currency years after the event.

"Gonnes" are mentioned in the "Romance of Kyng Alixaunder," l. 3,268, in "Syr Tryamoure," 955, and in the "Avowynge of Kyng Arther," stan. 65. "Bombards" occur in the Metrical Chronicle of Du Guesclin, v. 11,067; and Chaucer, in the "House of Fame," bk. iii., has this simile:—

"Swift as a pellet out of a gonne,  
When fire is in the powder ronne."

From various passages already quoted, we have seen that

cannon were used in ships as well as on land. Compare Froissart, vol. i. p. 637, and vol. ii. pp. 80 and 550.

We have no certain data by which to determine the particular mode of manufacturing iron cannon at this time; but it seems reasonable to conclude that the method pursued in the most ancient of those yet remaining, was that in vogue from the beginning. These examples, which are of wrought metal, are formed of longitudinal strips of iron welded on a mandrel, and over them are driven thick iron hoops from end to end, the whole being then well hammered into a compact mass. The guns of copper and brass were of course cast. The large pieces at this date, and for many years afterwards, were without wheel-carriages belonging to them, and when transported from place to place, had to be carried on the carts and wagons of the neighbouring villagers. No picture of a cannon of the fourteenth century has yet been observed in the illuminated manuscripts or other monuments of the time. The miniature from Sloane MS., 2,433, so often engraved as an example of this age, is clearly of the next century. Mantlets, or wooden screens for the gunners, are mentioned by Christine de Pisan:—"à chascun ung *guichet ouvrant* pour traire du canon quant besoin sera<sup>2</sup>." To the cross-formed clefts in castle walls, contrived for the archers and arbalesters, were now added circular apertures for the guns, which were named *canonnières*. The larger pieces were fired from platforms.

Early pictorial examples of cannon and hand-guns (though of the next century) will be found in Sloane MS. 2,433; Cotton MSS. Nero, E, 2, and Julius, E, 4; Roy. MSS. 14, E, iv., and 18, E, v.; Harl. MS. 4,425; Burney MS. 169; Add. MS. 6,797; and Valturius, *De re militari*, printed in 1472.

<sup>2</sup> *Livre des faiz d'Armes*, l. ii. ch. 23. The Russians returned to the use of the old cannon mantlet in the Crimean war. Examples of their mantlet may be seen in

the Museum of the United Service Institution and at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich.

(To be continued.)

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BARTHOLOMEW FAIR<sup>a</sup>.

*Omne tulit punctum*—("A funny thing," we hear the reader say, "to begin a notice of Bartholomew Fair with a Latin quotation." So it is, good reader; but then bear in mind that "Bartlemy Fair," even though dead and gone, is a funny subject still; and that its founder, too, seeing that he was a retailer of jokes by trade and calling, must have been a funny man withal). Well, *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*, as we were going to say, when we were so unnecessarily interrupted; and rarely has the happy knack of achieving this been so successfully hit upon as by Mr. Morley in the present instance. Here we have, at once and under one and the selfsame cover, (a very treasure in itself, radiant as it is in puce, most artistically embossed, and embellished with gold,) a genuine antiquarian volume, a picture of London social life, viewed under one phase during seven successive centuries; and, concurrently with that, a handbook of English mirth and revelry, jests and fun, collected from a thousand nooks and corners of literature, and ranging back from the other day only to within some seventy or eighty years after the Norman Conquest.

Not only, too, has this pleasant book the merit of being the first History of Bartholomew Fair, but it has the recommendation also of being the first serious history of any Fair, and of going very extensively too into the early history of Fairs in general; a subject which, so far as the author has been able to ascertain, has never as yet been thought deserving of a book. All the more extraordinary this, seeing that, in the middle ages, a very large proportion of the wholesale dealings of the traders of this country was reserved for transaction at the fairs of Stourbridge (at Cambridge), Boston, St. Ives, Winchester, and, a little later, perhaps, St. Bartholomew. In other civilized countries, too, the same usage prevailed.

The cycles in the existence of the Fair now under notice are thus happily described by the author in his prefatory pages:—

"Bound once to the life of the nation by the three ties of Religion, Trade, and Pleasure, first came a time when the tie of Religion was unloosened from it; then it was a place of Trade and Pleasure. A few more generations having lived and worked, Trade was no longer bound to it. The nation still grew, and at last broke from it even as a Pleasure Fair. It lived for seven centuries or more, and of its death we are the witnesses. Surely, methought, there is a story here; the Memoirs of a Fair do not mean only a bundle of handbills or a catalogue of monsters. And thus the volume was planned which is now offered to the reader, with a lively sense of its shortcomings. Conscious of what such a book might have been, and ought to be, I feel how much of crudity there is in this, and only know too well how dimly the soul of it glimmers through its substance."

After stating thus much, and telling Mr. Morley—paradoxical though it may seem—that his apology is as uncalled-for as it is graceful, there will be no necessity for us, nor indeed could we find room, to subjoin any preliminary remarks of our own. We shall therefore begin our notice of the "Antiquities" of the Fair at page 1, and leave the worthy author to speak for himself, as he is abundantly able to do.

In breaking ground, Mr. Morley informs us that—

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<sup>a</sup> "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair. By Henry Morley. With facsimile Drawings, engraved upon Wood, by the Brothers Dalziel." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

"The beginning of Bartholomew Fair was a grant from Henry I. to a Monk who had formerly been his Jester. It was that Jester, Rayer, who founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in later times transformed into a Hospital for the Sick Poor."

Hence it is that his book of necessity partakes little less of the character of an early History of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, than of the Fair that for centuries was celebrated before its gates. In noticing, therefore, the antiquities of the Fair, those of the Priory will of necessity engage somewhat of our attention as well.

It was not very long after the death of this Raherus, or Rayer, that a Friar of the Priory undertook to write his Life, all the latter incidents of which were supplied from the memory of persons still residing on the spot. By two other Friars of the Priory, at a later period, the author tells us, this Life, in more recent English and the original Latin, was engrossed upon parchment and highly decorated with illuminated letters; amid the colouring and gilt ornaments of which is to be found the beginning of the story of the Fair. In the British Museum, Cotton MSS. Vespasian, B. ix., this manuscript is still preserved, and of it, in his introductory Chapter, Mr. Morley has made very profitable and amusing use.—

"This man," says MS. Vesp. B. ix., "born of low lineage, when he attained the flower of youth, began to haunt the thresholds of noblemen and the palaces of princes, where, under every elbow of them, he spread their cushions with japes and flatterings, delectably anointing their ears, by this manner to draw to him their friendships. And yet he was not content with this, but oft haunted the king's palace, and, among the noiseful press of that tumultuous court, inforced himself with jollity and carnal suavity, by the which he might draw to him the hearts of many one there. In spectacles, in meats, in plays, and other courtly motleys and trifles intending, he led forth the business of all the day. And now to King's attendance, now following the intent of great men,—pressed in proffering service that might please them,—busily so occupied his time that he might obtain the rather the petitions that he should desire of them. Thiswise to king and great men gentle and courteous, known, familiar, and fellowly he was."

"So runs the record." The upshot of all which was that, as our author remarks,—in spectacles, meats, plays, and other courtly motleys,—were laid the foundations of the royal favour that bestowed on Bartholomew in West Smithfield the site of his Priory and of his Fair.

Passing over of necessity the story of Rayer's conversion, his journey to Rome, and his wondrous vision, all of which are duly narrated in the Cottonian MS., we read that in due time he returned to London, and, through the intercession of Bishop Richard, obtained a very fair slice of the King's market in Smithfield for the erection of a certain church there, which St. Bartholomew, in the aforesaid vision, had commanded him to build.

"Truly this place," says the MS., "afore his cleansing pretended none hope of goodness. Right unclean it was, and as a marsh dungy and fenny with water almost every time abounding. And that that was eminent above the water, dry, was deputed and ordained to the gibbet or gallows of thieves, and to the torment of other that were condemned by judicial authority."

By way of reward for his spiritual labours, Rayer became Prior of the new church, and, in token of his sincerity, divers miracles ensued in due course. Mr. Morley gives a few only, he says, out of the many anecdotes told by the MS. of Rayer's *juggling* in this regard; and of these, perforce, we must be content to transfer to our own pages fewer still. The first tells a story of a certain man who, inasmuch as he was able to move ahead of his own body, would deserve almost to rank with that more modern man, yeleft Peter Schlemil, who had no shadow to call his own:—

"A man who had for many years appeared in the streets of London dragging his body *after him*, and who begged alms in St. Paul's Church, inviting pity for the languor that deprived him of the use of all his limbs, was carried in a basket to the altar of Rayer's Priory, where, having prayed, he lost all crookedness, and straightway recovered the use of his limbs. And from that time the noble matrons of the city kept night watches before St. Bartholomew's altar, and the church became greatly frequented.....A woman's tongue could not be contained in her mouth—['*a truly great marvel that!*'] we overhear some ungallant reader muttering to himself—Rayer touched it with relics, and painted a cross on it with holy water. In the same hour it went back between her teeth. . . . There was a young man, Osborne by name, whose right hand stuck to his left shoulder, and whose head stuck to his left hand. He was unglued at St. Bartholomew's establishment."

And a good deal more to the like edifying purpose, in reference to the first recorded tricks played upon the Saturnalian soil of St. Bartholomew.

Dismissing now the very early fortunes of the Priory, an engraving of the seal of which, from a primitive impression, we are enabled to annex, turn we to what is more perhaps to our purpose, the first documentary evidence, probably, of the existence of the Fair:—



"It was in the twelfth year of his prelacy, ten years before his death, that Rayer obtained from King Henry I. that ample charter to which reference has just been made. The Fair had been from the very first connected with the Church, and in this charter, bearing date in the year 1133, the King declares, after providing for independent election of a new Prior by the monks in the event of Rayer's death, and confirming privileges and possessions of the Priory:—'*I grant also my firm peace to all persons coming to and returning from the Fair which is wont to be celebrated in that place at the feast of St. Bartholomew; and I forbid any of the royal servants to implead any of their persons, or, without the consent of the canons, on those three days, to wit, the eve of the feast, the feast itself, and the day following, to levy dues upon those going thither. And let all people in my whole kingdom know that I will maintain and defend this Church, even as my crown; and if any one shall presume to contravene this our royal privilege, or shall offend the Prior, the canons, clergy, or laity of that place, he, and all who are his, and everything that belongs to him, shall come into the king's power.*'"

Mr. Morley's Second Chapter is of a more expansive character, and has for its heading "The First Fairs." By way of extract we can find room for the following scrap of etymology, and, unfortunately, no more:—

"The first fairs were formed by the gathering of worshippers and pilgrims about sacred places, and especially within or about the walls of abbeys and cathedrals on the feast days of the saints enshrined in them. The sacred building often was in open country, or near some village too small to provide accommodation for the throng assembled at its yearly feast of dedication. . . . We may not be justified in deriving the word 'Fair' from the Church Festivals under their name of *Feria*; it may be derived, through the French *Foire*, from another classical root, and mean only a place to which merchandise is brought. Germans, however, keep the origin of a fair in mind by calling it *Messe*, or Mass; in some regions it is called, as in Brittany [and in Belgium too], a *Kirmess*, or Church Mass. There is a second opinion upon almost every point in etymology, and there are some who say that *Messe* is the German for a fair, because men seized upon a word which signified the end of Church and the beginning of chaffer; *Ecclesia missa est*, 'the Church is dismissed.'"

Reverting in Chapter iii. to his already expressed belief that Rayer was neither more nor less than an impostor; that it was through the medium of



spurious miracles at the feast and fair of St. Bartholomew that he made his institution famous, and drew crowds to Smithfield; and that undoubtedly "the Grace of Guile assisted in the founding of the Priory;" the author next proceeds to say, in plea of extenuation somewhat,—

"Though Rayer was an impostor, and denounced as such in his last days by (even) his own people, it does not follow that every miracle worked at the feast of St. Bartholomew in his time and in the days of his immediate successors was invented at the Priory. The customs of the festival offered to dishonest persons who desired profit or notoriety, temptation to stand forward as people on whose behalf there was a divine interposition. Thus, in the time of Rayer, there was a carpenter of Dunwich-by-the-Sea, professing himself to have been contracted and twisted in all his limbs, to have prayed to St. Bartholomew and received promise of his help. Brought to London by a shipper, and received among the poor men of the Hospital, he gradually recovered; first using his hands in woman's work, such as the making of distaffs, then when other limbs strengthened, hewing timber with an axe, then squaring it with the chopping-axe, until finally, blessing God, he exercised his trade of carpentry within the church in presence of the congregation, and established for himself a business in London. In cases like this, it is natural to suppose that the Prior was less a deceiver than a man content to be deceived."

In the year 1143 Rayer died; the following being, according to the aforesaid MS., the then state of his foundation:—

"After the years of his prelacy twenty-two and six months, the twentieth of September, the seventh month, the clay-house of this world he forsook; there being left by him a little flock of thirteen Canons, as a few sheep, with little land and right few rents; nevertheless, with copious obventions of the altar, and helping of the nigh parts of the populous city, they were holpen.

... About a year after the founder's death [the Editor says in continuation], in the year 1144, and in the reign of King Stephen, who made Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert, Bishop of London, admitted as Prior Thomas Hagno, one of the Canons of St. Osyth in Essex. This Prior's rule lasted for thirty years, and it was very soon after his death, and in the reign of Henry II., that the Manuscript History [so often quoted] of the Foundation of St. Bartholomew's was written."

In Chapter iv. our author presents his readers with some interesting architectural details. Annexed is a representation of certain fragments of Rayer's Priory, which are still in existence; and the following is the information given in reference to it:—

"Except a window opened for himself by a much later Prior, through which he could see the monks at their prayers without crossing the threshold of his house, the walls and aisles on either side of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great are as they were when Rayer caused them to be built. The 'ampler buildings' with which, in the second Prior's time, 'the skin of the tabernacle was enlarged,' could not have included that part of the church from which everything else radiated. Upon this point stones



can speak. High columns and arches, massive as rock itself, enriched only with the rude ornament and zigzag work used by the oldest of our Norman builders; unbuttressed walls, firm in their own solid strength; windows raised far above the ground that they might afford no easy entrance to the enemy, and arcades before them on which fighting monks or knights might stand, if danger pressed, to beat back the besiegers,—these, in their sturdiest and simplest form, are the main feature of the building."

The tomb of Rayer next comes under notice, with the following particulars:—

"The tomb of Rayer, under its stone canopy, is against one of the old walls, and is of younger date. Common opinion, however, holds the painted stone figure upon it to be older than the tomb; to be, in fact, a portrait statue, executed when the features of the first Prior were known, by an artist competent to represent them. Undoubtedly the statue has a real and individual, not a conventional face, and answers very well our impression of the person whom it represents. If the effigy be trustworthy, we have but to copy its head faithfully, as in the annexed sketch, set it upright [as below], and receive it as the only extant portrait of the Founder of the Fair."



In reference to the sports evidently in those days "natural to Smithfield," and therefore, in all probability, in the number of "the recreations sought on the great Smithfield holiday provided by the Fair," a certain Friar of St. Bartholomew's has provided us with sundry pictorial representations, which are thus by the industrious author described, and by his clever limners faithfully depicted:—

"Appeal was made to the sense of wonder on such holiday occasions not by the monks only. Among the first curious feats of skill performed for money at the Fair may have been that of a woman, who is here displayed, balancing herself to the music

of tabor and pipes<sup>b</sup>, head downwards and feet in the air, by the palms of the hands

upon two sword points. Again, though walking upon stilts with bosses on the legs to prevent them from sinking hopelessly into the quagmire, was not a rare accomplishment among the dwellers by the great fens with which England then abounded, probably the woman shewn in another of the monk's pictures, walking with an infant in her arms and a water-jug balanced on her head, claimed applause and reward for her achievement. To us it certainly will seem more difficult than that of the ancient acrobat, who pipes in triumph, while he shews a child at work upon the alphabet of tumbling."



The volume from which these sketches of holiday gambols are taken is a manuscript of the thirteenth century, the author informs us, containing the text of Pope Gregory's Decretals, with a commentary. It is now in the British Museum (King's MSS. 10, E. iv.), but belonged originally to the Priory of St. Bartholomew. At the foot of every page there is some incident, either fanciful or historical, depicted; and its embellishments are, as justly remarked, valuable illustrations of the manners, arts, and literature of the time. By the favour of the publishers, we are enabled to present the reader with another pictorial *morceau* from this book of Bartholomew oddities and caricatures, "a Monk among the flesh-pots," (see next page,) depicted truthfully, and to the life, no doubt, considering the authentic source from which it is taken. The author has styled it "A priest kissing the cook-maid while he steals her capon from the pot;" but if a capon the thing thus pilfered be, so lank, sinister-looking a capon we never yet set eyes upon. "There is no denial of the strength of the appetite after the flesh," the author adds, but in this case, at least, "the appetite after the fowl" must have been stronger still.

"Old Chronicles" is the title of the fifth Chapter, "Literature and Commerce" forming the subject of the sixth. Here, with that clever tact which is one great and pleasing feature throughout his book, the author has again contrived to lay "Gregory's Decretals" under contribution, in reference to certain features of the Mystery plays of the

<sup>b</sup> This figure will recall to the mind of the classical reader the '*tibicines*' of Roman Comedy, who not unfrequently played upon two pipes at once. The coincidence is curious, and deserving of remark.



middle ages in general, and those probably of the Bartholomew representations in particular. The stage-devil in especial (in pp. 86—88) attracts his attention; though, in the case of the present illustration from the "Decretals," his Satanic majesty, it seems to us, has rather the subdued air of deference and resignation, than that of comedy or broad farce which our author would seem inclined to attribute to him. The reader, however, if he only looks below, will have the opportunity of judging for himself:—

"The devil of the mediæval stage was always a comic character, and his conventional dress admitted of much variety in the grotesque shaping of the mask; but all the forms abided closely by the one standard conception. Thus there is close likeness in the difference between the demon of the drawing last copied, and that taken from the same source, which serves as initial letter to the fifth chapter of this volume, or between either of those and this, in which Satan is yielding a soul to the Virgin in the presence of its guardian angel. The character was represented in life, as the picture shews him,



by the use of a leather dress trimmed with feathers or with hair. He was, as the Chester plays describe him, 'the devil in his feathers all ragged and rent;' or, as the Coventry Account books shew, a person carrying three pounds of hair upon his hose. Having once found his way into Bartholomew Fair, this personage never quitted it, and was to the last, with a few variations of costume, a regular performer there."

Mr. Morley's interesting fac-simile illustrations, we find, (a trifling selection only from the *eighty* pictorial curiosities by which this handsome and elaborate volume is additionally recommended,) have trenched somewhat largely on our allotted space; of necessity, therefore, we must content ourselves with giving a glance only at the titles of such of his remaining Chapters as appear to us at once the most interesting and the most germane to his original purpose, the illustration of the History of Bartholomew Fair. These are—"The City Fair;" "A Change of Masters—London and Lord Rich;" "In Ben Jonson's Time;" "Revellers;" "After the Revolution;" "Monsters;" "At the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century;" "The Playhouse at the Fair—Elkanah Settle;" "The City against the Fair;" "Under the First Georges;" "Fielding's Booth at the George Inn Yard;" "State Papers;" "Last Years of the Condemned;" "Earth to Earth."

His description of Henry Fielding, the novelist, as having been in early life intimately connected with Southwark and Bartholomew Fairs, as an actor, a playwright, and a joint proprietor of one of the theatrical booths there, is happy in the extreme, and pp. 400—421 are at once among the most interesting, and, in a literary point of view, decidedly the most valuable pages in the book.

We, too, have treasured in our memory a good many events and reminiscences connected with Bartholomew Fair; but Mr. Morley, we find,—for we have had the gratification of reading even to the last page of his volume,—has left none of them untold; with the sole exception, indeed, of a solitary one. Belzoni, the great Egyptian traveller, we have seen it stated in print more than once, first presented himself to the notice of a British public on the boards at Bartholomew Fair, his then calling being that of an exhibitor of feats of strength. Of Wombwell, the "Wild Beast Merchant," as he chose to style himself, Mr. Morley says that he began life as a cobbler in Monmouth-street. In our juvenile days, however, i. e., some quarter of a century ago, we remember hearing—and that, too, from one who professed to have known his family well—a very different account of his early life. Possibly it may be a fiction; but, as the story has the merit of being at once curious and concise, we shall not apologize for telling "the tale as it was told to us," for as much as it is worth.

Wombwell, as this version of his story went, was a country lad, born at a village some few miles from Audley End, in Essex. While in the service of a farmer of the place, he took affront at some hardship or indignity, real or supposed, inflicted upon him by his master. Being naturally fond of animals, and, fortunately for his future destinies, a wild-beast show passing through the village at the time, he forthwith made application to the proprietor, and obtained employment as an additional hand. On leaving the village, literally or metaphorically, we cannot say which, he shook the dust off his feet, and made a vow—whether mentally or audibly, we are equally at a loss to say—that he would never enter it again unless in his own carriage, and drawn by horses of his own. In due course of time he married the daughter of the proprietor, and ultimately succeeded him as owner of the show; made money, and had the happiness to revisit his native place, without any breach of his vow; for he entered it with all "the pomp and circumstance" of a carriage and four, the earnings of his years of travel. Such is the version of Wombwell's rise and progress that we have heard in days of yore; for its truthfulness, however, we cannot vouch.

Mr. Morley might, we think, have very appropriately given the old favourite song of "Bartlemy Fair" ("Come bustle, neighbour Sprig," recitatives and all,) by way of appendix. It conveys to the reader, better, perhaps, than any description from the pen of historian or antiquarian, a notion of the sights, sayings, and doings at Bartholomew Fair during the last sixty years of its active life. This, however, is a mere matter of taste, and of course cannot be looked upon as an omission. In our opinion it is hardly saying too much, when we assert that Mr. Morley's "Bartholomew Fair" deserves, whether from the antiquarian or from the desultory reader merely in search of an hour's amusement, commendation without alloy.

### MASSON'S LIFE OF MILTON<sup>a</sup>.

EIGHTY years ago the life of Milton had "been already written in so many forms, and with such minute inquiry," that Dr. Johnson introduced his new narrative with an apology for its appearance. Since Johnson's time numerous biographers have not scrupled to employ their pens, with more or less success, upon a subject which seemed to him to be even then exhausted. And now—just two centuries and a-half from the date of the poet's birth—Mr. Masson gives to the world the first instalment of a new biography, which, by its extensive and exact investigations, its artistic exposition of all memorable facts, and its agreeable and manly style, bids fair to supersede in public confidence and favour all its predecessors, and to be, henceforth, the worthiest of all biographies of the greatest of our English worthies.

Those who remember the peculiar charm of Mr. Masson's "Biographical and Critical Essays" will be prepared for the picturesque accessories which are grouped with a learned and judicious liberality around the main events of Milton's history, and make the narrative of them as interesting as it is instructive and exact. Places which have been made memorable by the poet's residence in them, persons who were placed in any near and notable relation to him, influences of every kind that left enduring traces in his mind, are described with a well-chosen minuteness of particulars, which sets them before the reader's imagination in all the vividness of objects actually seen. Sometimes, indeed, these episodic illustrations—admirable as they always are, both for the absolute and interesting information they afford, and for the side-lights they cast upon the poet's life,—are extended into dissertations which are only saved by their excellence from being felt to be digressions from the author's proper and immediate theme. On these occasions he appears to have been tempted into prodigality by the abundance of his own stores of curious knowledge.

Nevertheless Mr. Masson's present work gains largely on the whole, as his lesser biographies gained, by the liberality with which he makes use of these agreeable illustrations. We get, by their assistance, a clearer and completer acquaintance with the whole of those influences under which the poet's nature grew in wisdom, and in splendour, and in beauty,

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<sup>a</sup> "The Life of John Milton: Narrated in Connexion with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time. By David Masson, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London. Vol. I." (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co., and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.)



throughout all the spring-time of his days; we see the happy circumstances of the home in which his earliest years were spent; we obtain an intimate knowledge of his first teachers, and of the condition of the schools of learning that he studied in; we learn exactly what the manner of his youthful life was, and who were his selected friends; and we behold in amplest exposition the state, at the time of his leaving Cambridge, of the Church which he declined to minister in, and of the literature to which he was to add its most illustrious name. Imaginative glimpses of what may have been are also sometimes blended with the record of what actually was. Thus in his account of the famous merry-makings of the wits at the "Mermaid Tavern," Mr. Masson gives his readers this charming picture of an incident which might easily have had a real occurrence in connection with them:—

"Any time, therefore," he says, "between 1608 and 1614, while Milton was a child, we may fancy those meetings going on close to his father's house, at which, over a board covered with cups of Canary, and in a room well-filled, surely, with tobacco-smoke, the seated gods exchanged their flashes. Nay, and if we will imagine the precise amount of personal contact that there was or could have been between Shakespeare and our poet, how else can we do so but by supposing that, in that very year 1614, when the dramatist paid his last known visit to London, he may have spent an evening with his old comrades at the 'Mermaid,' and, going down Bread-street with Ben Jonson on the way, may have passed a fair child of six playing at his father's door, and looking down at him kindly, have thought of a little grave in Stratford churchyard, and the face of his own dead Hamnet? Ah! what an evening in the 'Mermaid' was that; and how Ben and Shakespeare betongued each other, while the others listened and wondered; and how, when the company dispersed, the sleeping street heard their departing footsteps, and the stars shone down on the old roofs!"

However it may have actually happened with respect to any such interview as that which is here imagined from those infant days—in the straggling and somewhat picturesque Bread-street, in which he had been born on the 9th of December, 1608,—Mr. Masson, in his present volume, follows Milton's history onwards with a close and watchful care until his return from his continental journey in the latter months of his thirty-first year. Of this momentous period, in which the genius of the Milton of forthcoming days was gathering in its nourishment, and growing in its strength and splendour, the main divisions are, the home life and early education at St. Paul's School, the six years of University life at Cambridge, the five years and nine months of studious retirement at his father's country residence in Buckinghamshire, and the continental journey, with an account of which this first volume of the interesting narrative closes. But, from first to last of this long period, as we become acquainted with the poet's progress, two circumstances claim especial observation. From the earliest indications of character to the latest, we are made sensible of the predominance of the self-same dispositions and power which were conspicuous in him in his maturest age, and are, with hardly an exception, struck with the genial nature in regard to his development of all the influences by which he was surrounded in these several divisions of his life. His elevated and austere ideal of the purposes of being would seem to have been familiar to him from the first; and his environments, if they were not always favourable in themselves, would seem to have been forced into becoming so in effect by an assimilative power which belonged to him in connection with his resolute will. Never, indeed, more completely than in his own instance, was exemplified his saying that—

"the childhood shews the man  
As morning shews the day."

The morning of his own day was calm, and pure, and bright, as with the sweetness of a sabbath dawn. In his father's house the Puritanism of the age was seen under its best aspects, enforcing earnestness in the fulfilment of all Christian duties, without excluding the delights of literature and art. Loving hearts, and solemn thoughts, and religious exercises were there amongst the household; but so also were the joys of scholarship, and music, and of social entertainment. In music, especially, the accomplished scrivener was proficient, and his gifted child had in his earliest years the benefit of that aid to education which he so eloquently recommended afterwards, in which

"The intervals of more severe labour might, both with profit and delight, be taken up in recreating and composing their travailed spirits with the solemn and divine harmonies of music, heard or learnt, either while the skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony with artful and unimagined touches adorn and grace the well-studied chords of some choice composer; sometimes the lute or soft organ-stop waiting on elegant voices, either to religious, martial, or civil ditties, which, if wise men and prophets be not extremely out, have a great power over dispositions and manners to smoothe and make them gentle."

It is a plausible suggestion of Mr. Masson's that some of the most graceful imaginations that we meet with in Milton's subsequent poetry, may have had their origin in impressions which sunk into his mind while listening to the evening concerts in his boyhood's home. Other impressions, too, which were to bear fruit abundantly in after years, were sinking deeply in his mind in those childish days. The singular promise of his nature was diligently seconded, "at home and at the schools," by exercise in the learned languages, and in such sciences as were suitable to his age; and so considerable was the progress which his studious habits helped him to, and so decided his heroic cast of character, that his condition could not be more fairly represented than by that description of himself which is quoted by Mr. Masson, with another purpose, from the "*Paradise Regained*:"—

"When I was yet a child, no childish play  
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set  
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do,  
What might be public good: myself I thought  
Born to that end, born to promote all truth  
And righteous things."

The earliest of his teachers was one Young, a Scotchman, of whose services in quickening poetic feeling and communicating classical instruction Milton had, years afterwards, a grateful memory. Concurrently, however, with the latter part of Young's domestic tutorship, his gifted pupil was also one of "Paul's pigeons," a scholar in St. Paul's School. In this prosperous institution—Mr. Gill being at the time Head Master, and his son, Alexander Gill, the Usher—Milton was, from the age of twelve to that of sixteen, an assiduous and successful student. On the part of these three teachers there was undoubtedly abundant help afforded to the eager boy; but his own rare impassioned energy in the pursuit of learning is by far the most remarkable circumstance in the history of his schoolboy days. Even then, whilst still a child in years, he was working at his books with a man's strength of brain, and building up, by studies persevered in day-by-day till midnight, the broad and strong foundations of his subsequent knowledge. All the old authorities agree in this statement concerning his indefatigable application, and Mr. Masson traces out—as the more obvious fruits of it at the time of his leaving school—an amount of scholarship which embraced the languages of France and Italy, as well as those of Greece and Rome, the



rudiments, at least, of Hebrew, and some general acquaintance with what then existed as the course of English literature. Poetry, of course, had found a place amongst the boy's pursuits. It was in his last year at St. Paul's School that the earliest of the extant specimens of his verse were written; but these, by their harmony and strength, confirm the statement of Aubrey that "he had been a poet from the age of ten."

It was with these attainments that Milton, having recently completed his sixteenth year, became a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, on the 12th of February, 1624-5. Mr. Masson's account of the University, and especially of Christ's College, during the seven years in which the poet was a student there, is full of curious information concerning the modes of life and manners of the time, and the half-forgotten events and individuals whose celebrity was greatest in the days when Milton dwelt amongst them. It is interesting, as an example of time's influence in destroying and dispensing fame, to see many obscure names rescued in this manner from oblivion by the mere circumstance of the relation which the men who bore them stood in to the earnest, hard-working, but for awhile unhonoured student of Christ's. Milton's own course during this momentous period of his life appears to have been, upon the whole, deserving of all praise. In that very paragraph of Aubrey's MS. Life which is supposed to authorize Dr. Johnson's statement that Milton suffered "the public indignity of corporal correction," the poet is described as a very hard student, who "performed all his exercises with very good applause." And in a letter from his friend Diodati, of which the date is unknown, there is this appeal to the indefatigable student:—"But you, wondrous youth, why do you despise the gifts of nature? why do you persist inexcusably in tying yourself night and day to your books?" The question found an answer afterwards in the support which the poet's genius drew from the learning he had so laboriously hived.

Mr. Masson enters, as fully as existing materials enable him to do, into an examination of that obnoxious statement concerning "corporal correction" which Milton's enemies have more than once urged, to the discredit of his life at Cambridge. The passage in Aubrey's MS. on which the imputation rests, was, as originally written, founded upon information furnished by the poet's brother; and in this authentic form of the statement there is nothing more referred to than "some unkindness" which the poet had received from his first tutor, Mr. Chappell. The special fact of flogging is only supported by an interlineation of the words "whipt him" immediately above the "some unkindness" of the manuscript. The fact that the two important words are an interlineation renders their claim to the authority which belongs to a communication from Christopher Milton very questionable, and gives plausibility to Mr. Masson's suggestion that they were picked up by Aubrey from gossip afterwards, and added by him to his original and authentic statement. However this may have been, there are good grounds for the conclusion that the quarrel between Milton and his tutor, whatever was its character, took place in the year 1625-6, and that the poet, as a consequence of it, was absent from his college for a time in a sort of "rustication." Passages in a poetical epistle from Milton to Diodati, the first of the Latin Elegies, seem of themselves to imply this lesser consequence of the quarrel. "At present," he says, "it is not my care to revisit the reedy Cam; nor does the love of my forbidden rooms yet cause me grief." And again: "Nor am I in the humour still to bear the threats of a harsh master, and other things not to be submitted to by

my genius. If this be exile, to have gone to my father's house, and, free from cares, to be pursuing agreeable relaxations, then certainly I refuse neither the name nor the lot of a fugitive, and gladly I enjoy the condition of exile." From these expressions in the Elegy, and from all that is indisputably authentic in Aubrey's manuscript, Mr. Masson's summary of facts concerning this memorable and much exaggerated event in Milton's life takes this form:—

"Towards the close of the Lent Term of 1625-6, Milton and his tutor, Chappell, had a disagreement; the disagreement was of such a kind that Bainbrigge, as Master of the College, had to interfere; the consequence was that Milton withdrew or was sent from College in circumstances equivalent to 'rustication;' his absence extended probably over the whole of the Easter vacation and part of the Easter Term; but at length an arrangement was made which permitted him to return in time to save that term, and to exchange the tutorship of Chappell for that of Tovey."

Even at this time Milton had given proof that he was formed of other stuff than that common potter's clay which it was the business of the University to fashion into profitable shape. Both in Latin and in English he had already written poems which announced the "faculty divine" as plainly, though not of course as perfectly, as his maturer compositions. Amongst these there was already to be classed the lines "On the Death of a Fair Infant Dying of a Cough," in which, with some juvenile conceits of questionable taste, there was a truer and a tenderer tone of fancy, and a more graceful ease of versification, than any probably of those who were to train him could have equalled. And this conspicuous faculty had not been cultivated at the cost of less attractive studies. All the information that Mr. Masson has collected concerning his career at the University supports the conviction that he was more diligent than most men in all the appointed exercises of the place.

In Logic and Philosophy "he had fulfilled all that was to be expected of an assiduous student;" in the knowledge of Hebrew and Greek there is proof that he made some proficiency, and some acquaintance with Greek authors; whilst Cambridge, at the time he quitted it, had not, according to Mr. Masson's belief, "a more expert, a more cultured, or a nobler Latinist than Milton, whether in prose or verse." But, besides these acquisitions, he had read heaps of books in English, Latin, French, and Italian, of which the authorities of the University neither knew nor cared anything; and he had written, not as a College exercise, but as a voluntary composition, that inimitable ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," which is characterized by the calmest and the wisest of our critics as "perhaps the finest in the English language." Add to these performances the large variety of College exercises, both in prose and verse, of signal though dissimilar merits, and it will be no matter of surprise that the poet was able in after years to thank his libeller for giving him "an apt occasion to acknowledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that more than ordinary respect which I found, *above any of my equals*, at the hands of those courteous and learned men, the Fellows of that College wherein I spent some years; who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them that I would stay; as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured of their singular good affection towards me."

It is the deliberate conviction of Mr. Masson—a conviction founded upon considerable acquaintance with the writings of the most eminent of Milton's academic contemporaries—that the poet, who on account of his great

personal beauty was called "the lady" of his college, was, whilst he was still a student at Cambridge, "not in promise merely, but in actual faculty and acquisition, . . . without an equal in the whole University." In spite, however, of his uncommon qualifications, Milton, on conscientious grounds, abandoned that design of entering the Church which had been all along regarded as determinate, and manfully began a preparation, which scarcely lasted fewer years, for the toils and triumphs of a literary life. It is this turning-point in the direction of the poet's aims that Mr. Masson has chosen as the occasion for two admirable dissertations, respectively on the "Church and Government" from which Milton was turning away, and the "British Literature" to which his service was to bring its highest glory. Extensive and exact and well-condensed knowledge belongs in an equal measure to both these admirable chapters. In the first of them, the condition of the Church from Milton's childhood until the close of his student-life at Cambridge is set before us in a calm historical spirit, which neither exaggerates nor spares the misjudgments and misdoings of those later years in which the tyranny of Laud had rendered liberty of conscience a blessing which an Englishman might indeed enjoy, but which he could only enjoy, as Mr. Masson in an eloquent passage tells us, in those wildernesses of the New World in which the outcast Puritans of England "had to raise their psalms of thanksgiving on bleak and unknown headlands, amid cold and hunger and ague, the graves of their little ones who had perished lying around them, Red Indians hovering near on the one side, and, on the other side, the eternal sea-line which severed them from dear cruel England, and the low plash of the sullen waves." Manly were the hearts of those heroic men who braved these evils in a glorious cause, but manlier, probably, and more heroically brave were many of those who tarried in their native land to battle with the sword or pen for more auspicious days. Milton, as we know, was one of these; and, in the second of his interposed essays, Mr. Masson indulges in a brilliant survey of the literature to which the poet, on rejecting the Church as a profession, appears to have looked forward as his occupation in the busy world around him. In this valuable chapter of our author's work, the writers of the time—from the rough and strong laureate to the least celebrated of his contemporaries—are brought before us, in a series of well-conceived and well-executed studies, throughout the whole of which a fine critical faculty and the skill of an accomplished writer are revealed. Foremost amongst these, by right both of genius and of place, the "ill-girt" form of Rare Ben Jonson, bulky alike in body and in mind, gross, poor, and insolently proud, yet maintaining by the force of genius an imperial sovereignty in the world of letters which has only been equalled since by that of Dryden and of Johnson, is presented to us—a sketch which we cannot help thinking Mr. Masson will do well, at some future time, to enlarge and elaborate into a finished picture. Each of the lesser candidates for fame has equal justice done to him, though less lovingly, and in a briefer space. But to Milton, conscious as he always was of his own uncommon powers, there could have been nothing disheartening in the survey, if he had made it, of what other men were doing or had already done in their contributions to the literature of the time. His part in it would have no resemblance or affinity to theirs; it would be as splendid, and as lofty, and as sternly pure as his own nature was:—

"We are able to say," says Mr. Masson, "that, *whatever* he might do, it would be of no ordinary kind, but something new and impressive. We are able farther to say that he would carry into literature a moral magnanimity, not always found in associa-

tion with the literary tendency, and in that age as little as in any. We are able to say that, as there were parts of his nature in pre-established harmony with the national revolution then approaching, so in him alone, in the midst of the Davenants, the Herricks, the Shirleys, the Wallers, and the rest, was there a notion of the literary calling itself, corresponding by a deep affinity with Puritanism in its essence, and pointing, therefore, to a literary development which should be no mere continuation of the dregs of Elizabethan wit, but an outburst as original intellectually as the movement it accompanied was to be socially."

For the greater part of six years after he left Cambridge, Milton's usual residence was at a house, to which his father had retired, at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here, as he tells us in his *Second Defence*, "at my father's country-residence, whither he had retired to pass his old age, I, with every advantage of leisure, spent a complete holiday in turning over the Greek and Latin writers; not but that sometimes I exchanged the country for the town, either for the purpose of buying books, or for that of learning something new in mathematics or in music, in which sciences I then delighted." Here, too, it was that he gathered in, under more favourable circumstances than he had before enjoyed, those "images of rural nature" which are indispensable ingredients in a poet's stock-in-trade. The description which Mr. Masson's imagination has conceived of the fair sights and sounds with which the seasons, in their varying beauty, would delight the poet, is itself a poem of extreme sweetness:—

"Look on," he exclaims, in those closing lines of it, which are all that we have space for, "thou glorious youth, at stars and trees, at the beauties of day and the beauties of night, at the changing aspects of the seasons, and at all that the seasons bring; no future years of thy life, perchance, will be so happy and calm as these; and a time comes, at all events, when what thine eye shall have already gathered of nature's facts and appearances must suffice thee for ever, and when, judging thy chambers of imagery sufficiently furnished, God will shut thee in."

The calamity of that time was, however, far off, during the first years of the poet's residence at Horton, whilst some of the gracefullest and richest, though not the sublimest, effusions of his poetic genius were already near at hand. The fertility of those first years, and the signal excellence of the writings which he produced in them, are, indeed, as full an evidence as we could ask for of the culture which his great powers had been silently receiving. The list of these lesser poems comprises, in their various ways, the most finished and most masterly compositions in our language. These exquisite effusions were not all published until many years later, but the "*Sonnet to the Nightingale*," the "*Allegro*" and "*Penseroso*," and the "*Arcades*," are on good grounds of probability inferred to have preceded the "*Comus*," which is known to have been written when the author had been little more than two years in the enjoyment of the learned leisure and the rural peace of his delightful home at Horton. Of writings which have long kept, and bid fair to keep as long as the language lasts, their place amongst the poems which are the earliest and the latest every true lover of poetry reads, there is no need of criticism now; and Mr. Masson himself examines "these celebrated poems not so much critically as biographically." But, in relation to the "*Arcades*" and the "*Comus*," he gives us in the place of criticism an interesting account of the masque of the four Inns of Court at Whitehall; of the Countess of Derby; and of the representation of Milton's own masque in the great hall of Ludlow Castle, on the 29th of September, 1634; and he gives, moreover, as his own faith, the brief indisputable fact that, "much as Milton wrote afterwards, he never wrote anything more beautiful, more perfect, than the *Comus*."

Numerous facts of considerable interest in the poet's life—such as his incorporation, in 1635, as Master of Arts at Oxford; the pathetic notice of his mother's death, in 1637; a visitation of the plague in the quiet village of Horton, in the same year; and letters to his friend Diodati,—lead on the narrative until we come to his composition of "Lycidas" as one of a set of commemorative verses occasioned by the death of Edward King. This highly imaginative "lyric of lamentation" is the song of an imaginary shepherd bewailing the untimely end of a fellow-swain—a pastoral allegory, which has been worthily referred to as "a good test of a real feeling for what is peculiarly called poetry." It had, however, at the time a deeper meaning; for, on re-publishing it eight years afterwards, Milton wrote by way of heading, "In this monody the Author bewails a learned friend, unfortunately drowned in his passage from Chester on the Irish seas, 1637; and by occasion foretells the ruin of our corrupted clergy, then in their height."

We pass over, with a word of notice, some seventy pages of a well-digested retrospect of national affairs during the six years of Milton's residence at Horton, in order to have space for a few particulars of the poet's continental tour. In so comprehensive a biography as that which is before us a retrospect of this kind could hardly be with strict propriety dispensed with, although the greater portion of the details are, of course, incorporated into other histories of the time. The long protracted struggle between prerogative and popular liberty, both in Church and State, was waxing fiercer upon both sides, when Milton, bearing highly creditable introductions with him, set forth upon the tour for which he had been a long while yearning. After a brief stay in Paris, of which the most memorable incidents were, probably, his interview with Grotius and the kindness he received from Lord Scudamore, the poet travelled leisurely through France, and, by the route of Lyons and the Rhone, entered Italy at Nice. After a brief stay in Genoa and Leghorn, he hastened on to Florence, where, in the city which had been always most interesting to him,—the city of noble libraries, of unequalled works of art, and of immortal memories of illustrious men,—he remained two months. There is a grateful mention, in one of his subsequent works, of "the noble and learned men" of whose kindness to him time shall never destroy the memory. In the private academies of the city to which he was introduced, he was compelled by established custom to contribute something to the feast of learning and of wit, and his contributions were received with singular encomiums. But the most gratifying probably of all his Florentine enjoyments, certainly the one of which the impression on his own mind was most indelible, was his interview with Galileo, who was at that time old, frail, blind, and, in his own villa at Arcetri, "a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought." More than once, when long years had passed away, the memory of these visits to the great philosopher found utterance in the grandest passages of the great poet's noblest work. In Rome, also, he remained nearly two months, scanning with a scholar's and a poet's eagerness the wonderful remains of the immortal city. At Naples, the poet's contemplated tour, which had embraced Sicily and Greece,—“lands older in history and in song than any he had visited yet,”—was suddenly cut short. His own explanation of the circumstances under which his travels were arrested is too honourable to him to be ever wilfully lost sight of. "The sad news," he says, "of civil war coming from England called me back; for I considered it disgraceful

that, while my fellow-countrymen were fighting at home for liberty, I should be travelling abroad at ease for intellectual purposes." Returning, undeterred by the threats of Jesuits, through Rome, and tarrying both in that city and at Florence two months as before, he visited Geneva, and again traversed France by his former route. He finally reached England "late in July or early in August," 1639.

The public, we apprehend, will look wistfully for future volumes of this excellent work. The comprehensive plan on which it is projected, the immense accumulation of knowledge which it embraces, and the singular picturesqueness and artistic skill with which the author makes use of his abundant materials, warrant the anticipation that the finished work will be not merely the worthiest monument yet erected to the memory of Milton, but, also, one of the best biographies which our literature has to boast of.

### ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES\*.

In the present volume we have the first instalment of a work which, for extent and laboriousness, bids fair to rival its quaint and time-honoured godsire, the *Athenæ* of Antony à Wood, and for trustworthiness and consequent utility, to leave it in the shade. This latter feature, however, was one only to be anticipated; the learned Editors are men evidently of most untiring industry, and they have had the good fortune (as almost every page of their work bears testimony) to gain access to vast masses of biographical literature which has either come into existence, or the existence of which has only been disclosed, in times posterior to the labours of Merton's learned anchorite. The sources from which each individual biography has been drawn are, most commendably, set forth at the end of every article; and we feel assured that we do not err in saying that, if reckoned, they would be found to amount to several *thousands* in number.

Already inclined as we were, equally from the introductory pages and from the good repute of its Editors, to form a favourable opinion of the work, we have made it a point to "taste of its quality" by a close examination of the first two hundred pages of the present volume; no slight undertaking, the large amount of matter compressed into each page taken into consideration: and we are enabled conscientiously to give it as our opinion that (in case it reaches completion, as we sincerely trust it may) it is likely to prove one of the most valuable contributions to the biography of this country that has yet been penned. The year 1500 has been taken by the Editors as the point of commencement: all records of University men and manners prior to that period, we believe we are justified in saying, are involved in obscurity and doubt.

In going through these pages, we have been struck by the much closer connexion that evidently existed between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries than in more recent days. In the seven or eight hundred biographies that we have there scanned, at least one fourth of the individuals treated of belonged to both Universities; indeed, in many instances, received promotion to fellowships

\* *"Athenæ Cantabrigienses.* By Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., and Thompson Cooper. Vol. I: 1500—1685." (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.; and Macmillan and Co. London: Bell and Daldy. 8vo., 597 pp.)

and other lucrative offices, first in one University, then in the other<sup>b</sup>. To some extent this was owing, we are quite aware, to the rapid increase of new foundations in these times; those of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Cardinal's and King's Colleges, Oxford, for example; the best men in the more ancient foundations being drafted into them, irrespective of the University to which they belonged. The Fellows, too, of the Colleges at Cambridge would seem to have been elected almost indiscriminately (on grounds perhaps of favour as much as of acknowledged merit) from the other Colleges of the University, little if any claim to priority being accorded to the *alumni* of the College itself; and not unfrequently we meet with a person being Fellow of two, or perhaps more, Colleges in succession, and ending his career by becoming Master or President of a third or fourth. Pembroke Hall, King's, Queens', and St. John's, seem to have held the foremost rank among the Cambridge foundations during the first half of the sixteenth century in the production of scholars and noted men. Many of the foundations mentioned by the Editors in the "House-list" at the end of the volume have been either absorbed into other foundations, or, as being connected with the various monastic orders, have long since ceased to exist.

We purpose placing before our readers a few passages, by way of sample, of the useful and interesting matter which the industrious research of the learned Editors has here brought together from all points of the literary compass; but the only way, we are persuaded, for them to form anything like an accurate estimate of the real merits of the work, will be to peruse its pages for themselves. Though written chronologically, or, in other words, according to the date of the death of each individual, every article admits of being easily referred to through the medium of the Index.

A curious mistake, and indeed a fatal one as it proved, made by Thomas Ruthal, or Rowthal, Bishop of Durham, and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal *temp.* Henry VIII., is thus recorded:—

"The king ordered him to compile a book on the state of the kingdom, which he did, and at the same time wrote in another a minute account of the riches he himself had accumulated, which amounted to £100,000. These two volumes were similarly bound in vellum, and the bishop delivered the wrong one to Wolsey, who laid it before the king. Ruthal's grief at this accident is said to have accelerated his death, which took place Feb. 4, 1522-3, at Durham-place, near London.2—(p. 27.)

The Life of John Taylor is that of a man whose good fortune, though he himself was of humble extraction, seems to have been bespoken from the earliest moments of his existence; here was a man truly born with a golden spoon in his mouth, a pluralist indeed!—

"John Taylor was the eldest of three sons born at one birth, at Barton, in the parish of Tatinhills, Staffordshire. His father was a poor man, and, as it is surmised, a tailor. The three children were presented to Henry VII. as a rarity. He ordered that they should be taken care of and sent to school. It is said they all became Doctors and obtained good preferment. He of whom we speak became Doctor of Decrees beyond the seas. In 1503 he was Rector of Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and in the following year ambassador to Burgundy. He was also Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. He became Clerk of the Parliaments, Oct. 29, 1509, and was installed Archdeacon of Derby, 1515, in which year he was Prolocutor

<sup>b</sup> See, for example, the Lives of John Crayford (p. 92), and Francis Babington (p. 557); the latter of whom belonged successively to Christ's College and St. John's, Cambridge; and to All Souls', Balliol, and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford; of which last two he became Principal in succession.

of the Convocation. He became Archdeacon of Buckingham, Dec. 24, 1516. In 1520 he accompanied the king as one of his chaplains to France. In the same year he was incorporated in this University on the visit thereto of Cardinal Wolsey, and in 1522 was also incorporated at Oxford. He was ambassador 1525, and became Master of the Rolls June 26, 1528. He was also Vicar of Halifax. He was the author of several works, all of which remain in MS. Some [however] of his letters, which are numerous, have been printed. His death took place in 1534. He erected a chapel on the site of the very cottage in which he was born. In this chapel is the following inscription:—*I. T. hornum trium gemellorum natu maximus, Decretorum Doctor, & sacrorum Canonum Professor, Archidiaconus Derbie & Bukkyngham, nec non Magister Rotulorum illustrissimi Regis H. VIII. An. reg. sui 20.*"—(p. 50.)

The able and unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, who in 1534 was elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge, is generally represented, if we recollect aright, as having been the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey. In the present work, however, his father, Walter Cromwell, we remark, is mentioned as having followed the occupation of a fuller at that place.

The following *Life* appears sufficiently interesting to merit especial notice:—

"Rowland Lee, son of William Lee, Esq., of Morpeth, treasurer of Berwick, had his education in St. Nicholas Hostel. He became Bachelor of Civil Law 1510, and was appointed Prebendary of Norton College in 1512, in which year he was ordained priest. He commenced Doctor of Civil Law 1520, and on October 8 in that year was admitted an advocate. He was instituted to the rectory of Ashdon, Essex, July 24, 1522, and supplicated for incorporation at Oxford 1524. He was Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and was admitted to the prebend of Curborough, in the church of Lichfield, April 7, 1527. He was installed Archdeacon of Cornwall September 8, 1528, and in the following year was appointed Commissary-General to Cardinal Wolsey for a general visitation of the whole realm. He was one of the canonists in attendance on the Convocation of 1529, respecting the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He was instituted to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, London, August 19, 1532; and on November 14 in that year privately married Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, at the nunnery of Sopewell, by St. Alban's. On January 10, 1533-4, he was elected Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which see was commonly called Chester. Stephen Vaughan, writing to Cromwell respecting Lee's elevation to the mitre, says, 'You have lately holpen an erthely beste, a molle, and an enemy to all godly lernyng into th' office of his dampnacion, a papiste, an idolater, and a fleshely preste, unto a Busshop of Chester.' In or about 1535 he was constituted Lord President of Wales [the Marches?], which office he retained till his death, which occurred January 24, 1542-3, at Shrewsbury. He was buried in the Church of St. Chad there, under a large handsome tomb, which appears to be now removed. During the time he held the Lord Presidentship of Wales that country was reduced to order, divided into counties, and incorporated with England. He it was who first abridged the names of the Welsh gentry. Wearied with their numberless *Ap's*, he ordered the last name only to be retained."—(p. 81.)

James Mallet, a graduate of Cambridge, and Master of the Hospital of St. Giles at Great Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, was executed, we here read, at Chelmsford in 1542-3, (Stow says 1536,) for the crime of saying, on hearing of the disturbances caused by the dissolution of the monasteries, "Then hath the king brought his hogs to a fair market." No victim, it seems, was too humble, no pretext too trivial, when one of his oft-recurrent fits of blood-thirstiness came upon this sanguinary miscreant; whose only merit was, and that but a very moderate one, that he most impartially tortured and slaughtered both men and women, and persons of all parties, creeds, and conditions alike. The present volume, as we shall again have occasion to remark, teems with records of his stupendous wickedness. A character like this needs *whitewashing* indeed.

After the Protestants had been submitted for a season to the ordeal of



fire and faggot, the turn of the Romanists came, for the hardly more tender mercies of the rope :—

“German Gardiner, a cousin of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, after being educated in this University, probably in Trinity Hall, was taken into that bishop’s household, and appointed his secretary. He was a Romanist, and zealously maintained the tenets of his Church in a disputation with John Frith. He was some years afterwards convicted of denying the king’s supremacy, and suffered death at Tyburn March 7, 1543-4. He is author of ‘A Letter of a young gentylman named Mayster German Gardiner, wherein men may see the demeanor and heresy of John Frith, late burned; and also the disputations and reasoning upon the same, between the same Mr. German and him. Loud. 8vo. 1534.’”—(p. 83.)

Whether his cousin, the arch-persecutor, who was at this time a bishop, and in possession of considerable influence, used any endeavours to avert this man’s fate, we are uninformed. Knowing what we now know, our regrets would not have been very great had he himself been called upon to share it.

Relative to Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, known equally as a poet and as the last of the legion of this reign’s victims, we read the following curious and somewhat disreputable anecdote :—

“On April 1, 1543, he was committed by the Privy Council to the Fleet, being accused of eating flesh in Lent, and breaking the windows of the citizens of London with stones from a cross-bow. With respect to the first charge he alleged a licence. As to the second, his answer was singularly ridiculous. Seeing the citizens corrupted in manners, he wished, he said, to break in upon their guilty secrecy by a sudden chastisement which should remind them of divine retribution.”—(p. 90.)

A rather singular proceeding on the part of a High Steward of the University of Cambridge, an office which he was holding jointly with his father at the time. There is no proof, it seems, that he was educated at either of the Universities.

John Crayford, originally Fellow and Bursar of Queens’ College, Cambridge, afterwards Canon of Cardinal College, Oxford, and then Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, appears to have been a doughty character, and to have carried things with a high hand withal. While in office as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (1534-6), he is said to have cut off the hand of one Pindar, and to have cast a man out of the Regent-house, “catching him up on his shoulders by main force.” So apposite was such a character as this to the times, that he would seem to have been exactly the man marked out for preferment: for, after acting as proctor at Cambridge, we find him obtaining the living of Stanford Rivers in Essex, a canonry of St. Asaph, a prebend of St. Paul’s, a canonry of Winchester, the rectory of Terrington in Norfolk, a canonry of Durham, the chancellorship of the Church of Sarum, with a prebend in the same, the archdeaconry of Berks, and another prebend in the Church of Sarum. How much further this dance of pluralities might have gone, had it not been arrested by a dance with a less welcome partner, of course there is no saying; it surely would have resulted in a bishopric at least. Crayford finished his diversified but fortunate career as Master of University College, Oxford, of which house he had been elected a Fellow eight years before. (p. 92.)

George Blagge is remarkable as being perhaps the only man<sup>e</sup> in Henry’s reign whose life was saved by the active interposition of the sovereign.

\* We bear in mind here Catherine Parr’s escape from Gardiner’s clutches.

The story of Henry's "Pig," though new perhaps to few of our readers, is too curious to be passed without a notice:—

"Blagge was a sacramentarian, and spoke disrespectfully of the mass: and when Wriothlesley and Gardiner, in 1546, commenced their persecution on the Act of the Six Articles, he was imprisoned in Newgate, tried for heresy, and condemned to be burnt. The king, who was very fond of him, and for some unknown reason used to call him his Pig, indignantly interfered and granted a pardon. On his release, Blagge flew to thank his master, who on seeing him cried out, 'Ah, my Pig, are you here safe again?' 'Yea,' said he, 'but if your Majesty had not been better to me than your bishops were, your pig would have been roasted ere this time.' He was then or afterwards knighted, . . . He died at Stanmore, Middlesex, June 17, 1551. A short vituperative poem on the death of his old enemy Wriothlesley is the only known production of his pen."—(p. 101.)

Our next extract deserves remark, if only for the purpose of shewing the doubtfulness of Fuller's well-known story about the versatile "Vicar of Bray:"—

"Simon Symonds, elected from Eton to King's College 1505, and B.A. 1508-9, was instituted to the vicarage of Elmdon, Essex, May 28, 1518, and to the vicarage of Bray, Berkshire, March 14, 1522-3. He was installed Canon of Windsor Aug. 19, 1535, and had a prebend in the church of Sarum. He died about December, 1551 [temp. Edward VI.], and is here noticed merely to shew that the real facts are inconsistent with the oft-repeated statement of Fuller, that there was a Vicar of Bray who held that benefice in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and who was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again."—(p. 107.)

The Life of Rowland Taylor, a native of Rothbury, in Northumberland, educated at Cambridge, and burnt for his Protestant opinions upon Aldham Common, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and equally remarkable for his learning, his benevolence, his courage, and his natural vein of facetiousness, introduces to our notice the following curious inscription, in commemoration of him, upon a brass plate in Hadleigh Church:—

*"Gloria in altissimis Deo.*

"Of Rowland Tailor's fame I shewe  
An excellent devyne  
And Doctor of the Civill lawe  
A preacher rare and fyne.

"Kinge Henry and Kinge Edward's dayes  
Precher and Parson here  
That gave to God continuall prayse  
And kept his flocke in feare.

"And for the truth condemned to die  
He was in fierye flame  
Where he received payentlie  
The torment of the same.

"And strongly suffred to thende  
Whiche made the standers by  
Reioice in God to see their frende  
And pastor so to Dye.

"Oh Tailor were this myghtie flume  
Uprightly here inrolde  
Thie deedes deserve that this good name  
Were siphered here in gold.

*"Obiit Anno dni. 1555."*—(p. 124.)

The Life of Richard Pallady, or rather an extract from it, presents a somewhat singular coincidence:—

"Richard Pallady, elected from Eton to King's College 1533, does not appear to have taken a degree. He became overseer or clerk of the works to the Duke of Somerset for the palace erected by him in the Strand. . . . Somerset-house seems to have been the first large building in England in which the Italian style of architecture was extensively employed. Horace Walpole, admitting that he knew nothing on the subject, boldly conjectured that it was designed by John of Padua: it is, however, much more probable that Richard Pallady is entitled to the credit of being the architect, as in those days 'overseer' and 'clerk of the works' were the terms generally employed to designate an architect. The similarity of this person's surname to that of a great Italian architect [Palladio], his contemporary, is curious."—(p. 125.)

Robert Ferrar, a native of Midgley in Halifax, in Yorkshire, and Bishop of St. David's, was burnt at Caermarthen, March 30, 1555, through the instrumentality of Gardiner and his blood-thirsty brother commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. This Bishop Ferrar is said, to his great disgrace, to have burnt all the records relating to the see of St. David's.

Hugh Latimer is viewed in the present work in, apparently, an impartial, and certainly by no means amiable, light. His manners were coarse and rugged, to brutality even: in early life he was evidently a bigoted Romanist, and even after he himself had adopted Lutheran opinions, we find him engaged in persecuting others who asserted the same right to liberty of conscience that he had claimed for himself: the cases of James Bainham and John Lambert, the martyrs, are mentioned, as also that of Friar Forest, who was executed for denying the royal supremacy; on which last occasion Latimer preached a sermon, there being still extant a letter from him to Cromwell, "in which he refers to the odious task imposed upon him in terms of unpardonable flippancy." He took part also in the scandalous proceedings against Joan Bocher, who was burnt for holding that our Saviour was not incarnate of the Virgin Mary. The following is a description of the appearance of this eccentric personage upon the occasion of his trial for heresy at Oxford:—

"Then Master Latimer bowed his knee down to the ground, holding his hat in his hand, having a kerchief on his head, and upon it a night-cap or two, and a great cap (such as townsmen use, with two broad flaps to button under the chin); wearing an old threadbare Bristowe frieze-gown girded to his body with a penny leather girdle, at the which hanged by a long string of leather his Testament, and his spectacles without case depending about his neck upon his breast."—(p. 133.)

From this work we learn, too, that Latimer was a Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, while yet an undergraduate; and that it is extremely doubtful if, as has been very generally asserted, he was ever a member of Christ's College in that University. The martyr, Thomas Bilney, of Trinity Hall, was in the habit of walking with Latimer in the fields near Cambridge, in conference with him upon religious subjects; and the particular spot which they frequented on these occasions was long afterwards known as the 'Heretics' Hill.'

Nicholas Ridley, also a member of the same University, for his superior virtues and his extreme moderation, enlists our sympathies, we are constrained to say it, far more than Hugh Latimer, or than Cranmer even. We extract the following particulars respecting him:—

"Bishop Ridley's abilities and acquirements were extraordinary. He had great sagacity, discretion, and moderation, and perhaps there were few churchmen in that age less obnoxious to the charge of intolerance. He was very studious, and in his manners was most placid and saintly, yet without any hypocrisy or monastic severity; for he would often exercise himself with the bow and at hand-ball, and occasionally indulged in the game of chess. . . . A walk in the garden of Pembroke Hall is still distinguished by the name of 'Ridley's Walk.' In his last farewell letter to all his

true and faithful friends of God, a little before he suffered, he refers to 'Pembroke Hall, of late mine own college and my charge,' calls it 'a right worshipful college,' and adds, 'In thy orchard (the walls, butts, and trees, if they could speak, would bear me witness) I learned without book almost all Paul's Epistles, yea and, I ween, all the canonical Epistles, save only the Apocalypse.'—(pp. 137-8.)

The Editors, we would here observe, are in error in asserting (p. 136) that Bethlehem Hospital was founded in the reign of Edward VI. It is described as a Hospital so early as 1330, is mentioned as a Hospital for lunatics in 1402, and, after a long contention between the crown and the civic authorities as to the right of presentation to the mastership thereof, Henry VIII. finally yielded his alleged rights to the City of London in 1546.

Cranmer, while a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, was under the necessity of vacating his fellowship by a marriage contracted under rather homely circumstances, as it would seem:—

"His wife was named Joan,—and many years afterwards we find her derisively termed 'Black Joan of the Dolphin.' She is said to have been the daughter of a gentleman, and niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute which stood at the Bridge-street end of what is now called 'All Saints' Passage,' in Cambridge. After his marriage he lived with his wife at the Dolphin, and became a common reader in Buckingham College. His wife died in childbed within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a Fellow of Jesus College."—(p. 145.)

The College authorities would hardly be so complaisant at the present day, we are inclined to think, even though a second Cranmer appeared among them.

With the singular Life of "Friar Peyto," we bring our extracts to a close. It is lengthy, but it is, not improbably, one of the most curious passages in the book:—

"William Peyto, younger son of Edward Peyto, Esq., of Chesterton, Warwickshire, was educated at Oxford, and there took the degree of B.A., wherein he was incorporated in this University 1502-3, commencing M.A. here 1505. By his grace for this degree it appears that he had studied one year in the country for fear of the plague in Cambridge. He was elected Fellow of Queen's [qy. Queens'] College, 1506, had the college title for orders March, 1507-8, and was incorporated M.A. at Oxford June 14, 1510. He became a Franciscan Friar of the Observance at Greenwich, and appears to have been chaplain to John Bourchier, Lord Berners, lieutenant of Calais, well known by his translation of Froissart. It is also said that he was chaplain to Catharine of Arragon, but this may be doubted. Preaching before the king at Greenwich on Sunday, May 1, 1533, he took occasion boldly to censure the king's recent marriage with Anne Boleyn. He told the monarch that many lying prophets had deceived him, but he, as a true Miciah, warned him that the dogs should lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. He concluded by observing that it was the great misery of princes to be daily abused by flatterers. On the following Sunday, Hugh Curwen, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, preaching at the same place, justified the king's proceedings, and denounced Peyto as a rebel, a slanderer, a dog, and a traitor. Peyto was at Canterbury at that time, but Elstow, another Observant Friar, interrupted the preacher, saying he was one of the lying prophets that sought by adultery to establish the succession to the crown, and that he would justify all that Peyto had said. The king commanded him to hold his peace, and he and Peyto appeared the next day before the Privy Council. They were rebuked, and the Earl of Essex said that they deserved to be put in a sack and cast into the Thames. Elstow smiling said, 'Threaten these things to rich and dainty folk which are clothed in purple, fare deliciously, and have their chiefest hope in this world; for we esteem them not, but are joyful that for the discharge of our duties we are driven hence, and with thanks to God we know the way to heaven to be as ready by water as by land, and therefore we care not which way we go.' Soon afterwards we find Peyto at Antwerp, with another Friar, named 'Flegg,' and in 1536 he was living with the Observant Friars at Venice. Under a special commission dated

Nov. 30, 1538, he was indicted in Sussex by the description of William Petowe, late of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, brother of the Order of St. Francis, for that he, knowing the pope to be the king's enemy, did July 20, 1536, personally repair to the pope and pass beyond the seas, and there adhere to and become his liegeman, and falsely and unnaturally renounce the king his natural liege lord. He was thereupon attainted of treason by Act of Parliament. He appears to have remained abroad till 1554, when his attainder was reversed. Queen Mary made him her confessor, and it is said that he ordinarily resided with Cardinal Pole at Lambeth. He was created a cardinal in a secret Consistory June 14, 1557, and made legate *à latere* in the room of Cardinal Pole. The queen, however, would not permit the bull for his appointment to enter England. The nuncio was stayed at Calais, his despatches were clandestinely forwarded to the queen, and the letters for Pole's revocation were secreted or destroyed. Peyto was designed by the pope to be bishop of Salisbury on the death of John Capon, but the queen, writing to his holiness, Oct. 31, 1538, states that she had offered that bishopric to Peyto, but that he excused his acceptance of the dignity by reason of his age and the other causes alleged. It is observable that in this letter he is not styled Cardinal. It is generally said that he died in France in 1558. That date cannot be correct, and there is good reason to believe that his death really occurred in England shortly before the accession of Elizabeth. He is described as a very godly and devout person, yet simple and unknowing of matters of state or of the world, and totally unfit to be a cardinal. Whilst at Antwerp, he set forth in print a book against the second marriage of Henry VIII., but not a copy is in existence, nor is even the title known. Godwin, Dugdale, Wood, and other writers who follow them, erroneously state his Christian name to have been Peter<sup>4</sup>.—(pp. 182, 183.)

We remark, in conclusion, that Cambridge contributed a very goodly proportion of that noble army of Protestant martyrs who suffered for their faith in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary. In addition to Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and Taylor already mentioned, we have noted the following names in the earlier pages of the present volume:—Thomas Bilney, Richard Bayfield, Thomas Dugate, John Frith, William Tyndal (originally of Oxford), John Lambert, Robert Barnes, Thomas Gerard, William Jerome, George Wishart (suffered in Scotland)\* John Rogers, Laurence Saunders, John Hullier, George Marsh, John Cardmaker, John Bradford, Robert Glover, and Richard Yeoman.

A few Cambridge men also of this period, as rigid Romanists, denied the king's supremacy, and suffered for their alleged treason at Tyburn; Richard Reynolds, John Houghton, and William Exmese, are named as having so suffered. Richard Master, of King's College, suffered also at Tyburn April 21, 1534, for being implicated in the matter of Elizabeth Barton, the "holy Maid of Kent."

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<sup>4</sup> In their "Additions and Corrections" at the close of the volume, the Editors inform us that there appears reason for believing that with Peyto originated the "scandalous and improbable tale," that Henry VIII. had lived in criminal intercourse with Mary, the sister of Anne Boleyn.

# SURVEY OF THE ROMAN WALL.

THE great monument of ancient northern Britain, called *par excellence* "the Roman wall," may be regarded and studied from two points of view. As a master-piece of engineering skill, it is without a parallel; as a mine of historical information in its inscribed stones, no other part of ancient Britain has furnished stores so valuable and so copious. Stretching from the Tyne to the Solway, a line of solid masonry some twenty feet in height and ten in width, this gigantic rampart, pursued its unchecked course over crags and mountains, through marsh and moor, conquering difficulties which would have appalled the boldest of modern engineers, and the most daring speculators of modern capitalists. Generations of road contractors and selfish landlords, more deadly destructive than the fierce Caledonians, have quarried this great barrier, which no Government defended or recognised, for the worth of its stones; but although roads, houses, villages, churches, and towns, have been constructed from its ruins during the lapse of many centuries, enough yet is left to give a good notion of the vast enterprise and of the colossal grandeur of the work. Yet no brief visit will convey impressions of what is not now visible to the unassisted eye. The course of the wall may be discerned by the chain of masses of masonry which runs above the ridges of hills; but he who would understand the full scheme of the ancient fortification, must come prepared by previous study, and must be resolved still to study as he travels from sea to sea, over upwards of seventy miles of a district often picturesque and beautiful, but as often cheerless and inhospitable. He must be as enthusiastic of mind as stout of limb; for the Roman wall is one of the few luxuries which wealth and its appliances cannot attain; it is not to be won by the rich equipages of *millionaires*; it denies its treasures even to the riders of gigs and horses; there is no royal, or noble, or common road to it. This great achievement of a Roman army of masons can only be fully examined and clearly understood by pedestrians<sup>b</sup>.

For the wall itself does not constitute the whole of the fortification. To the south runs a great earthwork, called *the vallum*, with a military road; and the wall is flanked by series of great and subordinate stations with intervals of watch-towers. It is from these stations that has chiefly been collected the long catalogue of inscriptions which occupies so large a portion of Horsley's *Britannia Romana* and of the late Rev. John Hodgson's "History of Northumberland;" inscriptions also which so well illustrate Dr. Bruce's more recent and popular description of the wall. These inscriptions constitute what may be considered the chief literary feature of the wall, a feature totally distinct from its architectural character, and,

\* "The Roman Wall; and Illustrations of the Principal Vestiges of Roman Occupation in the North of England. From Original Surveys made by direction of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. By Henry Maclaughlan. Printed for Private Distribution. 1857."

"The Walling Street; with enlarged Plans of the Stations and Camps adjacent to the line. By Henry Maclaughlan. 1852."

"Memoir written during a Survey of the Roman Wall, in the years 1852—1854. By Henry Maclaughlan. Printed for Private Circulation. 1858."

<sup>b</sup> See *GEN. MAG.* for 1851, p. 383.

in our opinion, even more important; for it is by these lettered stones we obtain an insight into the history, not only of the wall, but of the population, which, over a long period, lived along its line and garrisoned its stations; and they help to settle the disputed positions of many of the fortresses, the names of which have descended from ancient sources. The excavations recently carried on at High Rochester, one of the stations to the north of the wall, divulged quite enough to shew how much of interest still lies buried beneath the soil of these deserted strongholds of the Roman cohorts. The sculptures and inscriptions found at Housesteads are a further proof of the value of well-directed excavations.

Mr. Maclaughlan's engagement was with the wall only, so far as tracing and measuring its course and its stations, as well as the vallum and other earthworks which accompany it. To his task he brought experience, goodwill, and the best mechanical means of modern science, and perfect success is the result. The Survey is engraved in the most elaborate and artistic style, regardless of expense, and produced altogether in a manner worthy the munificent patronage bestowed upon the undertaking. It will be remembered that his Grace, in the most liberal and kindest spirit, proposed to the President of the Society of Antiquaries to organise a committee for researches along the line of the wall, he (the Duke of Northumberland) paying the expenses. The rejection of such an offer did not discourage the noble projector; he acted for himself; and this Survey is one of the results of an enlightened and generous devotion to our national antiquities, which will be appreciated by all who admire public spirit, and by all who really regard the ancient monuments of our native country.

Although Mr. Maclaughlan's mission had not for its object the examination and discussion of the historical questions connected with the wall, it could but be expected he would necessarily come to some conclusion as regards the builder of the great structure; and would probably be able to pronounce, from that close study which his operations would require, whether the wall and the vallum were of contemporaneous origin. Horsley considered that the latter was constructed by Hadrian; and that Severus raised the wall. The Rev. John Hodgson, who was by no means inferior to his illustrious predecessor as a sound antiquary and a careful observer, viewed the whole of the works as one great scheme, planned and executed under the direction of Hadrian. Dr. Bruce followed Hodgson; and after weighing and testing the arguments of both, and gaining fresh information by a careful study of the works in conjunction with inscriptions, decided for Hadrian. We give Mr. Maclaughlan's opinion as the latest in this interesting controversy:

"It will be seen that we have hitherto abstained from offering any opinion as to the periods when, and the persons by whom, these works were constructed; but rather have pointed out places where others might find suggestive evidence to aid their consideration of the subject. It is impossible, however, not to form some notion how they were carried out: we may here observe that our conclusions will, in a great measure, coincide with those of Horsley.

"It seems probable that the stations were made by Agricola, and walled at some subsequent period.

"That the north rampart of the vallum was made at the same time as the stations as a line of road (*via militaris*) between them, forming in itself a way and a line of defence raised above the level of the country in the same manner as the Watling-street was, as may still be seen a little north of the Tyne, at Corbridge, and on the north side of Brinkburn-hill, between Winchester and Lanchester, the angles being rounded off similar to those in the Watling-street. It is also conceived that the general line of the north rampart, the boldness with which its curves are made, and the shelter which it

seeks, generally speaking, in the neighbourhood of high ground, sufficiently commanding to see the country from a near view, and at the same time afford protection from the north winds, lead to the conclusion that it was a line of road laid out with great skill for the purpose of connecting the military stations with each other. When the vallum was made, it was advisable to place it on the south of the military way, and it is presumed that the two south ramparts were formed out of the earth taken from the ditch, the one nearer the ditch being possibly strengthened with palisades.

"It is probable that the vallum was made by Hadrian, at all events before the wall."

"The wall and castles may have been made or designed at the same time, after the walling of the stations; commenced, perhaps, by Severus, and finished or repaired by his successors."

Mr. Maclaughlan does not agree with Hodgson that the wall and the vallum approximate as they approach a river; and he remarks that the wall sometimes runs near to the vallum and shoots off, for no other reason than to avoid running into the latter, which may be supposed to be the earlier work. That the north rampart of the vallum was originally a way, he considers is shewn by the vallum turning suddenly to the south, to avoid Down Hills; secondly, by a curve to the south near Vindolana, and, thirdly, by a diversion at Magna, to avoid a bog.

It was Horsley's opinion that the forts erected by Agricola in his second campaign were chiefly in the district which now includes the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, "and particularly the series of forts across the island (or most of them), which were afterwards called *stationes per lineam valli*." This, however, seems hardly probable, when we consider the great extent of the movements of this general, and his important campaigns in Caledonia. Tacitus, who narrates at considerable length his successes in subduing the western and northern Britons, certainly speaks frequently of his securing his conquests by means of forts (*castra*); but he also tells us, that at the close of every campaign, when the season became unfavourable for keeping the field, he withdrew his army into winter quarters, which were doubtless walled cities and towns, such as lay upon the great roads to the north; and it is not apparent what would have been his object in erecting a chain of earthwork forts of eighty miles, when he had effectually subdued that district, and the country so far to the north of it. Not only, we believe, has no inscription been found alluding to Agricola and his army in any part of this district (the wall), but the same absence of any such memorials occurs in the *castra* in Scotland. Thirty years after Agricola, the Emperor Hadrian himself came into Britain, and fixed the limits of the province along the line which Mr. Maclaughlan has lately surveyed. The bounds were again extended, about twenty years after, by Antoninus Pius, who built the wall of earth known by his name. Which wall the Britons passed in the time of Commodus is uncertain, although it has been generally surmised it was that of Hadrian. Twenty-three years subsequent, Severus appears upon the stage of Britain, and is stated to have built another wall. The late Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Bruce have very carefully weighed the historical testimony on these events, together with monumental evidence, and they concur in assigning the origin of the wall and vallum, as before stated, to Hadrian, considering, chiefly from inscriptions and local circumstances, that Severus only made extensive reparations of the wall and the stations. Mr. Maclaughlan, while he does not enter into the whole of the discussion, assigns reasons for differing with these authorities. These reasons arise from the observations he has made, which we have only briefly quoted. We cannot well test without a personal examination the full validity of his arguments, but we can say they merit consideration.

At the same time, we think that those who incline to the theory of



Horsley have scarcely given due weight to the particular lapidary monuments alluded to. They are slabs of stone inscribed to the Emperor Hadrian by the second, the sixth, and the twentieth legions. These slabs have been found in the stations and mile-castles, and were, without much doubt, placed either above the main entrances, or in the walls of these forts. Now, several of these stations are actually attached to the great wall which thus forms their northern sides. The conclusion which seems naturally to arise from these facts is, that the great wall and the stations, or most of them, are contemporaneous, and built under the direction of Hadrian. The presence of Severus is equally attested by inscriptions, but several of them record restorations of buildings which, from age, had become dilapidated. It must therefore be inferred that these buildings, and the walled stations in which they stood, must necessarily have been constructed a considerable time previously; and we think they can but point to the reign of Hadrian.

The survey of the Watling-street is illustrated by a map constructed on the published triangulation of the Ordnance Survey, and laid down to a scale of two inches to a mile. This Survey extends from the Tees to the Scotch border, and includes seven great walled Roman stations, from Pierse Bridge in Yorkshire, to High Rochester, as well as the earthworks at Chew Green, about six miles to the north of Rochester, which are probably only the remains of an early temporary encampment. The elaborate and careful manner in which this map is executed, and the copious topographical information given by Mr. Maclaughlan on the ancient remains of a district less known even than that of the wall, form an adjunct scarcely less valuable than that of the wall itself. Both constitute excellent works of reference, and can but contribute materially to aid those researches which we hope will be energetically followed up by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries from the example set them by their noble and liberal patron.

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## A RAMBLE TO THE PONT DU GARD.

THE visitor to the south of France, the Roman province *par excellence* of Gaul, however little of an antiquary, can scarcely be otherwise than strongly impressed by the marks everywhere visible of the dominion of Rome. To the antiquary it is more impressive, in fact, so much so as to fill his imagination with the past and almost to ignore the present. The civilization, now existing on the banks of the Rhone, seems as if but the remains left from the wreck of Roman greatness. Everywhere we are met by reliques; not only in amphitheatres of such colossal size as to be more like fortresses, in remains of temples and triumphal arches,—these the most indifferent observer must see; but wherever unusual solidity in masonry is visible, or any work of great public utility, not belonging to the present age, ten to one it is altogether Roman, or it betrays a Roman origin. For instance, there is a bridge, apparently of no great antiquity; inspect it closer; a pier rests upon a shallow, which discovers the foundations,—they are Roman. There is a sewer or conduit, pouring its water into the river through a wall newly faced; inspect it nearer, and the unmistakable impress of Roman work appears. Enter a church, it is perhaps Romanesque of the twelfth century, or it may be a little earlier, and you find not only details so closely copied from classic models as almost to deceive

your judgment, but mingled with these, frequently, a real relic, the capital perhaps of a Corinthian column, sometimes portions of its shafts, part of the wreck of some temple or palace.

In the museums you are impressed with the evidences of taste and luxury that rise up before you. It is well known, that some of the statues found in Provence now adorn the Louvre, particularly the Venus of Arles, but there are yet fragments remaining at Vienne, Arles, and Nismes, that attest the superior skill of the Greek artist. At Arles there is a Sileus, so closely following the attitude and treatment of the Ilissus in the Elgin collection, that it could scarcely have been executed by any other than an artist from Athens. In the same collection there are fragments of a draped figure, which call to mind other fragments from the Parthenon. At Vienne, also, there is a female torso, draped, closely studied from the same school, and a mutilated head crowned with an oaken garland, full of nature and expression, and admirable for execution. In the Avignon museum many interesting fragments are preserved, attesting the taste of the Roman colony, but the small head of Jupiter cut in agate is so fine that it may compare with the celebrated cameo of that deity at Venice.

Again, look at the sites chosen for their cities! There is Lyons, for example, the ancient Lugdunum. It stood upon the imposing heights of Forrières, (*Forum Veneris*,) abrupt and precipitous, and in ancient times must have been impregnable; a fit position for a military capital commanding the confluence of two great rivers. What a change has now taken place! About the base and sides of this rock, squalor and filth threaten contagion, and half-paid labour ministers to the luxury of modern fashion. And on the heights, there exists a shrine constantly thronged with devotees, the walls, all round about, covered with pictures of miraculous interpositions and votive offerings of all kinds, emblems of the faith, the credulity, and weakness of mankind. A numerous crowd have established themselves in close proximity, who exist by vending memorials of pilgrimage in silver or baser metal, and whose importunacy is as great as that of a Jew or an Irish beggar. Is this a tradition of Christianity or of pagan Rome?

Let us take another example, Vienne. What a beautiful position! In a valley between two precipitous rocks, in front the rapid-flowing Rhone, through it a mountain stream, and all around as beautiful scenery as one could desire. In its palmy days it must have deserved its name of "Vienne the Beautiful." Nor did the Roman founders forget to render it as strong as ancient military skill allowed, and the remains of their imposing lines of fortresses and walls may yet be seen. Vienne is now a very picturesque old town, presenting at every step something for the sketch-book; very few places in this respect can vie with it and its environs. It is supplied with fountains of spring water, ever running in the streets, one of the greatest boons a town can possess; nevertheless it is a filthy, dirty place, with odours that rival Cologne. With every means at their command for cleanliness, we have here a commentary on the habits of the people; yet Vienne is a thriving manufacturing town, and has no excuse for such baneful lethargy.

You cannot help making contrasts on the energy of the past race and that now existing. Not only did the Romans with great judgment select good sites for their cities, take care to adorn them with temples, theatres, and amphitheatres, and fortify them against an enemy, but they were ever mindful of the importance of a supply of pure water, in this particular unrivalled in modern times. It is a pleasure to turn from the vast areas of

their amphitheatres, in which we cannot but remember the human anguish that those grey silent ruins have witnessed, and the brutalizing nature of the spectacles once there enacted, to contemplate the vast works, of which traces are so numerous, to supply their towns with water. Of this, Nîmes perhaps presents the most astonishing instance, and the Pont du Gard the grandest relic, of the aqueducts to be found anywhere, yet merely a dependant of a vast system.

The Pont du Gard does not receive that attention from tourists it deserves, from the fact of its being off the line of railway, and perhaps from an impression that it is necessary to hire a vehicle specially to make the visit, or otherwise undergo some fatigue. But it can easily be reached from Arignon or Nîmes by a diligence which passes Remoulins, within an hour's walk of the bridge. At Remoulins is a very decent inn, Hotel du Pont, where a traveller can pass the night and have very fair accommodation at a moderate rate. Mr. Roach Smith and myself left Arles on the 28th of September last for Tarascon, the nearest point at which the Pont is attainable, perhaps about twelve miles distant. Tarascon is a poor mean town, the most striking object being its castle, not for size, but for the massive character of its portals, and the general largeness of parts that remind us of Roman work. In fact, here is an illustration of what has been previously advanced, for the foundations are Roman, so also are those of the castle of Beaucaire, a picturesque ruin on the other side of the Rhone. By a wire-suspension-bridge you cross over to Beaucaire, a more considerable place, but not very lively, except during its large fair. After passing through the town, the road follows the course of the Rhone for a considerable distance side by side, with rocky hills on the opposite flank. We were struck by the appearance of masonry of unusual extent on the crest of one of these hills, which the height prevented us from comprehending. The prospect of a long walk before us did not deter from satisfying our curiosity, and we were soon making our way through olive-orchards and vineyards to the summit, which provokingly seemed to fly our approach. As we advanced, we left the vineyards behind us for a rough, rocky path, covered with large rolling stones, a thicket of evergreen oak, and a strong species of broom that would not be a bad substitute for *chevaux de frise*. Our persistence, however, brought us to the summit, when we found the ruins of a château, of which only the basement remained. It was so ruined that no definite plan could be readily made out; but that which formed its greatest curiosity, and which interested us much, was excavations in the solid rock of a very extensive character, forming caverns or vaults beneath the superstructure. The intent was doubtless for the purpose of depositing stores of grain, wine, and other provisions; but we had not sufficient time for examining every part in detail, and it would not perhaps be readily understood without seeing other instances.

Having made this diversion, at a considerable expense of time and exertion, we again pressed forward on our road, and were fortunate to be assisted a few miles by a diligence. The road is lonely, without villages, and but few scattered homesteads, and the shades of evening fell upon us before we reached La Foux, betwixt which and Remoulins a wire suspension-bridge crosses the river Gardon. Wearied by our journey, we put up at the inn before named, and were soon enjoying an omelette, partridge, and a few accessories, which we were really in need of. Early next morning we were up, and after breakfast again crossed the bridge to La Foux, and were on our road to the Pont du Gard. The whole neighbourhood is

extremely picturesque, and there are some water-mills near, that without doubt give name to the village we had left. The road seemed longer than we had supposed, our eyes were strained towards the mountains, to catch the first glimpse of our object, when at length, afar off, some grey-looking arches on the crest of a mountain caught our eyes, which we took to be it, and with chagrin declared was yet a full mile off. Scarcely had we given vent to our feelings, when we turned the corner of a rocky cliff, and suddenly the Pont du Gard was visible, not above two hundred yards distant. Our surprise and gratification was very great, much more so than if we had gradually come up to it. The view was so pretty and so different to those usually taken, that I at once made a sketch of it from that spot, although it does not shew the lower tier of arches at all, and consequently not the full grandeur of the structure.

Whilst at work, an omnibus full of young priests, followed by another vehicle full of the same, came up, shouting as they turned the corner, "The Pont du Gard!" at the top of their voices. They descended at the foot of the bridge, and were come on a pic-nic excursion, for which the spot is well suited. Some went down to the river-side to fish, and odd figures they looked, here and there, dotted among the rocks. Some ascended the top of the aqueduct, which is attained by a circular staircase built at one end in the substance of the masonry—a modern work, of course. Crossing the modern bridge which is erected against, and now forms part of, the entire work, we proceeded to examine more closely this stupendous erection. This bridge contrasts very unfavourably with the ancient structure, which it need not have done had the grand bold style been imitated; as it is, it injures considerably the effect of the whole on the south side, and it is on the north only that you can see the Roman design in its integrity. It is constructed entirely of huge blocks, without cement, many of which are left projecting on the face of the work; the same thing is also visible in the voussoirs of the arches, and it is at first difficult to understand the meaning of this irregularity, which seems as if unfinished. It has been suggested, however, and apparently with reason, that these projections were left to facilitate repairs, and to establish centerings for that purpose beneath the arches, and perhaps scaffolds on its face; it was a work of utility, not ornament, and arrangements made accordingly.

The trough or channel on the summit for the passage of the water is just large enough for a person to walk in; it was covered over with large slabs, which yet remain, except here and there. The lining of the trough is composed of lime and small stones, forming a kind of concrete, the external surface being smooth and painted red, similar to the preparation used in Roman baths. This paint is probably composed of fine lime and oxide of iron, (most likely colcotha, a sulphate,) and was applied while the substratum was wet, after the manner of fresco-painting, and thus, being absorbed into the surface, becomes hard with the rest. Its office was to prevent the water from penetrating the lime, and so injuring the stone-work. Over this is a much thicker and much coarser layer of plaster, which I cannot help considering as a repair, or an addition at a later time, when probably the trough had become leaky; it is several inches thick. It was when in the trough that I first noticed a peculiarity in the construction of this work which I do not remember to have seen noted by any of those who have written upon it. It is not built in a right line, but, in fact, is the segment of a large circle. Whether this was for strength against the torrent, which in winter or wet seasons may be extremely violent, and against which it pre-

sents its convex side, or whether it was to better connect the continuation of the aqueduct on the mountains, which bends round in so bold a circle that it almost seems as if it were again about to join whence it started, I will not pretend to decide, but one of these must have been the reason. Whilst we rested at the end of the bridge, close to the staircase, we chatted with an old priest who seemed to be the principal, the rest being mostly youths. He told us of a fact particularly interesting in connection with this great work, and also to us as Englishmen. He said that an English society had undertaken to restore the aqueduct to its pristine use, and once again conduct those waters to Nismes, so many centuries broken off, and the want of which is so much felt in that city. The particulars I could not learn, but I have understood since my return to England that Mr. Daukes, the architect, is entrusted with this interesting undertaking. When the Romans constructed this gigantic work, who would have surmised that centuries afterwards natives from that remote isle, that "ultima Thule," of which so much was fabled, would reconstruct what barbarian hands had destroyed<sup>a</sup>.

The first range of arches that spans the river, and that immediately above it, are exactly of the same size, both altitude and span are the same; the number of the arches on the upper range are merely increased on account of the widening of the chasm between the mountains; but the uppermost range of all consists of a great number of small arches, three to the span of those they surmount; these support the channel. Thus the number of the first range is six arches, that of the second eleven, and on the summit thirty-five. The height of the whole elevation is said to be 147 feet from the river. After having examined the bridge on every side, we set out to trace its continuation on the mountains which first caught our attention; two of the priests accompanied us. It must here be noticed that the great fracture in the integrity of the aqueduct—which was probably due to the hands of the barbarians—is at the eastern end, where it is quite broken away and disjointed from the summit of the hill. For some distance hence it is scarcely to be traced, here and there only are fragments peeping out beneath the wild thyme and lavender which grow profusely around, perfuming the air at every step with the most delicious fragrance. At length it assumes a more definite form; here some arches are in tolerable preservation, here some huge masses of wall overturned, here a shapeless mass of ruin. Our friends the priests began to fall into the rear, when we shewed a disposition to trace it through olive-gardens, and across the numerous walls and hedges which served for boundaries, the former of which were entirely made from the debris of the aqueduct. However, we persisted, sometimes almost losing the traces, but ever recovering them again where some larger mass appeared less ruined. At length we came to a mass of wall in a tolerably perfect state, preserving the facing-stones. It was erected on the crest of the hill, with an arch at intervals to connect small inequalities of surface. We now lost its direction as it came to a lower level, and where lofty arches would have been required, but all was effaced; and we found we had described a wide semicircle, and were again approaching in the direction of the bridge. We descended into the road, and turned off to whence we had started, passing by the quarry

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<sup>a</sup> I shall be able, at a future occasion, to give some particulars respecting the great undertaking, now on foot, for the purpose of irrigating the Nismes district.

which supplied the stone for this immense work, and where still they are procuring material for the repairs now carrying on.

This material is a species of limestone (perhaps red crag), very porous, containing shells in great numbers, and it is of no great specific gravity. Mons. Alex. Dumas, in his account of the south of France, has called it a granite, perhaps *poetically*; our duty is to declare facts only; but there is realm enough for poetry in the Pont du Gard, its fine situation and scenery, without violating truth. No visitor to the south should omit to see it, if he wishes to understand the works of the Romans in this their colony.

Hours had passed rapidly during our ramble about the aqueduct; we had a long march before us, when again crossing the bridge, we returned to the La Foux, and set out for Nismes. We had beautiful scenery around us, on one side were the mountains, which doubtless yet conceal many a trace of the aqueduct by which water was conveyed to Nismes. At a small village, St. Bonne, we were much struck by some copious springs collected into well-formed basins, and pouring out such prodigal volumes of water, that many a large town might envy it, as a peasant very pertinently observed to us. Through olive-grounds and vineyards without ceasing the road conducted us to Nismes, where we arrived fatigued, and ready for a good *table d'hôte*.

J. G. W.

### THE REV. JAMES RAINE, D.C.L.

WE have to lament the loss of a very distinguished English antiquary, in the person of the Rev. James Raine, D.C.L., one of the last survivors of the old race of County Historians, whose works were produced in stately folios, and the founder of one of the most successful and most useful of our printing-clubs, the Surtees Society.

Dr. Raine was born in 1791, at Ovington, a little Yorkshire village which overhangs the Tees, in that part of its course where the beauties of Wycliffe and Winston enrich its banks. A boy at the village school, he early gave signs of that taste and memory with which in after years he was so highly endowed; and we owe to the discernment of Archdeacon Headlam, then Rector of Wycliffe, that those gifts did not languish unnoted. He was sent to Kirkby-hill school, then under the charge of Mr. Jackson; and from thence removed to the Grammar-School at Richmond, where he remained for nearly two years, and, under the able guidance of the Rev. James Tate (afterwards Canon of St. Paul's), he laid, in common with many who have since attained high distinction, the foundation of what became in due time a goodly superstructure of sound and accurate learning. Beneath the mouldering towers and grassy mounds of Ravensworth Castle, once the seat of the lordly Fitzhughs, was no doubt engendered that love of ancient things and of ancient lore which was matured in the historian of North Durham. This spirit was further fostered when he passed to Richmond, and became familiar with the stately keep of its castle, and the lowly beauties of Easby Abbey; spots which were ever endeared to him by early recollections, and whose memory even the glories of Durham Cathedral and the loveliness of Finchale never effaced. At Richmond he remained until the age of 21, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Tate, he became the Second Master of Durham School. In this useful position he continued from the year 1812 to 1827, in conjunction with the Rev. John Carr, the Head

**Master.** Between him and Raine existed the most perfect harmony and the most thorough co-operation; and "between Raine and Carr," as Mr. Surtees happily said, "there was an excellent master. Poor Carr could teach, but he could not govern, except by kindness." Between them, at all events, for a series of years the Grammar-School of Durham contributed no mean proportion of fellows and prizemen to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the year 1822 Mr. Raine was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the Rectory of Meldon, in Northumberland. In 1825 he was constituted Principal Surrogate in the Consistory Court and Diocese of Durham, and in 1828 was appointed to the small living of St. Mary in the South Bailey, in the city of Durham. These perquisites he held until his decease. He also filled the honourable post of Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for the long period of thirty-seven years.

The humble schoolmaster had not long been settled at Durham before his merits were recognised by the discerning eye and kindly heart of Mr. Surtees, of Mainsforth, who had already heard of his researches into the history of the North Riding of Yorkshire. They were no sooner introduced, than they became coadjutors in their pursuits, as well as firm friends and frequent associates. Raine's first visit to Mainsforth was made in Dec. 1812.

In the preface to the first volume of his *History*, written in 1816, Mr. Surtees acknowledged that "it could never have been completed in its present form, had not the author been able at all times to rely, with perfect confidence, on the unwearied zeal and indefatigable industry of the Rev. James Raine." And in the same year Sir Cuthbert Sharp, in his *History of Hartlepool*, expressed himself "most truly grateful" for Mr. Raine's "constant and friendly assistance."

Had Mr. Raine followed the bent of his early inclinations as a topographer, he would have illustrated the fair fields of Richmondshire, the study and admiration of his youthful years: but that task was undertaken by Dr. T. D. Whitaker, backed by the resources of an opulent publishing house in London, and finally executed in a manner as discreditable to the indolence and impaired vigour of the former historian of Craven and Whalley, as it was mortifying to the subject of this memoir. Meanwhile, at the solicitation of Surtees, Mr. Raine undertook certain portions of the *History of Durham*, and particularly that volume which should describe the outlying portions of the Bishopric, called Norhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire, which lay to the north of the county of Northumberland<sup>a</sup>, and included the far-famed monastery of Holy Island and the priory of Coldingham. This important work was first announced in our *Magazine* for Jan. 1817, but was not completed for many years after.

Mr. Raine's first appearance as an author (excepting in occasional contributions to our own *Magazine* or other periodical works) was, we believe, in a letter addressed to the Bishop of Durham, entitled "Proofs that the Holy Communion in both kinds was administered to the Laity within the parish of Norham and diocese of Durham before the Reformation." 1826. 8vo. (See *GENT. MAG.*, vol. xcv. ii. 158.)

<sup>a</sup> Before Mr. Raine's book was completed, these districts were united, by statute in 1844, to the county of Northumberland, with the exception of the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, which were attached to the county of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

But three years later his name appeared on the title-page of a work which excited much antiquarian interest and no little religious controversy. In the year 1827 that part of the church of Durham which had formerly contained the much-venerated shrine of St. Cuthbert, was carefully investigated, and the result was the discovery of the bones of the Saint, and many of their paraphernalia, which had been buried beneath the pavement of the feretory when the shrine itself was destroyed at the Reformation. The whole investigation was minutely described and carefully illustrated by Mr. Raine, in a quarto volume, entitled "St. Cuthbert: with an Account of the State in which his Remains were found upon the Opening of his Tomb in Durham Cathedral in the year 1827." Mr. Raine added greatly to his literary reputation by the acumen and the recondit learning with which he handled the question whether the remains discovered were really those of the Saint, whose body was reputed to have continued undecayed until the Reformation; (see our vol. xcvi. ii. 321, 438). The book was publicly noticed by the late Mr. Howard, of Corby, and by Dr. Lingard; (see our vol. xcix. i. 340). The former confessed that the Saint's body had been found, but denied that it was in the same condition as it had been on its last burial in 1540. The latter denied the identity *in toto*, but is said to have admitted the fact before his death.

In 1830, Mr. Raine published one half of the folio volume which was to contain the History of North Durham. It was printed to correspond with the volumes of Mr. Surtees' History, and handsomely illustrated with plates by the same excellent artists. The portion then issued consisted in its larger moiety of the general history of the district and the Scottish border, and partly of a copious appendix of charters and other documents selected from the archives of the church of Durham. Among these evidences are many of great importance in connection with the neighbouring kingdom of Scotland; of whose monarchs the treasury of Durham contained a more remarkable series of charters than even Scotland herself could boast.

Another portion of the county history which Surtees persuaded his friend to consider his own, was the description of the cathedral church of Durham. This, though never brought into the work, was in some degree anticipated by Raine in the year 1833, in a handbook entitled "A Brief Account of Durham Cathedral." Never before had a work apparently so slight and unpretending contained so much original matter. The author's data were founded upon the fabric rolls and other evidences still existing in the treasury at Durham. Surtees, unaware of its preparation, was surprised by a perfect copy, which he received with delight, and acknowledged as "a jewel of the first water. Who would write folios?" (he exclaimed),—

"When here's an abbey in octavo shut,  
Just like great Homer's Iliad in a nut."

Gratified with this success, Raine prepared the prospectus of an octavo volume to be entitled "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of the County Palatine of Durham:" but this was scarcely issued before the death of Mr. Surtees (on Feb. 11, 1834) gave a new current to his literary plans. We believe, however, that many of his architectural observations were afterwards kindly communicated to Mr. Billings, for the use of that gentleman's two works on the Cathedral of Durham and the Architectural Antiquities of the county.

In order to pay an appropriate honour to the memory of Robert Surtees, Mr. Raine determined to raise to his name a literary monument, in a series of works illustrative of the history of the North of England. For this



object he founded **THE SURTEES SOCIETY**, on the model of the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, but on a wider and more popular footing. Its numbers were not limited: the annual subscription was two guineas, altered in 1850 to one guinea, at which it still continues its very useful operations. Mr. Raine became its secretary, and for many years his leisure hours were chiefly devoted to the preparation of its works. He successively edited no fewer than seventeen of its annual volumes, including "Reginald of Durham," the "Three Durham Historians," the "Durham and York Wills," the "Monastic Library Catalogues," the volumes relating to the priories of Finchale and Coldingham, the "Hutton Correspondence," &c. These works and others undertaken by the Society at Dr. Raine's suggestion, and with his advice and co-operation, form a storehouse of information offering the most essential service to the historian, the philologist, the genealogist, and the lawyer; and as a series they may be regarded as altogether the most consistent and well-chosen that has been produced by any book-printing society. In the year 1852 one was introduced of a somewhat different character to the rest, but it was as welcome and as creditable to the Society as any other. This was a reprint of the "Life of Mr. Surtees," which had been written by George Taylor, Esq., of Witton le Wear, and prefixed to the fourth volume of the "History of Durham." This Mr. Raine re-edited, with the addition of many interesting anecdotes and other characteristic touches, with specimens of the historian's Border ballads,—in the composition of which Mr. Surtees rivalled Sir Walter Scott.—and, what is more, effectually beguiled him,—and a series of his correspondence<sup>b</sup>.

These works, as they successively occupied their editor's attention, deferred from time to time the completion of the History of North Durham. But there was also another disturbing cause. Soon after Mr. Raine obtained the rectory of Meldon, he met with a mass of evidence which shewed that an alleged modus was a mere modern composition, and his case having been referred by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to Sir James Scarlett and other eminent lawyers, his right of tithe on all their estates in that parish was fully conceded. The increase of income thus supposed to have been obtained, in addition to his other appointments, appeared to allow him with prudence to retire from the onerous duties of tuition. His post of Principal Surrogate dispensed with residence at Meldon, and the very light duty of his little parish in Durham afforded him ample leisure for the prosecution of his great work of North Durham, and for more extended assistance to his friend Mr. Surtees in his History of Durham. As far as the income of Meldon was concerned, however, he was doomed to cruel disappointment. The estate belonging to Greenwich Hospital was sold. The payment of tithe conceded by that institution was resisted by the purchaser, and Mr. Raine was subjected to a long and protracted litigation. Success crowned his unassisted efforts in 1846, but it is believed that the anxiety inseparable from the suit produced effects upon his constitution which ultimately resulted in an earlier break-up than, humanly speaking, might otherwise have taken place.

At length, in 1852, Mr. Raine found time to put a finishing hand to his History of North Durham; and in our MAGAZINE for August, 1853, it was carefully described and reviewed.

Shortly after he published in quarto, at the request of Bishop Maltby, an account of Auckland Castle, a place to which the History by Surtees

<sup>b</sup> See an ample review of this volume in our number for October, 1852.

had not extended. This book is replete with a profusion of illustrative matter, derived from the most intimate acquaintance with every ancient document that could throw light upon the history and architecture of Bishop's Auckland; or upon the biography and habits of life of its episcopal occupants; extending from the times of a Pudsey and a Bec, down to those of a Cosin and a Chandler.

Dr. Raine's last labour, and it was in the truest sense one of love, was his *Life of the Rev. John Hodgson*, the historian of Northumberland<sup>c</sup>, a man towards whom he was drawn not only by the union which arises from congenial pursuits, but by many similar points of character. Hodgson was a man of singular simplicity and singleness of heart, as well as great natural talents; in both respects he was appreciated and beloved by Raine as a kindred soul—and a chief part of the value of the *Life of Hodgson* arises from the unity of their characters, which is manifest in every page of the book; it is almost autobiographic. The two topographers were indeed strongly alike in many of the circumstances of their lives, as in their minds and habits. They both devoted much time and labour to the production of works which, whatever their merit, were only appreciated by the few; and they neither of them received either from patrons or from the public that due recognition of their deserts which has frequently been bestowed on very inferior attainments and results. Such men are generally more highly estimated by succeeding generations than by their own.

We have now taken a brief review of the literary career of Dr. Raine; his only other works having been two assize sermons; "*Certain Observations on the County Palatine of Durham*," a quarto tract edited in conjunction with Mr. Surtees; and a volume of Ballads, in octavo, named "*A dyshe of Sobtleties*," which was privately printed, and but little circulated.

"The writings of a man" (remarks a writer in the "*Durham Advertiser*") "are always more or less an exponent of his character, and the character of Dr. Raine's mind, to those who have gone over his works with attention and care, is not difficult to understand. There is great shrewdness and sagacity, mingled with that strong sense of the humorous which is so often a characteristic of the higher class of minds; but deeper feeling comes not seldom into play. Many a passage could we point out, shewing the ardent lover of nature and her glorious works, the reverent feeling of the Christian and the Churchman, and the instinctive and repugnant abhorrence of a high-toned mind towards all that is dishonourable and base. Those who knew him intimately and well know that the scattered passages in many of his writings which indicate such feelings, were not written merely to point a sentence or make a sparkling foot-note, but were the genuine sentiments of the man. His feelings of friendship were strong and deep, as those can testify who know the deep reverence he had for the memory of Surtees, and the affectionate and brotherly regard with which he ever spoke of the lovable qualities of Mr. Carr, the coadjutor of his labour in Durham School, and of the guileless and warm-hearted character of the friend of his maturer years, the historian of Northumberland. Few things, moreover, gave him deeper pain than the appearance of unkindness or neglect on the part of any whom he had ever reckoned as his friends. The relaxations of his lighter hours were such as always appear to harmonize with a grave, albeit humorous, and contemplative mind. His garden, the fields and woods

<sup>c</sup> Vol. i. reviewed in *GENT. MAG.*, vol. cciv. p. 36, the second volume of which we did not receive until after the lamented author's decease.

which adjoined his residence at Crook-hall, (an old mansion out of Durham, once the residence of the Mickletons,) afforded him many an hour of quiet solace. Few men were more thoroughly conversant, from long personal observation, with the curious habits of bees. The peculiarities of our native birds and animals formed also a subject with him of minute attention.

Dr. Raine's failing health prevented him for several years past from entering into general society. Whilst he was able to do so, there were few men better fitted to bear their part in it. He had a singularly powerful and retentive memory; and one which always had its stores in readiness for the occasion, whether the subject might relate to general literature, or the studies with which he was more peculiarly conversant. A vast fund of traditionary anecdote, illustrative of the manners and character of a bygone generation, has expired with him. We have already alluded to the sense of the humorous which is indicated in many a scattered note and passage in his works, enlivening the gravity of a matter-of-fact page. But these scintillations gave little idea of the irrepressible humour which characterized his conversation. It was quiet and grave withal, and tinged at times; as some might think, with over much of a caustic character and sharp repartee. And, in good truth, few men could better in this wise administer a reproof to vulgar assumption, presumptuous ignorance, or irremediable conceit; but those who were unhappily characterized by these unenviable qualities were in reality the only persons who had to dread his powers. His religious feelings were deep, but, as with many men of grave thought, they were made no subject of ordinary and common talk. His words upon these serious topics were careful and few, and only addressed to those who were thoroughly and intimately acquainted with him. The smallness of his parish rendered his duties as a parochial minister almost nominal, but his zeal for the honour of the sanctuary of the Lord's house may be seen in the present condition of both the churches which called him Rector. As regards St. Mary's in the South Bailey, its restoration is an honourable witness of the kindly feeling which existed between Dr. Raine and his former pupils, the latter having cordially joined their old master and his parishioners in the good work.

From another Durham paper, the "Chronicle," we extract the following remarks:—"Dr. Raine was indeed an old and well-known friend among the people of our ancient city. All will remember him as daily he bent his steps from Crook-hall to his seat in the Chapter Library; or to his favourite walk under the lime-trees on the Palace Green—trees in which the murmur of summer bees was ever most grateful to him. All will regret, with long-lingering sadness, that his form will no longer cast its shadow on our pavement, and that the old familiar face will greet us no more. It is one of the old landmarks removed. A link which binds us to other persons and other days is broken; and in him we all miss something which wrapped us together in kindly ties—too seldom, alas! found among us. During a long course of years as chaplain to the Corporation, he was known and esteemed by the successive members of that body, and his intercourse with them was on all occasions marked by his own genial and hearty spirit. Many will remember the meeting of the Godric Club at Finchale, and nowhere was Raine seen to more advantage. How well he knew the truth, *dulce est*

\* A society formed for clearing, repairing, and sustaining that picturesque ruin. See our vol. xii. p. 523.

*desipere in loco*; what a mixture of genuine fun and merriment, with abundant wellings of quaint lore for ever springing from his ready memory; how he kept all amused and in good humour! With never-flagging interest he wiled away the hours, till we all regretted that the setting sun gave the signal to depart. A graphic describer he was, whose words were ever appropriate and to the purpose. No man had a keener perception of natural beauties, whilst his taste in such artistic matters as fell within his observation was correct. His was truly a kind heart; and if any roughness appeared it was but on the surface. He was one whom no one could really know and see much of without loving; he was a man to be loved."

To strangers visiting Durham, Dr. Raine was best known as Librarian to the Dean and Chapter. In him they had a successor worthy of Rud, whose Catalogue of the MSS. he ably edited in the year 1827. The office was congenial to him, and the library was his daily and his much-loved haunt. Every remarkable book was as familiar to him as an old and well-known friend. To all alike was he careful and anxious to bring forward his treasures. To the man of letters and to the antiquary he was a kindred spirit; whilst most patiently would he exhibit to the humblest and most unlearned visitors those things which he thought would attract their attention, and sow the seeds of inquiry in their minds. It was only to the uncourteous and to pretentious ignorance that his mouth was shut.

The degree of M.A. was conferred on Dr. Raine many years ago, when he was Master of Durham School, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; he was incorporated, *ad eundem gradum*, by the University of Durham; and the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by that learned body in the year 1857, in recognition at once of his long services as Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, and of his literary eminence.

Dr. Raine leaves a widow and four children to lament his loss. Mrs. Raine is a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Peacock, for many years Incumbent of the Chapelry of Denton, in the county of Durham, and sister to the late Dean of Ely. His only son, the Rev. James Raine, M.A., is a Fellow of Durham University, and inherits much of his father's love of research into the records of the past, as the works he has already edited for the Surtees Society (of which he is now the Secretary,) very satisfactorily exhibit. We are much pleased to hear that Dr. Raine has left in MS. some biographical sketches both of his worthy master, Mr. Tate, of Richmond, and of his own career; and we are inclined to hope that from these and other materials his son may form a memoir as instructive, as truth-telling, and as spirit-stirring as the Lives of Surtees and Hodgson.

The death of Dr. Raine took place at Crook-hall, his residence near Durham, on the 6th of December. His grave was dug in front of the great northern door of Durham Cathedral, and his funeral, on the 9th, was attended by the corporation of the city, by one of its members, Mr. Mowbray, by all the clergy in residence, and many members of the University. The Rev. James Raine his son, the Rev. John Raine (Rector of Blyth, in Nottinghamshire,) his brother, and Mr. J. Fogg Elliott his brother-in-law, were the chief mourners; and the pall-bearers were the Rev. W. Greenwell, John Burrell, Esq., William Henderson, Esq., and R. W. Hodgson, Esq., son of the historian of Northumberland.

A portrait of Dr. Raine was prefixed to his History of North Durham, at the expense of his friend R. H. Allan, Esq., of Blackwell-hall, near Darlington. It was painted by Clement Burlison, and engraved by W. Walker.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Dec. 23.* FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Treasurer presented to the Society a framed and glazed impression of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, by Thomas Simon, formerly in the collection at Fonthill.

Mr. STEPHEN STONE exhibited a number of relics obtained by him from the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery near Yelford, Oxon, of which he communicated an account to the Society in the last session.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a forged matrix of the seal of the town of Castel-Franco in Italy, probably the one in the Venetian territory, cast from an original.

Mr. WM. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., read a paper on the Great Seals of England used after the deposition of Charles I., 1648, and before the restoration, 1660, accompanied by impressions of all the seals, except the first roughly engraved seal of 1648. The object of the paper was to afford distinct evidence,—1st, that the second seal of the Parliament engraved by Simon, and bearing the date of 1651, was in use by Oliver Cromwell's own commissioners long after his own great seal was made; 2ndly, of the time when Cromwell's Great Seal was ordered; 3rdly, that the Great Seal, engraved by Vertue, as used by the Long Parliament when it reassembled in 1659, and inscribed, "God with us, 1659," (which was in 1753 engraved by Vertue, the matrix being then in the possession of Mr. Blake, a goldsmith of Reading,) never was actually used as the Great Seal of England; and 4thly, to add something to the printed information as to the manual and privy seals of Cromwell. The Journals of the House of Commons shewed that on January 6, 1648-9, the day when the ordinance passed for creating the court to try Charles, a committee was appointed to bring in the form of a new Great Seal, the particular care thereof being entrusted to Col. Henry Marten, who brought up the report on the 9th, and it was agreed that the Great Seal should have the map of England and Ireland, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, with the arms by which the kingdoms of England and Ireland were differentiated from other kingdoms, the inscription on that side being "THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, 1648," and the inscription on the other side, on which the sculpture of the House of Commons was engraved, being, "IN THE FIRST YEAR OF FREEDOM BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED, 1648." £60 were ordered towards the charges for the seal, and on January 26, Thomas Simon was authorized to engrave it, having £200 for the graving and the materials. On February 8 an Act was passed requiring the Commissioners of the Great Seal to bring in the old seal made in imitation of Charles', and used after his authorized seal had been taken to Oxford; that seal was accordingly brought in and broken, and the pieces and purse given to Widdrington and Whitelock to be disposed of at their pleasure. An Act was also passed making it high treason to counterfeit the new seal which was delivered to Whitelock, who, with Keeble and Lysle, were the future Commissioners. Of this first seal Vertue had not been able to find any perfect impression, but it is stated to have since been procured by Mr. Stradling.

No order for making any fresh or better seal appears on the Journals, nor could an Act stated to have been passed for that purpose on March 26, 1650, be found; but on December 4, 1651, it was ordered that the new Great Seal should be brought in, and on the 17th the Commissioners appeared to receive that and give up the former seal, which was ordered to be broken; the Council of State were directed to take order that £300 be paid to Thomas Simon for the two Great Seals, and to consider what further recompence should be given to him. On searching the Order-book of the Council, it appeared that on January 21, 1651-2. the £300 were paid, but nothing seems to have been done more, and in May, 1659, Simon claimed an unsatisfied debt for making the two seals.

The seal of 1651 has been deemed Simon's best work. Of the Parliament side the Society had been presented, by Mr. F. Ouvry, the Treasurer, with a perfect and very sharp impression; and of both obverse and reverse they had a fair specimen affixed to the document afterwards referred to. Mr. Vertue had, on May 9, 1751, described to the Society the difference between the two seals. The THIRD was substituted for the FIRST year of freedom, and the date was altered from 1648 to 1651; the great window of the House of Commons was larger and higher in the seal of 1648 than in the second; and in the latter, between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, was written, "*THE IRISH SEA*," and a small compass, and near the south coast of England was written, "*THE BRITISH SEA*," which was not so in the seal of 1648.

Cromwell constituted himself Lord Protector in December, 1653; nevertheless, for nearly three years at least afterwards, the seal of the Parliament of 1651 was used by the Commissioners; it was appended to an inspeimus of proceedings under a statute of merchant staple, dated February 25, 1655-6, belonging to the Society; it was probably appended to another document belonging to the Society, dated March 20, 1655-6, being a license to certain merchants to trade to India and Persia, which had a well-executed water-coloured miniature of Cromwell in the initial letter O; and it had been appended to Sloane MS., No. 3243, in the British Museum, being a patent tested at Westminster September 8, 1656, granting the office of one of the four tellers of the Exchequer to George Downing in the place of Edward Horsman, who had held the office from August 31, 1654, to August 27, 1656. It was the only impression in the MS. department of the British Museum, and had been cut off from the MS.!

Soon after Cromwell had assumed his first Protectorate he had ordered a new seal to be made. The order appears in the draft Council-book under the date of February 15, 1654-5, for Thomas Simon to make a Great Seal; the side which bore the portraiture of his Highness on mare-back, with a view of the city of London, to have the inscription, "*OLIVARIUS DEI GRATIA REIP: ANGLIÆ SCOTIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ, &c., PROTECTOR*;" and the other side to have the inscription, "*MAGNUM SIGILLUM REIPVB: ANGLIÆ SCOTIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ*," &c., and it was ordered that the crest and lion supporter should be crowned. But it was clear that the seal so ordered in the early part of 1655 was not used till after the removal of Whitelock and Widrington, and the delivery of the Great Seal to Nathaniel Fiennes and John Lisle on June 15, 1656; nor at first by the new commissioners; and Mr. C. conjectured that Oliver's own seal was not, in fact, used till after the new settlement of the government on May 25, 1657.

The Great Seal used by Richard Cromwell during the eight months of

his protectorate was the same as his father, except that the first seven letters of RICHARDVS were substituted for OLIVARI, and that the REIP: at the end was lengthened into REIPVBLICÆ, and there was little doubt that, like the Great Seals of our early Edwards, the identical seal of Oliver was used by his son.

But although Cromwell did not use his Great Seal when he first constituted himself Protector on December 12, 1653, yet five days afterwards he issued under his own sign manual and private seal a commission (also belonging to the Society) constituting Col. Robert Blake, Col. George Monk Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, Major-Gen. John Desbrowe, and Capt. William Penn, commissioners to execute the office of Admiral and General of the Fleet. The seal bears the arms,—1. Sable, a lion rampant argent, *Cromwell* alias *Williams*; 2. Sable, 3 spear-heads argent imbrued gules, which are the arms of *Kenwig Sais*, and are probably a mistake for Sable, a *chevron* between 3 spear-heads argent imbrued gules, for *Caradoc Vreichfras*, from whom he was descended; 3. Sable, a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lys, for *Collwyn-ap-Tangno*; 4. Gules, 3 chevrons argent, for *Jestyn-ap-Gurgant*; 5. Argent, a lion rampant sable, for *Meredith, Prince of Powys*; 6. The same as 1. A manual seal is engraved by Vertue, plate xxvi., but differs from this, the crest in this being a demi-lion argent holding a spear or, whilst Vertue's has a differently headed spear, and has an open instead of an esquire's helmet.

When the Great Seal was ordered in February, 1655, a new Seal Manual was ordered for Cromwell, and also a Privy Seal; the latter was at first to bear the same inscription as the obverse of the Great Seal; but five days afterwards it was ordered that the word FRANCIE should be inserted between SCOTIE and HIBERNIE; Mr. C. had not found any impression of a Privy Seal with the Protectorship of France so added; it is not engraved by Vertue.

On May 9, 1659, after the Long Parliament had reassembled, it was ordered that a Great Seal should with all speed be prepared and brought into the House in the "form of the last Great Seal made by the authority of this Parliament," i.e. the seal of 1651, the care of the preparation being referred to Mr. Love. That gentleman reported on the 13th that the artificer by him employed had a Great Seal made by him by a late order before the reassembling of the Parliament, and upon that report the House referred it to Mr. Love to see such seal broken, and the silver delivered to the artificer. This seems to have been the seal with the inscription, "GOD WITH US, 1659," but it is clear that it never was used, for on May 14 the last Great Seal (of Richard) was brought in and broken, the new seal was presented to the Commissioners, and it was thereupon enacted that the seal on the one side whereof is engraven the maps of England and Ireland, and the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, (the last not mentioned in the order given for the seal of 1648.) with the arms of England and Ireland, and this inscription, viz. "the Great Seal of England, 1651," and on the other side the sculpture of the Parliament sitting, with this inscription, "In the third year of freedom by God's blessing restored, 1651," should from thenceforth be the Great Seal of England, and none other. This act was conclusive against the use of the seal inscribed, "God with us."

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas holidays to

Jan. 13. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. BYLES exhibited a small bronze Roman knife, found recently at Wiggington, near Tring.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCE exhibited an original Pardon granted by James I. under the Great Seal (29 Oct. 8th year) to Thomas Sharpham, in consequence of the donation of lands to him by Henry, late Earl of Huntingdon, and Richard Poley, without license. The lands are described as in Widwill and Stokenham, co. Devon. The Great Seal is attached, and is a fair specimen, considering that its material is white wax.

Mr. CHARLES REED, F.S.A., exhibited a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered in silk, formerly in the possession of Miss Cromwell, of Cheshunt, a descendant of the Protector.

The Secretary then read "Remarks on the Route of the Tenth Iter of Antoninus, but more especially as to the more northern portion of it, with some observations on the probable origin of the term 'Watling Street,'" by Thomas Reveley, Esq., of Kendal.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 3. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

A communication was received from Dr. Henry Johnson, of Shrewsbury, regarding the proposed excavations of the site of Uriconium. A liberal proposition had been made by the President of the Shropshire Literary and Archæological Society, Mr. Botfield, M.P., who at the recent annual meeting of the Society at Shrewsbury had offered the sum of fifty guineas in furtherance of the investigation of the Roman remains at Wroxeter, on condition that contributions to a like amount were obtained from persons interested in the antiquities of the county. Dr. Johnson stated that the subscription had been limited to a guinea, and that the amount required by the terms of this proposition had been obtained with a degree of cordial interest in the project which encouraged the hope of realizing sufficient funds to carry out a complete exploration of the site of the Roman city, an area of considerable extent, in which doubtless inscriptions of historical value and numerous ancient relics would be discovered. These, it had been determined, should be deposited in the museum of the society at Shrewsbury. Remains of buildings of more than ordinary importance, as compared with other Roman sites in England, had been brought to light from time to time, and the thorough excavation of these localities would probably present much valuable evidence in regard to Roman times. Dr. Johnson expressed a wish for the friendly co-operation of the Institute, and suggestions regarding the proposed undertaking, in which many members who had visited Wroxeter, under the able guidance of the

Rev. H. M. Scarth, on occasion of the meeting of the Institute at Shrewsbury in 1856, could not fail to take interest. The Duke of Cleveland, who is the proprietor of the site of the Roman city, has, it is understood, intimated his cordial assent that these excavations should be carried out.

A memoir by Mr. Frank Calvert was read, relating the results of his examination of the tumulus of Hanai Tepeh, in the Troad. It was illustrated by drawings of the curious interments discovered, and a section of the tumulus, which is situated on the angle of a low range of hills, about a mile and a-half distant from the plain of Troy. During his residence with his brother, H.B.M.'s Consul in the Dardanelles, Mr. Calvert had enjoyed considerable facilities for the examination of ancient remains in Asia Minor. The locality to which his memoir related had been regarded hitherto as a natural hill, and is so described by Dr. Forschammer in his "Observations on the Topography of Troy," published by the Geographical Society. Being desirous to ascertain its real character, Mr. Calvert sunk a shaft, which, after traversing a stratum occupied by comparatively recent Turkish interments, fell upon an extensive necropolis in which the burials were in large earthen jars. He had found similar tombs in other parts of the Troad and Thrace. The jars range from twenty-six inches to six feet in length; they are placed in a horizontal position, sometimes in a cavity hollowed out of the rock. The mouth of the urn, which is invariably towards the south or south-east, is closed by a slab of stone. The bodies were deposited unburnt, and



occasionally smaller vases of pottery, glass, &c., are found. Of some of these Mr. Calvert sent drawings, as also of one of the most remarkable examples of this curious type of ancient interment. He described another mode of burial here discovered, namely, under large tiles arranged like a roof over the corpse, the tiles being simply placed so that their upper edges rested against each other, and the body was deposited at full length beneath this funereal structure. Similar tombs, of the Roman period, have been found at York, and are preserved in the museum there. Mr. Calvert found at a lower level a stratum of calcined bones, supposed to be human, with charred wood, and evidences of strong combustion; and he reached interments of another description, at still greater depth, so that the mound appears to have served as a burial-place at three, or possibly four, distinct periods. He is disposed to assign the formation of the tumulus to the heroic age of Troy, and offered some observations, suggesting the possibility that some of the deposits which he had noticed might be referable to the period during the protracted siege, when a truce was concluded between the contending forces.

Mr. Westwood gave a detailed account of a tour made by him during the last summer in Scandinavia, and related many interesting results of his examination of ancient remains, architectural examples, illuminated MSS., &c., preserved in various parts of the north of Europe. Mr. Alexander Nesbitt communicated some observations on certain tombs bearing engraved crosses of a peculiar form, sometimes considered to be distinctive of the memorials of the Knights Templars. He produced rubbings of some slabs which he had found at Bosbury, Herefordshire, in close proximity to the site of a preceptory of that order: on one of these two of the symbols in question are found, being apparently staves, such as might be carried in the hand as personal insignia, and having at the upper extremities crosses pattée. The occurrence of two of these symbols on the same slab is unusual, and a richly ornamented cross flory, such as is commonly seen on sepulchral slabs, is introduced between them. Mr. Nesbitt sought to obtain further evidence in regard to the supposition, which appears to have originated from the representation of a Knight Templar given by Dugdale, that such a cross staff was used as a distinctive symbol of the order. The memorials hitherto ascertained to be referable to the Templars do not appear corroborative of such an opinion.

Mr. J. G. Waller gave a short notice of the remarkable effigies incised on large slabs of stone, which exist in a church near Tongres in Belgium. These striking monumental portraiture are six in number. In 1839 they were removed from the pavement by the Count de Renesse, and placed against the wall, surrounded by unsightly wooden frames, and painted in imitation of marble. Mr. Waller exhibited a rubbing from one of these slabs, representing Sir William de Hamale, who died in 1279. He appears in mailed armour, with armorial ailettes, and his arms are repeated on his surcoat, shield, and banner, which he holds in his right hand. A canopy is introduced over the figure, and the hand of Providence is seen over his head, in the gesture of benediction. The slab is of blue limestone; the divine hand and the face of the knight are of white stone: other materials have also been used in this very curious sepulchral portraiture.

Mr. Hawkins communicated a full account of the various medals commemorating the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, of which some examples had been brought for examination by Mr. J. H. Matthews. Mr. Hawkins produced a complete series of these rare pieces from his own cabinet, with a metallic cast in lead, probably unique, representing the principal incidents of that mysterious event. Mr. H. L. Long sent for examination some specimens of ancient pottery from Wagden Common, near Farnham, where they occur in such profusion as to lead to the belief that extensive pottery works had existed there in late Roman times. He exhibited also a remarkable fragment of black Roman ware, with figures moulded in high relief, and a beautiful example of blue glass from the supposed site of the Roman *Lausonium*, near Lausanne. Mr. Morgan brought a massive ring, lately obtained at Venice, bearing the name of Pope Paul II., and his arms, with those of France. Mr. Franks exhibited, by permission of the Duke of Manchester, a remarkably gold ring fibula, inscribed, "Ave Maria Gracia." It was found near Kimbolton, Hunts. Mr. Franks brought also a drawing of a gold armlet, found in a tomb at Kertch, and now in the British Museum. It bears certain unexplained characters, in stippled work, and is remarkable as closely resembling a gold ornament found in the north of England. Mr. Bish Webb exhibited a silver perfume-bottle found near Silchester; a coffer of damascened metal was brought by Mr. Rohde Hawkins; a collection of mediæval metal-work, and a hanging of stamped and

gilded leather, of Italian workmanship, by Mr. Burgess; a tilting helmet, and various weapons, by Mr. Bernhard Smith; several rings and personal ornaments, by

the Rev. J. Beck; and drawings of monuments and mural paintings in Oxfordshire, by Mr. Faulkner.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 12. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

George Doubleday, Esq., John Savory, Esq., and Thomas Allom, Esq., were elected Associates.

Several presents to the library were received from the Archæological Institute, the Chester Architectural and Archæological Society, the Art Union, Dr. John Lee, Mr. Halliwall, &c.

The Chairman, by direction of the Council, stated that they had elected C. W. Dilke, Esq., an Honorary Life Member, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the "Athenæum" in the promotion of antiquarian research, and the liberality evinced by the proprietors of that journal in defending an action brought against them for publishing a report of the proceedings of the Association relative to some so-called "Leaden Pilgrim Signs."

Mr. Dilke's letter in reply to the resolution of the Council, and his acceptance of the membership, was read from the chair.

Mr. De Wilde made a communication in reference to an article in the last number of the journal on the brazen columns placed in front of the Exchange at Bristol, and stated that they were locally known as "nails," from payments made upon them in accordance with the common expression of "paying down on the nail."

Mr. Wills exhibited a handsome velvet pouch with curious clasps, and a bust of Mercury in silver. It was of the seventeenth century, and conjectured to have been an alms-bag. Mr. Chas. Ainslie exhibited a charact fermail, or ring-shaped brooch of the fourteenth century, having inscribed on it ICEL. EODEL. EOD. Mr. Ainslie also exhibited an iron spur of the time of Richard III., found in a garden at Hackney. It was generally conceived to have been used at a tournament. Mr. Bateman sent the impression of a seal, the matrix of which is ivory. It gives the name of Christopher Sutton, prebendary of Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire. Mr. Clarke sent an impression of a vesica-shaped seal from a matrix of bronze, and reading CREDE MUCHU, probably for Crede Michi. It was of the fourteenth century.

A paper by Mr. Bateman was read, de-

tailing the particulars of an excavation made in a tumulus at Gib Hill, near the temple of Arbor-low, in Derbyshire, and in which were found a cist-vase, containing a fine ancient British vase  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, clippings of flint, an arrow-point, a circular instrument, &c. Drawings accompanied the paper, which was ordered to be printed in the journal.

The Rev. Beale Poste communicated a short paper on Old Winchester, which was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on Ancient Bijouterie, and illustrated it by numerous examples derived from his own collection, and those of Mr. Forman, Mr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Wills. They consisted of Celtic, Roman, and Teutonic specimens, and may be thus enumerated: a portion of horse-gear in bronze, found at Bapchild, in Kent, covered with a beautiful green patina, the sunk portions yielding traces of red enamel, whilst the border presented small discs of a sapphire blue colour; three Roman fibulae of bronze, with enamel of different hues, of various shapes, one being the representation of a fish resembling the mullet, the eye and treble row of scales being of red turquoise and blue enamel; a cruciform fibula from Kent, in bronze, plated with silver, and having also portions of nigellum. In the Teutonic division were a fine specimen in gold, set with paste of a rich blue colour, having also jacinths; the back of this brooch is of silver, and presents a stellar ornament, little double rings, and eyelet holes; a silver brooch exhumed in Kent, apparently cast and sculptured; five discs springing from a semicircular member, one set with flat garnets heightened by stamped gold-foil at the back; a Danish brooch, found in Oxfordshire, and belonging to the eleventh century, of silver, sculptured in low relief, with a rich floriated meander surrounding an eight-petaled flower. The silver tongue of the brooch is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

In adjourning the meeting after a discussion on the several antiquities, the Chairman announced that the Council had appointed the evening of Wednesday, the 26th, for the reading of a paper on Treasure-trove, by Mr. Vere Irving, and that a discussion on the subject in all its branches would be entertained.

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 23. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Frederick Madden, Esq., of the British Museum, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on some rare coins of Marathus, and of Kannaskires, and Anzaze, which have recently been added to the national collection. The most remarkable coin of Marathus is a tetradrachm, having on the obverse the turreted head of Astarte, the Dea Syria, and on the reverse a naked male figure seated upon arms, and holding an acrostolium and a spear. The name of Marathus appears in two inscriptions, one in Greek and one in Phœnician, on the field. This place was situated on the coast of Syria,

nearly opposite Aradus. Its copper coins are more numerous than those in silver, which latter are extremely rare; the tetradrachm lately acquired by the Museum being considered unique, and having fetched the sum of £130 at a late sale. The tetradrachm of Kannaskires and Anzaze is also of extreme rarity, and gives on the obverse the portraits of the King and Queen, side by side, in high relief, wearing Parthian caps, and on the reverse Jupiter seated, and a legend giving the names of the monarchs. Mr. Vaux considers them to have reigned over the district anciently known as Characene, now represented by the country called Irak-al-Arabi, near Bussorah and the united mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates.

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At the January Meeting of the Society, held in their hall, George-street, Professor J. Y. Simpson, V. P., in the Chair.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton was admitted a Fellow of the Society without ballot, as a peer of the realm, in terms of the rules. On a ballot the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows, viz.:—William Drummond, Esq., Colonel James A. Robertson, and Noel Paton, Esq. Dr. J. M. Lappenberg, of Hamberg, and G. R. Clemming, Esq., of the Royal Library, Stockholm, were admitted Corresponding Fellows.

Thereafter the following communications were read:—

I. Notice of St. Govane's Hermitage, near Pembroke, South Wales. By Cosmo Innes, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The remains of St. Govane, one of the early Welsh hermits, consist of a small chapel and bed of stone in the face of a lofty cliff on the sea, near Pembroke. The chapel has marks of great antiquity, but does not shew any precise architectural features to indicate its date. Mr. Innes drew attention to the saint's bed, and to other similar places used of old for penance or devotion, and pointed out a curious popular connection between St. Govane and Sir Gawane, the most famous of the Knights of the Round Table. A sketch of the picturesque chapel of St. Govan, by Mr. Abbot, illustrated the paper.

Mr. Robertson directed attention to many Scotch examples of saints' beds, and other arrangements for penance in early Christian times, in which he was followed

by Mr. W. F. Skene and Professor Simpson.

II. Remarks on the Ancient Structures called Pict Houses and Burghs, with especial reference to the Burgh of Monsa, Shetland. By John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In this paper Mr. Stuart stated that of those fragments of early times which had come down to us, there were, perhaps, none more calculated to illustrate the social state of the primitive races than the various structures for residence and defence, while it might be said that no class of our antiquities was disappearing so rapidly. After noticing the underground chambers, he gave some account of those structures where the chambers were built on the surface of the ground, and covered over by cairns of stones or mounds of earth. Proceeding to the further development of the idea in burghs, where the chambers are disposed in the walls of round towers in tiers above each other, he pointed out some distinguishing features of the burghs which he believed to be peculiar to Scotland, and to be different from some round fortified structures in Ireland with which they are occasionally classed. He concluded by directing attention to the ruinous condition of Monsa, a burgh on an island of that name in the Shetland group, which was the most complete and interesting specimen of these towers, both structurally and historically, and urged on the Society the propriety of some exertion being made to raise the comparatively small sum which is required to put the

burgh into a state of proper repair, so as to secure for the examination of after times a monument of the past, pregnant with curious information as to the social arrangements of the primitive builders.

The paper was illustrated by drawings made by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.; and Professor Simpson exhibited sketches of the burghs in Glenelg, and stereoscopic views of the great fort of Dun Angus, on the coast of Galway, in Ireland.

The meeting cordially concurred in the desire for preserving Mousa, and appointed a committee to take steps to raise the sum estimated as necessary for the repairs, viz. £45.

III. Note of a Barrow at Huntiscarth, in the parish of Harray, Orkney, recently opened. By George Petrie, Esq., Cor. Mem., F.S.A. Scot.

This large barrow was opened in the course of the winter of 1857-8, and is principally remarkable for the relics contained in the cist. These consisted of

four thin discs of gold, little thicker than gold-beaters' leaf, covered with ornamental lines of the zig-zag sort, and many round beads of amber, with some ornaments resembling pieces of painted glass.

IV. Contract between the City of Edinburgh and John Meikle, for a Chime of Musical Bells, 1698. By D. Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

By this contract, John Meikle undertook to make a good and sufficient "Chime or Sett of Muscical Bells, exactly tuned, conform to the Rules of Musick, to be placed and fixed according to arte, upon the high church steeple of St Jeills, for the decorment of the City, after the fashion and manner of other Cities abroad." They were to be fifteen in number, of different notes of music, and to be finished to the satisfaction of three citizens, two of whom are called "Masters of Musick."—Some illustrative remarks, by Mr. Laing, on the older bells of St. Giles, were read.

## KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE eleventh annual general meeting of this Society was held in the Tholsel, Jan. 5, W. J. Douglas, Esq., in the chair.

*Annual Report.*—The following Report of the Committee for the year 1858 was read by the Secretary:—

"The commencement of the *eleventh* session of the Society must afford subject of congratulation to all its friends, especially as the work of the last year affords a proof that the sterling ore of historic matter is as abundant as ever, and that there are many true and stalworth workmen amongst the members of the Association, who do not grudge their toil in the cause of Irish archaeology. The journal of the Society for the year 1858 is in the hands of members up to its September number. The concluding part is all in type, and will shortly be published. A further portion of the 'Annuary' is also in type, and will soon be issued. It will contain a full account of the social state of the county of Kilkenny in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., as placed on record by the formal presentments made to a royal commission by the gentry, corporations, and commons of the county and city. These presentments, being in continuation of those of Wexford already published, and to be followed by similar documents from the other south-eastern counties of Ireland, will, when completed, form a most important volume, throwing light

on the social condition of the district at a most interesting period. Your committee trust that more ample support than has been hitherto afforded will enable the Society to complete this desirable contribution to Irish history.

"Your committee regret that the dilatoriness of many members with regard to the payment of their subscriptions has caused the accounts for 1857 to exhibit a balance against the Society. This in many cases, no doubt, arose from carelessness or forgetfulness, but it is not the less to be deplored; and a continuance of the evil must eventually injure the usefulness of the Society. The custom hitherto has been to allow members to run two years in arrear before their names are removed from the Society's books. Your committee recommend that more stringent measures should for the future be taken, and that the names of all members in arrear on the 31st of December in each year, be at once removed from the books—with the understanding that they shall be replaced on payment of all arrears, together with a small fine to defray the postage of applications.

"Your committee, fully agreeing with the unanimous resolution of regret for the death of Dr. Robert Kane, proposed at the September meeting, cannot avoid expressing their sense of the great loss inflicted on the Society by his untimely removal

from amongst us. His exertions in the cause of Irish archaeology were, as far as the engagements of a busy professional life allowed, most untiring and judicious; and they feel that his place as treasurer and *ex-officio* member of the committee of this Society will not be easily filled."

The report of the Committee having been adopted and ordered to be printed, the Committee and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected.

Dr. Keating, Callan, presented a curious candlestick, cast in lead, apparently French work of the period of Louis XIV. It was found on the site of the old building formerly called Callan Castle, and sometimes "The Palace," the seat of the Candler family, the death of the last of whom, Admiral Count Candler, of the Russian service, was announced within the last few years in the public press, wherein he was described as "of Callan Castle, Ireland."

*The Kilkenny Brooch.*—The chief attraction of the meeting was a magnificent ancient Irish fibula, of extraordinary size and antique type, exhibited by permission of the Royal Irish Academy. It was found by a labourer in the parish of Killamory, county of Kilkenny, and evidently had not been deposited in the earth with any care, as it was found resting on the yellow clay subsoil, beneath the vegetable mould of the field. For size, beauty of ornamentation, and bold yet elegant design, this brooch is not surpassed by any yet discovered, and is by far the finest of the rare class to which it belongs. The fibula is of white metal, and has been parcel-gilt, indications of which yet remain on the ornamental portions. In its present state it is much tarnished from oxidation. It is circular, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 5.6-16th inches. The fibula weighs 11 oz. 3 dwts., and the pin 4 oz. 9 dwts., Troy weight.

A very interesting letter respecting the probable composition and period of the white metal peculiar to the class of ancient brooches to which that above described belongs, addressed by Mr. Clibborn, of the Royal Irish Academy's Museum, to the Rev. James Graves, was then read. The writer considered the metal to be of the nature of that of which the mirrors of the classic period were composed, differing from the speculum metal of the present day in its superior ductility and aptness to

receive ornamentation. He thought it likely to have been more precious than gold or silver, as would appear from the circumstance that in this and several other ancient brooches, a core of lead was introduced beneath thin plates of this substance. The secret of making this ancient white metal, which is superior to aluminium and its compounds, is now unknown; it has all the lustre, when polished, of silver, with superior elasticity and hardness, and Mr. Clibborn expressed a hope that the secret of its composition, in consequence of the attention drawn to it by the discovery of this magnificent brooch, might be recovered by analysis, and again introduced into art-manufacture.

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited a fine bronze celt, remarkable for the ornamentation on its surface, as also a flint javelin-head, supposed to be one of the largest of its class in existence, both of which had been presented to him by Mr. Johns, of Carrickfergus.

Mr. Rowe, Ballycross, county Wexford, sent for exhibition a massive gold ring, found in the year 1844 in the townland of Ballyhorty, barony of Bargy, county of Wexford. It was a signet-ring, engraved with a shield bearing a ragged staff between two swords, points up, all in pale, but without any inscription or initials. The workmanship was of about the reign of Charles I.

Mrs. Power, Waterford, sent for exhibition, through her nephew, J. A. Blake, Esq., M.P., a bronze signet-ring, found in the course of excavations at the Court-house, Waterford, which was the site of one of the ancient abbeys of that city. The workmen having uncovered a vault, discovered the remains of an ecclesiastic in full vestments; the figure when first uncovered seemed quite perfect, but shortly after being exposed to the action of the air it had fallen into dust. This ring had been found on the finger. It was extremely rude in its workmanship. The device was a shield bearing a saltier between what appeared to be three fleurs-de-lis, with, in chief, a bearing which was indistinct.

Several interesting papers and communications were then submitted to the meeting, and the usual vote of thanks to donors and exhibitors having been passed, an adjournment took place to the first Wednesday in March.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held in the Town-hall Oct. 25, the Rev. R. Burnaby in the Chair.

Mr. J. Thompson exhibited an ancient urn of black earth, lately found in Friday-street, Leicester, and now placed in the Town Museum.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson exhibited a gold sovereign of the Commonwealth, and a Venetian zecchin, one of the last pieces struck by that state; also two thin oval plates of silver, about 2½ inches long, beautifully engraved by Simon De Passe. The family of De Passe were eminent as engravers late in the sixteenth and during the first half of the seventeenth centuries. Crispin De Passe, the elder, was a native of Utrecht. When he came to England is unknown. He had three sons, Crispin, William, and Simon, and a daughter, Magdalene, who all inherited his talent. Crispin died young, and executed but few engravings. William probably accompanied his father to England, where he resided the greater part of his life and engraved his best plates, which are very numerous. Simon was employed by the famous goldsmith and miniature-painter, Nicholas Hilliard, in decorating plate, &c.,

with the effigies of his illustrious patrons; and he executed a great number of silver jettons with the figures of the kings and queens of England, and of the royal family of James I. The two silver plates exhibited by Mr. Nevinson are excellent examples of his proficiency in the art. It is recorded that when the royalists were called upon in the Great Rebellion to give up their gold and silver valuables to supply the exigencies of their cause, they still retained the engraved plates and jettons by De Passe as memorials of their attachment to their sovereign and his house. Simon De Passe is said to have left England about 1630, and to have settled at Copenhagen. His sister Magdalene, like her brothers, learned the art of engraving from her father, and executed some small plates of considerable merit, as well as a few portraits and other prints.

Mr. Gresley laid before the meeting a variety of interesting documents, &c., relating to a former Leicestershire rector, afterwards Archbishop Laud.

Three gentlemen were elected members, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

## ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW type of the numerous coins, in small brass, of the Emperor Probus, has been discovered near Toulouse, on the property of M. C. Roumeguère, together with upwards of 400 other coins of Probus. On the obverse it bears the radiated head of the Emperor with the ordinary legend; and on the reverse a bunch of grapes with two vine-leaves; and around, *FOR. HIL. SAL.*, abbreviations for *Fortitudo, Hilaritas, Salus*, which aptly express the qualities of the grape. This coin is of historical interest, for Probus, with enlightened policy, removed from the provinces certain restraints, which preceding emperors had imposed or sanctioned, in the cultivation of the vine.

Mr. Roumeguère is preparing for publication an account of the Roman coins recently discovered at and in the vicinity of Toulouse. They amount to many thousands. This work would be of more general interest if the author would add to it some notice of the antiquities of Toulouse, and of Old Toulouse (Vieille-Toulouse). The latter place, which is said to be full of antiquities, is but little known

even to the antiquaries of France; and Mr. Roumeguère, who seems to be well acquainted with it, is very competent to make its treasures of ancient art better understood. The museum of Toulouse is of the highest interest; but its scientific influence is marred by the want of a printed catalogue. The valuable contents are not even properly labelled.

M. Chalon has published in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* another medal executed by Michael Mercator, who was patronised by Henry VIII. of England. On a medal of himself Mercator says he was the first inhabitant of Venloo knighted by the king of England. The present medal which M. Chalon contributes to the *Revue* is of an ecclesiastic, named Rudolph, a confessor of nuns at Ruremonde; but who this Rudolph was, or why Mercator thought him worthy a medal, does not appear. It seems to have been executed when Mercator returned from England to Venloo, near Ruremonde, about 1540.

Professor A. Namur is still successfully engaged in directing excavations upon the

site of the Roman station at Dalheim, near Luxembourg. Immense quantities of minor objects of art have been discovered, and architectural fragments, tessellated pavements, inscriptions and sculptures. The station has been walled in a manner very similar to the castra upon the Kentish and Sussex coast; but from the remains brought to light, it would seem rather to have been a fortified town, which must have been densely populated over a considerable period of time. That it was in the territory of the Tribocci, who bordered on the Treviri, locality and an inscription seem to certify; but the name of the town or station is at present a mystery; and this very mystery is an excitement to M. Namur and his colleagues, who reasonably hope to deduce the secret from some inscribed stone which may probably be excavated. The coins extend from Augustus to Arcadius, and include several rare types. Among those of the Constantine family are some which bear **PLN**, which M. Namur assigns to Londinium: they properly belong to Lugdunum. Among the pottery is a fragment inscribed upon the exterior surface, in letters reversed, what has been read as **ALPINEORVM**. It has been suggested it may be interpreted **ALPINORVM**, as referring to the Alps and the Alpine cohorts, some of whom served in the Roman army. But an excellent engraving of the fragment enables us to read the inscription as **ALBINI FORMA**, "from the *forma*" or mould "of Albinus," the potter. It should be added that M. Namur's well-written reports are well illustrated; and that they are published in the *Publications de la Société pour la Recherche et la Conservation des Monuments Historiques dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*.

In the same work, part ix. pl. vii., M. Namur publishes a remarkable and almost unique coin of Victorinus. It may be thus described:—On the obverse the laureated heads of Victorinus and his son, side by side, to the right. On the reverse **DEFENSOR ORBIS**: two warriors standing before four figures, three of whom are prostrate. It is in billon. The Baron Marchant has engraved a coin which closely resembles this, except in some details. His has the armed bust and head of Victorinus to the left, and in the right hand a javelin resting upon the shoulder. There are two military figures standing, three persons, apparently females, two of whom are seated. In Namur's coin one of the armed personages appears to be intended for Hercules with his club raised; and in one or in both cases the group of females may be intended to represent the three

provinces of Gaul. In the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris is a medallion of Victorinus, upon which the Emperor is exhibited raising Gaul, personified as a female, from the ground, the legend being "Restitutor Galliarum."

The leaden *signacula* which have been repeatedly noticed in our Magazine, and which were the subject of a trial at Guildford, have been augmented in number by some interesting additions, which we shall probably in a future number describe to our readers. At present we can only add that the testimony in favour of their perfect genuineness is now strengthened by the opinions of Mr. Waller and Mr. Albert Way. The question is of archaeological importance, and quite worthy of being decided by a committee of the Society of Antiquaries or of the Institute. The signs are now on exhibition at 27, Haymarket.

Excavations are about to take place at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, under the direction of a committee of the local Society, and with the aid of upwards of £150, which has already been subscribed. We understand that the chief direction of the researches will be entrusted to Mr. Wright, who, from long experience, has well qualified himself for the task. Among the most liberal subscribers is Mr. Beriah Botfield, who contributes £50. Wroxeter, the Roman *Uriconium*, has long been celebrated for its antiquities, but up to the present day no systematic researches have ever been made upon the site of the Roman city. The remarkable full-faced coin of Carausius in the British Museum (the numismatic discovery of the day) was found at Wroxeter.

The Hertz collection of antiquities is advertised for public auction, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale will commence on the 7th of this month, and extend over sixteen days. The antique gems are, perhaps, the choicest and most extensive series ever offered for public competition; and the marbles, bronzes, fictile vases, ornaments, and other objects, comprise many remarkable and exquisite works of ancient art, which give a character and interest of no common kind to the forthcoming sale. The catalogue (213 pages) is prefaced by 24 pages of a translation, from the Berlin *Archaeologische Zeitung*, of M. Gerhard's description of the collection, which he designates "a brilliant and instructive display of antiques of every kind, belonging to an important department, being both most valuable and numerous, and suitable to the choicest of all collections."

The Roman walls of Dax, the subject of

more than one notice in our Magazine of last year, we hear, are not to be further destroyed. Mr. Roach Smith, immediately on his return to England, appealed to the press, and, through the Duke of Malakoff, to the Minister of the Interior; and he also took means to get the matter laid before the Emperor himself. The result

appears to be that the destruction of the walls has been stopped by imperial order. By some strange anomaly, while the government had sanctioned the destruction of this superb Roman work, it was giving vast sums of money for the restoration of the walls of Tarascon, no part of which is anterior to the fourteenth century.

#### DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.

DURING the last month a large number of labourers have been employed in trenching some fields belonging to Holme Farm, situate about a mile and a-half west of North Ockenden. In the course of their operations they found a number of beds of dark soil, about 18 inches in depth, and at about one foot from the surface, in which were deposited a large quantity of bones, supposed at first to be human, together with fragments of pottery, and pieces of charcoal. It was the general opinion of the workmen that the field was once the scene of a great battle, and this opinion is supported by some local traditions. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that the scene of their labours is the site of a Roman burial-ground, extending over a space of about 16 acres, but whether it marks the battlefield of one of those many great struggles which took place in this county between the Britons and Romans, or whether it denotes the peaceful cemetery of a Roman station, it is perhaps not very easy to determine. The little evidence, however, which the plough and the harrow have left behind, seems in favour of the latter. The regular and almost equidistant arrangement of the graves, and the large quantity of fragments of cinerary urns found in nearly

all of them, seem to indicate rather the orderly interment of a cemetery than the hasty burial of a battle-field. The graves are at once discernible from the surrounding soil, the natural soil being a yellow clay, while the earth of the graves is nearly black. They vary in size from about 10 to 40 feet in circumference; it is impossible with any accuracy to trace their original form, but they appear for the most part to have been circular; one, however, is much larger than the rest, and of a different form; it is about 60 feet in length by about 20 in width. The fragments of pottery vary very much in character, some being of the very rudest workmanship, while others have been more carefully manufactured; a few very small pieces of Samian ware have also been found. The bones are all of different animals—of the horse, the deer, &c., but these have all been so broken by the plough as almost to render identification impossible. No coins nor any fragments of metal have as yet been discovered. An adjoining field is still called Church-field, which, as it contains no foundation of any building, probably received its name from the multitude of barrows or burial mounds which must formerly have crowded the surrounding locality.—*Essex Herald*.

#### GOLD COIN FOUND IN THE RIVER TYNE.

A GOLD coin of the reign of Henry VIII., which had been found in the bed of the Tyne, has been presented to the Society of Antiquaries, through Dr. Charlton, by Mr. Robinson, bookseller, Pilgrim-street,

Newcastle. That gentleman, says Dr. Charlton, had offered to him a number of a similar description, all of which had been found in the river, and had been brought up by the dredging machine.

#### GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

TEN pieces of antique mosaic have just arrived at the Louvre from Athens, and are provisionally placed in the Salle de la Cheminée de Bruges. They seem to have formed the flooring of a small room. A rather handsome wreathed border forms

the outer edge, and the whole is divided into compartments by black lines, a kind of arabesque being in the centre. This addition to the treasures of the Louvre, though inferior to other mosaics here, is still interesting as a relic of antiquity.



## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

#### THE APPLICATION OF GOTHIC TO DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

MR. URBAN,—I am sorry to find that my letter to you last month has been so much misunderstood by friends, and misrepresented by opponents. It appears that in endeavouring to compress a very wide subject into a narrow compass, I have become obscure and liable to be misunderstood or misrepresented. Considerable surprise has been expressed that I did not exhibit more delight and exultation at the triumph of Gothic over its rival, the Palladian style: I really took this for granted, and should have considered it bad taste to express publicly my feelings on the subject; after spending so many years in the study myself, and doing my utmost to encourage others also to follow my favourite study, it cannot but be very gratifying to me to find that the beauty and the merits of the Gothic style are now publicly acknowledged by the highest authorities of the land. It is now more than twenty years since I began to publish on this subject, and endeavoured to open the eyes of the educated classes, which were then blinded by prejudice. No class was then more ignorant of our national architecture than the architects, a happy change has come over us; we have now architects worthy of the name, and Mr. Scott stands amongst the highest of them. It seems to me that it was equally unnecessary, and would have been equally bad taste, for me to ring the praises of Mr. Scott, as to sing the triumph of Gothic architecture. I have a great respect and regard for Mr. Scott, and rejoice in his appointment, and consider him as one of the first of living architects. I appealed to his own good sense and good taste, and am very glad to hear that he has no intention whatever of introducing Italian Gothic details into his new Government Offices. If I have said anything offensive to him I am sorry for it, and certainly had no idea of attacking him, teaching him, lecturing him, or annoying him in any way. I certainly thought, as I said, that there was a *foreign look* about his design; and I feared that he was beginning to give way to the fashionable tide of the passing hour in favour of Venetian and Italian Gothic, instead of trusting, as he has hitherto done, to the strong current of English feeling in favour of our national style, which has been gradually and steadily progressing for many years, and now bids fair to carry all obstacles before it. The more people study the subject the better they will appreciate the Early English style of Gothic.

In what manner I have excited the ire of Mr. Street in particular, I cannot at all understand; his fierce attacks upon me appear to be perfectly uncalled for. I complained of the jumble of styles which some architects have produced by bringing pretty bits from Italy or elsewhere, and sticking them on bodily to English buildings, and Mr. Street is excessively irate at this. In his replies to me he skilfully avoids the main points, and runs off upon secondary and unimportant ones. Whether the Gothic of Italy be of French origin, as I believe, or indigenous, as Mr. Street affirms, has nothing to do with the question, it is more unlike English Gothic and harmonises less with it than any other. When I was writing about the jumble of styles in Italy itself, I had lying before me careful drawings and photographs of Italian buildings, which to the eyes of ordinary English travellers would pass very well, and frequently do pass, for work of the thirteenth century, with inscriptions upon them recording

their erection in the fifteenth, and these very inscriptions cut upon the same stones and evidently part of the same work with the cable, and billet, and other ornaments not used in England or France after the twelfth century, unless in Jacobean work.

Again, how perfectly immaterial it is whether the colony of Eastern merchants who settled in Perigord in the tenth century came direct from Byzantium, the capital of the empire, or through Venice, then one of its subordinate cities, which two centuries afterwards rose into importance on the fall of that empire. It is sufficient for my purpose that this colony or their descendants had communication with Byzantium, direct or indirect, and that they built in that part of France forty or fifty churches of thoroughly Byzantine character. St. Marc's is a Byzantine church built at Venice under the influence of Greek merchants, and there is not the slightest trace of Venetian architecture in Perigord or in any part of Aquitaine.

By means of garbled extracts and misrepresenting what I have said, Mr. Street endeavours to prove me very ignorant and very contradictory. If I have changed my views in some respects in the course of nine or ten years, it would not be very wonderful nor any just ground of blame, as I might have obtained better information; but, as it happens, I see, on referring to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 36, that if Mr. Street had quoted one more line, and had not stopped exactly where it suited his purpose, his whole argument would have fallen to the ground. The words which follow are,—“There is no distinct record of any *Greek* or Venetian colony at Perigueux, but it is well known that there was such a colony,” &c.; shewing that I knew it was matter of indifference which it was called, for it was the same thing.

The low domical vaulting of Anjou and Poitou is a transition, both in style and in date, between these Byzantine domes and the Gothic vaulting which in England was afterwards developed into the fan-tracery vaulting; this is unknown in France, and could not be constructed on the French principle of vaulting, which is derived from the Roman barrel vault, a mode of construction which is also common in the Western provinces. I can hardly believe that Mr. Street has ever seen the hall of the Hospital at Angers to which I have referred, or he could not confound it in style with the Cathedral, nor describe it as octo-partite, which it clearly is not, or domical, which it is only in a very slight degree; it is distinctly quadripartite, and not more domical than many English Gothic vaults are. I hope to send you shortly an engraving of this remarkable hall, and so let your readers judge for themselves whether it agrees best with my description or Mr. Street's. The English architects happened to take the domical principle, the French architects, that is, the architects of Paris and the Isle de France, took the horizontal one, and each kept their own mode of construction ever after, a proof that they did not copy from each other. Mr. Street cites Notre Dame against me, it was in Notre Dame itself that M. Viollet-Leduc pointed out to me this opposite mode of construction as a confirmation of what I had said, that English and French Gothic are two distinct styles, each parallel, but not copied one from the other. I am aware that M. Viollet-Leduc considers the older parts of Notre Dame and St. Denis as the earliest germ of the Gothic principle of construction; and I do not doubt that it is so for the French Gothic, but I believe that in England we have transitional buildings of as early a date quite as far advanced, and the English architects did not study in the “Isle de France.”

It is mere quibbling for Mr. Street to pretend that I meant to say seriously that the Early English style is derived from any one building.

after I have described and published parts of hundreds of *transitional* buildings, both at home and abroad. I said, and I say still, that the hospital at Angers is the most advanced in style, and affords the earliest example on record of the use of this peculiar kind of vaulting, afterwards adopted in England, and which is quite distinct from either the cathedral or the other buildings which Mr. Street mentions, although undoubtedly derived from them. Comparing the style with the history, it seems at least highly probable that it was through this channel that we derived our distinct mode of vaulting. Mr. Street again quotes triumphantly from my papers in the *Archæologia* to make me seem to contradict myself, because I have said that there are scarcely any churches of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in those provinces, but he overlooks the fact that the Early English style was established by the end of the twelfth century; during the last quarter of that century the progress was very rapid, and we have several buildings in England before the end of the century which are pure Gothic.

Mr. Street's idea of the education of an architect seems to be the same as that of our grandfathers, that no one is an architect until he has been to Rome. I was not thinking of sending young architects to Rome at all, I recommended their travelling in the western provinces of France, to enlarge their minds and acquire new ideas; and I believe it would be difficult to point out any route on which so much might be learnt in so short a time or at so small expense as between London and Bordeaux.

My view has been called "narrow-minded;" it may be so, we never know our own weak points, but I never intended to restrict our architects' studies in any way. I suggested a tolerably wide field, of easy access, which has been very much neglected, including the whole of the West of France, from Normandy to Aquitaine; and within this range a young architect might study some considerable Roman buildings, a number of Byzantine churches, a number of different transitional styles, and several varieties of Gothic. The transition from Roman to Gothic he may see at home, but the varieties of it which he would find in those provinces are very curious and worth studying; and of the transition from the Byzantine to the Gothic afforded by the churches of Anjou and Poitou, it is not easy to find examples elsewhere, or at least not within easy reach of England. It was on this ground that our ancestors studied, and the same buildings which they studied nearly six hundred years ago are still open for the study of their descendants. I do not think that it would narrow their minds to pursue this study, and if they can improve on what their ancestors have done, by all means let them do so. But it is not by bringing pretty bits from Venice, and transplanting them into English buildings, that our national architecture will ever be improved. I should add, that the district I have recommended contains many town-houses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries which might furnish useful hints, and would harmonize better with our English style than Italian buildings do. In pointing out the extent of the English dominions at the time the Early English style was developed as a field fairly open to Mr. Scott, and shewing the immense variety that it contains, I do not think that I was narrowing his ground.

As my letter was written—partly at your suggestion—for your readers, the public at large, and not specially for the architects, and as probably some of your readers do not see the "Builder," I must beg you to reprint Mr. Street's attack upon me, and my reply, in order to make this letter intelligible to them.

Oxford, Jan. 22, 1859.

Your obedient Servant,  
J. H. PARKER.

## "THE MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE OF ITALY.

## "HOW IS THE REVIVAL TO BE PURSUED?"

"Mr. Parker's letter, in the last number of the 'Builder,' appears to require some answer from those who do not agree with his peculiar views, lest, from their silence, it should be supposed that all are ready to accept his statements without hesitation, coming as they do from the 'President of the Oxford Architectural Society.' I believe and trust, however, that Mr. Parker's views are peculiar to himself: they have never, to my knowledge, been adopted by any one else; and, though a very recent article in the 'Guardian' might be quoted against me on this point, I venture to assume that this was written about the same time as the letter to 'Sylvanus Urban,' and by Mr. Parker himself.

"Mr. Parker's greatest alarm seems to be excited by the dread lest architects, in pursuit of their studies, should venture to devote some of their time to the careful investigation of the mediæval architecture of Italy; but I must be allowed to state that when he says 'there is no such thing as Early Italian Gothic,' he betrays the fact that he is but little acquainted with Italy, and unable, therefore, to speak with authority on the subject. If the cathedral and the churches of S. Matteo, S. John Baptist, and S. Stefano, at Genoa, the churches at Lucca and Pisa, the cathedral of Siena, the church of San Francisco at Assisi, Santa Maria and the cathedral at Arezzo, Sta. Croce and Sta. Maria Novella at Florence, the west front of Ferrara cathedral, the cathedral at Vercelli, and many other buildings or portions of buildings throughout the north of Italy, are not 'Early Italian Gothic' buildings, I am curious to know what we are to call them: the fact is, that they are not only rightly so called, but also, up to a certain point, most rightly the object of much admiration on the part of those who have really taken the trouble to study them carefully. I will now say a few words in reply to Mr. Parker's suggestion as to our right course of study. It seems, then, as I understand him, that the 'natural line for us now to follow' is to go to Rome and the East by way of Brittany, Anjou, Poitou, Limoges, and Perigueux, taking care to have no intercourse at all with Lombardy, but 'without refusing to make such excursions to the right or to the left, as our predecessors were very likely to have made.' This suggestion for an intelligent mode of study of

ancient art seems to me to be the most curious piece of antiquarianism with which I ever chanced to meet, and I can hardly conceive that it is gravely and seriously propounded. It is even stranger to those who know something about the architecture of the portion of France to which Mr. Parker wishes us to go for what he calls 'authorities;' and, perhaps, you will allow me to say somewhat on this point. It is a very curious fact that a Venetian colony existed in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries at Limoges: still more curious is it that the church of S. Front at Perigueux—commenced in the tenth century, and finished circa A.D. 1047—was copied from St. Mark's at Venice, and was in its turn the prototype of many other churches, and the church upon which it may be said that the architecture of a considerable portion of the south-west of France was founded. Here, therefore, we have architecture of a distinctly Italian extraction held up for our admiration; and yet we are told to take care how we venture to look at all at the buildings of this country from which it was derived! But this is not all: Mr. Parker has a theory about 'the origin of the Early English style;' and, as is often the case, his theory leads him a little astray. He describes the Hospital of St. John at Angers as being 'exactly in the same style as the architecture of Becket's Crown at Canterbury.' Elsewhere\* he has said that 'it is more light and elegant, more decidedly Gothic, than the east end of Canterbury;' and I think the latter is the more accurate of the two descriptions. The fact is, that it would be difficult to find a system of vaulting more unlike any example that we have in England than the Angevine vaulting generally, of which this hospital at Angers is a fair specimen. It is always excessively domical in its sections, both longitudinal and transverse, and, having eight ribs, forms, in fact, an octopartite vault. There is nothing at all analogous to it at Canterbury, or elsewhere in England, to the best of my belief. The claim of the hospital to be the earliest Gothic building in existence may be judged of from the fact that the abaci of the capitals are square in plan, the windows round-headed, and that a great number of examples exist of older buildings the main arches of which are pointed, and the smaller open-

\* "Archæologia, vol. xxxvi. p. 324."

ings round-headed, (the cathedral at Angers itself, finished A.D. 1150, being a case in point,) while at the same time there are other churches so similar in style to this building, e.g. the choir of S. Serges in the same town, S. Pierre at Saumur, the church at Candes, S. Maurice at Chinon, and many others in the same district, that I hardly see how an invention can be talked of where all the various stages of the development may so plainly be seen. I should have thought that by this time we were all agreed that Gothic architecture was a thing of natural growth, and in no sense an invention, as it might be said to be, if this hospital at Angers, or any other building, could properly be adduced as the 'origin of the Early English style.'

"M. Viollet le Duc, 'the highest living authority,' as Mr. Parker justly calls him, is singularly at variance with him as to the reciprocal influence of French and English on each other in the countries which belonged to us during the middle ages. He says, and I can entirely confirm his statement, that though the English rule in the north and west of France appeared to be, politically speaking, thoroughly well assured, yet *there is not a single building in the countries which we conquered which recalls the architecture of England*: and I am sure I may safely say the same as regards ourselves, for there is not one building in England which affords any evidence of imitation of any of the distinct features of the architecture of Anjou, Poitou, or Aquitaine. It is impossible to say the same of the architecture of Normandy, or the old *Domaine Royale*, since the former is almost identical with our English style; and from the latter, the great architect of part of Canterbury Cathedral came with his French style to plant it, as it were, on this side of the Channel.

"I would not have answered Mr. Parker's letter at such length, had I not felt the great importance of a right understanding of the ground which we wish to take in advocating the revival of mediæval architecture. If Mr. Parker's excessively antiquarian view of our present duties were to be put forward as the real and right ground for us to work upon, I, for one, should have very little hope of the ultimate success of our cause: as it is, I have every hope, because I see on all sides that men are anxious to take a large view of the requirements of our art, and to study in all quarters every development which their art has at any time assumed. Hence they cannot allow themselves to be blinded to the many beauties of the Italian

art of the middle ages; and they see clearly how much may be gained by hints derived from them, as well as from France and parts of Germany.

"Nobody can accuse those who appreciate Italian art of ignoring the art of their own country. For myself, though I have written upon the former, I have never omitted to renew from time to time my declarations of allegiance to the latter; and I am sure that no one can be accused with less justice than can Mr. Scott of not being fully sensible of the duty incumbent on us first of all to study our art in England.

"The truth is, that there is no part of Europe which will not, more or less, repay the architectural student; but in remains of domestic architecture of just the kind that would suit our present wants, no country affords more examples than Italy; and it is curious to notice how very Italian in their character many of the best examples of domestic architecture in other countries are. In most of the best French examples, just as in the Early German, the domestic windows have shafts in place of the English moulded monial, and there can be no doubt that this is just one of those points of detail in which it would be absurd not to change from the old English custom. So, too, when we have to build in brick, I am sure no artist who has at all carefully studied and compared the brick-work of Germany and Italy would doubt that the latter is in all respects the best, whilst it is at least equally Gothic in its character. To me it appears that an architect ought to be allowed to see this without being charged with being desirous to import Italian architecture into England. We do not trouble ourselves as to the origin of anything that is really good and artistic: if it come from Venice, well; if from Lincoln, so much the better; but at all events, and above all things, it is essential that we should trouble ourselves to be artists, and not mere antiquaries. The hold which Gothic art is rapidly obtaining in the country is the result of the resolute endeavour which has been made to effect this. The new museum at Oxford is not so free from Italian influence as Mr. Parker may desire, but all of us must admit that it is singularly attractive nevertheless; and unquestionably Mr. Scott would be throwing away his best chance of securing for himself a name in the future history of art, if he allowed himself to be debarred from following in the same direction.

"I believe that we who assert that there are lessons to be learnt in Italy and all parts of France are not one whit less

really devoted to our national style than is a gentleman who would limit our foreign studies to a portion only—and that far

from the best portion—of the latter country.

“GEORGE EDMUND STREET.”

#### “THE REVIVAL OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE.

“It is not my intention to be led into a newspaper correspondence with Mr. Street, who appears to have misunderstood the purport of my letter.

“I must state, however, that he is mistaken in supposing that my views are at all singular or peculiar to myself, as the article in the ‘Guardian’ to which he refers proves, for it was not written by me. In contradicting my statement respecting ‘Early Italian Gothic,’ he gives a list of Italian buildings, but carefully avoids giving a single date, without which his arguments are worth nothing.

“I may say that I do not know all the Italian buildings he mentions, but I am well acquainted with many of them, and have careful drawings of numerous details by an experienced artist, made under my own eye, and according to my own personal directions, on the spot.

“I never said I wished architects to go to Rome and the East by way of Brittany, Anjou, &c. I only wished to point out, as a matter of history, which there is evidence to prove, that the principles of vaulting came to us by that route from Byzantium. This, too, was introduced in my letter when I was speaking of the different modes of vaulting being prominent distinctions between English and French Gothic, and had nothing whatever to do with a modern architect’s travels.

“I did not express as my wish the restriction of the studies of architects in any measure; let them study the buildings of the whole world, as far as they have the opportunity, but that is no reason for importing details from Lombardy, and introducing them into English buildings: study and importation are different things. Let them begin their study at home, and when they have mastered English Gothic they will be better able to make use of foreign

details. I said that when they did copy, it was better to take from those districts with which our ancient architects were in communication, and not go to those countries with which they had no intercourse, as the results must lead to incongruous mixtures.

“It is a mere perversion of my words to suppose that I intended to point out the hospital at Angers as the one type which our English architects followed; I said no such nonsense. I merely said it was the most advanced building of its date that I have met with, and had peculiar historical circumstances connected with it. Let Mr. Street point out an earlier dated example of which lightness and elegance are so marked a characteristic; the pointed arch which he lays such stress upon is no criterion, as St. Front, of Périgueux, itself has this form of arch fully developed.

“This, too, reminds me that Mr. Street quietly assumes that the colony in Périgord was Venetian, and that St. Front is copied from St. Marc at Venice; but this is mere assumption, and not so probable as that it was a Greek colony from Byzantium, and that both St. Front and St. Marc are copied from the same type; and it is by no means certain that St. Marc is the earlier of the two.

“It is evident that Mr. Street does not understand the distinctive principle of French and English vaulting to which I have referred; and it is impossible to explain it, without buildings or models to refer to.

“Mr. Street may sneer at what he calls ‘antiquarianism;’ but the copying, both English and foreign examples, without understanding their history, has been one great cause of many recent failures which we have to deplore.

“J. H. PARKER.”

#### THE STUDENT’S HUME.

MR. URBAN,—A writer in the last No. of the *GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE*, labouring under the singular hallucination that the word “annals” in the preface to the “Student’s Hume” (p. iv.) contains some covert allusion to a work called the “Annals of England,” in which he seems to

take quite a paternal interest, has avenged either himself or his friend for a fancied insult by a furious attack upon the aforesaid “Student’s Hume.” The charges as to facts fall under two heads: 1, having neglected to remedy Hume’s errors; 2, having perverted his meaning by inter-

polations. We shall take the latter charge, as the more serious one, first in order. The first accusation runs thus:—

1. In p. 5 (read 9) we have an interpolation which describes Caractacus as "a son of Cynobelin"—a mere guess at the best, and not a very happy one, as the Welsh triads inform us that the father of Caractacus was named Bran, and was carried to Rome with him.

Our description of Caractacus, as the son of Cynobelin, was no guess, but founded on the authority of Dion Cassius, who asserts, "Plautius conquered first Caractacus (Caractacus), next Togodumnus, sons of Cynobellinus." Our critic either has not read or cannot understand Dion Cassius; and he supposes the Welsh triads to be an authority for an historical event in the first century of the Christian era! (Ὁ οὖν Πλαύτιος . . . πρῶτον μὲν Κατάρακτον, ἔπειτα Τογόδουμον, Κυνοβελλίνου παῖδας, ἐνίκησεν, lib. lx. c. 20).

2. In another place, (p. 34.) after correctly stating that Ina died at Rome, while Hume says he died in England, we are told, "the year of his death is unknown." A reference to either of two not very uncommon works, 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' or 'Flores Historiarum,' or 'Matthew of Westminster' (which have been translated for the benefit of those who dislike learning), would shew that he died in 728.

Lappenberg, in his "History of England," (vol. i. p. 266, Thorpe's translation,) says, "This date is unquestionably incorrect," and points out the variations in the authorities. It is true that we find in the "Annals of England,"—"A.D. 728, Ina dies at Rome." We leave our readers to decide between the authority of Lappenberg and that of the "Annals."

3. We are not ashamed to confess that we are puzzled as to who "Walthoef" (p. 64) can be; is he the same as "Walthoef," who is correctly stated after Hume (p. 88) to have married Judith? But then there remains the difficulty who Judith is; for while at p. 88 she is William's niece, at p. 85 she is his half-sister.

A mere printer's error: for "Walthoef" read "Walthoef." In the passage at p. 85, the words "the daughter of" have been omitted before "William's." Judith was the daughter of William's half-sister, and consequently his niece, (Thorpe's "Lappenberg," p. 140, ed. 1857).

4. But we were more confounded than by this little genealogical slip to read, at p. 87, "Earl Morcar was thrown into prison, and soon after died in confinement." We fancied that Morcar was one of the captives released by William on his death-bed, and, on referring to Hume, we were glad to find that this error at least was none of his.

William, on his death-bed, ordered Morcar to be released; but the order was not obeyed, and Morcar, as we have said, died in confinement. (See Thorpe's "Lap-

penberg," pp. 210, 220.) The words *soon after* should be omitted.

5. Soon after we fell in with two passages which bear invaluable testimony to the sound judgment and extensive knowledge of our friend. In a note at p. 90 he describes Doomesday Book according to Inguiphus, a contemporary writer, never having heard apparently that the work is a glaring forgery.

To enter fully into this question would demand many pages; but it may be safely said that the work attributed to Ingulf is fundamentally genuine, though disfigured with interpolations. Lappenberg says it was "a compilation made at an early period, into which portions of the real Ingulf are interwoven," (vol. i. p. lii.). Mr. Hallam quotes Ingulf's work freely; and Mr. Knight, in his recently published "History of England," (vol. i. p. 96,) thinks that historical scepticism may be carried too far on this point.

6. Our friend's sound appreciation both of his author and of the architecture of the Norman period is shewn by his parody of the following passage from p. 219, vol. i. of Hume:—"The monuments which remain of this prince (Will. II.) in England are the Tower, Westminster Hall, and London Bridge, which he built." This is improved into—"He built a new bridge across the Thames at London, surrounded the Tower with a wall, and erected Westminster Hall, which still remains a noble specimen of the architecture of the period." Has the man never been in London? or is he blind? or cannot he, though talking parrot-like of "noble specimens," distinguish Norman from Perpendicular architecture?

We still venture to think that our describing Rufus as only surrounding the Tower with a wall, instead of building it, is an improvement upon Hume. Westminster Hall, built upon the foundations of Rufus, still retains great part of the original lower walls; and during Sir C. Barry's alterations in it for the new houses of Parliament, a Norman arcade was discovered. These remains still serve to indicate the nobleness of the original design.

7. Probably to save room, all notice of Eustace, the son of Stephen, is omitted, though his death was an event of some importance in averting a civil war; but if the student is not aware of that fact he will remain in ignorance of it, so far as his new Hume is concerned.

And very properly, for it is no fact at all. The reviewer, as usual, here founds his statement on the "Annals," (i. 236,) where we find: "Eustace, the son of Stephen, dies Aug. 18th; in consequence a treaty is made Nov. 7th, which provides for the succession of Henry to the throne on the death of Stephen."

The treaty was not the consequence of Eustace's death, but of the success of Henry's arms. Between the former event and the treaty, Henry had taken Stamford and Nottingham, which led Stephen

to listen to overtures, (Thorpe's "Lappenberg," p. 460). Stephen had a second son, William, in favour of whom he made stipulations in the treaty.

8. The reviewer, quoting our sentence, "The fate of Arthur is involved in obscurity, but there is no reason to doubt the common report that John," &c., subjoins:—

We ask, with all submission, what obscurity can there be where there is no reason to doubt the common report?

We will endeavour to satisfy our critic. We cannot, indeed, undertake to repeat the miracle which he ascribes to us at p. 45—viz., "to bring our reply down, not to, but *below*, the level of the *meanest* capacity [i. e. below the lowest]!" but, keeping within the bounds of the barely possible, we will endeavour to bring it down to the said level. We will inform him, then, that a fact may be obscure, yet not admit of a reasonable doubt. To make this observation level to his capacity, we will illustrate it by an easy example. The fate of Sir John Franklin is involved in obscurity, yet no reasonable being will doubt the truth of the common opinion that he has perished. We do not say, as Hume has done, that the circumstances of Arthur's murder were *carefully concealed* and therefore necessarily unknown, but merely that his fate, or the termination of his career, is involved in obscurity, and we add that there is nevertheless "no reason to doubt the common report that John," &c.:—that is, that no good reason can be alleged against it, nor any more probable hypothesis substituted in its place.

9. The printer may *possibly* be to blame (all men, learned, or unlearned, throw their lances upon him) for making King John do homage to Pandolf "with all the submissive *rights* which the feudal law required" (p. 139).

Before making such a charge, the reviewer was bound to refer to the list of errata at the end of the book, where is the entry: "page 139, line 23, *for* rights *read* rites."

10. For "the Empress Maud" we admit that we should have written Queen Maud. The fault is not with us, as the critic unfairly says, but with Hume.

11. Hume says merely that the (supposed) corpse of Richard II. was exhibited at St. Paul's. The abridger says (p. 196) the corpse was "exhibited for two days in St. Paul's church, (March 12, 1400)."

That the body lay two days in St. Paul's is related by Otterbourne, (p. 229, Hearne): "Then the body was brought to St. Paul's church in London, where the king was present at the obsequies on the *first* day, as well as on the *morrow*

(*primo die et in crastino*), together with certain peers of the realm and citizens of London." But the *first* day and the *morrow* make two days. Dr. Lingard says, (iii. 204, ed. 1854.) that the corpse was shewn openly to the people during two days.

12. The abridger displays his genealogical knowledge by saying that Glendower (the proper spelling, Glyndwr, is beneath his notice) "pretended to be so descended (p. 200), i. e., from the ancient princes of Wales; he was, however, only the great-grandson of Llewelyn."

Dr. Lingard says: "This *adventurer* had been educated an apprentice of the law. At a later period he *pretended* to trace his descent in a direct line from the ancient princes of Wales." ("Hist. of Eng.," iii. p. 207, ed. 1854). Dr. Pauli says: "Having been scornfully dismissed in London, he set up a claim to the title and dominion of the ancient Welsh princes," (v. p. 16).

13. The reviewer, before attacking our genealogical tables, ought to have known that we followed the usual practice in indicating only the father of the children, without distinguishing the descent from the mothers in cases where the father had more than one wife. Lappenberg and Pauli in their tables have adopted the same plan. If the reviewer turns to Pauli's recent volume, (published since the appearance of our work,) he will see, according to his mode of reasoning, all the children of Henry IV. attributed to Joan of Navarre—the same supposed blunder with which he charges us! The solitary error which he points out in any of the tables refers to one of the descendants of George II.—an error inadvertently copied from Burke's "Peerage," and which still appears in the edition of that work for the present year.

Having exhausted the list of interpolations, we will now turn to the errors said to have been left uncorrected, (MAG., p. 45).

14. That the first charge of having left the errors of Hume "*untouched*" is utterly unfounded, our readers shall judge. Our first book has been almost entirely rewritten from the authorities mentioned in the notes and illustrations appended to it, as well as from classical writers. In the remaining portion of the work—that is, from the reign of William I. to that of William III.—we have made between two and three hundred corrections, additions, or omissions, many of them relating to important matters of fact. The principal authors from whom they were taken are Lappenberg, Thorpe, Pauli, Palgrave, Kemble, Worsaae, Lingard, Martin (*Hist. de France*), Ranke, Gaillard



(*Hist. de François I.*). Strype, Fiddes, Heylin, Harris, Neal, Carte, Louis XIV. (*Œuvres*), Hallam, Brodie, Macaulay, Froude, Forster, Stanley, State Papers, Journals of Lords and Commons, D'Ewes' Journal, Hardwicke Papers, Dalrymple's Memorials, &c., &c. Among the omissions was the celebrated laconic letter of Francis I. to his mother after the battle of Pavia, ("Madam, all is lost except our honour,") which we find still retained in the "Annals of England." The genuine letter is a very different thing, and the literary fiction is now entirely exploded, even by the most zealous French writers.

15. We still have Alfred passing his life in "literary indolence" up to the very time of his being called to the throne, though we know that he had commanded armies years before.

Of all the reviewer's charges this is the only one that has occasioned us any regret; and we shall remedy our oversight in the next edition.

16. Edgar extirpates the wolves in the 10th century, though they were strangely found in Yorkshire in the time of Henry VI.

There can be no doubt that Edgar issued such an order, and it is both interesting and important as characteristic of the times; but we look for it in vain in the "Annals of England." Dr. Lingard, in mentioning this curious form of tribute, says, "So effectual was the expedition, that in *four years* that race of ferocious animals was *entirely extirpated*," (*Hist. of Engl.*, i. 137). We have said nothing half so strong as this; we have not even retained Hume's words, that "the animal has been *no more seen* in the island."

17. Stigand is imprisoned for life, though we know that he escaped to Scotland.

How does the reviewer *know* it? We presume from that great authority the "Annals," (i. p. 190 and note). We prefer the authority of Dr. Lappenberg, who, quoting his sources, says (p. 146, Thorpe's Transl.), "Archb. Stigand ended his days at Winchester."

18. Hereward wins William's regard by his bravery, and is restored to his estate, though the Saxon Chronicle tells that he "went out triumphantly."

Anybody reading the above charge without referring to our book would conclude that we had represented Hereward as escaping from Ely through William's favour; whereas our account, or rather Hume's, agrees exactly with the Sax. Chronicle; viz. "Hereward alone *forced his way, sword in hand*, through the enemy," ("Student's Hume," p. 87). Hume then represents him as continuing his hos-

tilities, "till at last William, charmed by his bravery," &c. This last passage is confirmed by Mr. Hallam, ("Middle Ages," ii. 304, note f.: "Hereward ultimately made his peace with William, and recovered his estate,") and substantially by Lappenberg, (162, Thorpe).

The author of the "Annals" is very great about the Saxon "Chronicle," which he pretends to be able to read in the original; at least he quotes some Saxon words, (iii. 307). Yet in vol. i. p. 194, he uses, *without acknowledgment*, the ludicrously absurd translation of Dr. Ingram: "Some (of the conspirators) were blinded, some driven from the land, some *towed* to Scandinavia!"

19. King John "signs" Magna Charta, though it needs but small "poring over records" to shew that the nature of the document does not admit of "signature."

This objection is worthy of an antiquarian trifler; and he seizes the opportunity to display in a note his knowledge about royal signatures. If the reviewer had turned to "that not *very* uncommon book," "Johnson's Dictionary," he would have learned that to *sign* is, "to ratify by hand or seal;" and that *signature* means, "a sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp, a mark;" a meaning which he might have expected from the etymology of the word. The "signing of Magna Charta" is a household word in English mouths, and has doubtless come down to us from the time of John himself, when writing being a rare accomplishment, folk knew very well that to *sign* did not necessarily mean to *subscribe*.

20. The minute diligence of our critic has made the important discovery that at p. 147 we should have written *step-father* instead of *father-in-law*.

We have now exhausted all the reviewer's charges against us with regard to Hume's *facts*. They are *TWENTY* in number, and he has succeeded in establishing only *THREE*, of which two are of the most trivial kind; viz. the having written *empress* for *queen*, and *father-in-law* for *step-father*!! It remains to consider his charges respecting our method of dealing with Hume's *opinions*; but before we proceed to this part of the subject we will take leave to say a word or two respecting our own humble "Continuation."

We will begin with confessing two misprints; viz. 22 for 2, Brihenga for Brihuega; and we will add another that has escaped the vigilance of our critic; at p. 240, the date 1443 is erroneously given for the capture of Constantinople, instead of 1453. The mistake respecting the *coup-d'état* of 1851 we discovered before

the publication of the work, and it is corrected in later copies of the impression.

How are we to account for the abridger's assertion that in speaking of "the most powerful, most constant, and most generous of his enemies," Napoleon meant to liken the Regent to the petty Thracian prince Admetus, and not to the great king! (p. 704).

In this sentence the reviewer commits a more elaborate complication of blunders than it could have been imagined possible for him to crowd into so few words. He begins as usual by garbling Napoleon's letter, of which the original runs as follows:—

"En butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays et à l'inimitié des plus grandes puissances de l'Europe, j'ai consommé ma carrière politique, et je viens comme Themistocle m'asseoir au foyer du peuple britannique; je me mets sous la protection de ses lois, que je réclame de votre Altesse Royale comme celle du plus puissant, du plus constant et du plus généreux de mes ennemis."

Napoleon, therefore, likens the Regent to nothing; he comes, not to the Regent's hearth, but to the hearth of the British people. But he likens himself to Themistocles; and we ventured to observe that it was "when he sought the hospitality of Admetus." The reviewer, on the contrary, makes Napoleon, chased by his pursuers, compare himself not to Themistocles under the roof of Admetus, but to Themistocles when he went up at his leisure to the Persian court, and became the subtle and deliberate betrayer of his country; he turns the Epirot prince Admetus into a Thracian; and he winds up this portentous climax of error and absurdity by transferring to the barbarian Persians one of the most touching and beautiful of Grecian usages!

We find that our friend does not know one end of the Isle of Sheppey from the other, for he says that James II. was detained at Sheerness, instead of Shellness, (p. 554).

In this case we refer our critic to Lord Macaulay, who says, "On the morning of the 12th, he (James) had reached Emley Ferry, near the island of Sheerness," ("Hist. of Eng.," vol. ii. p. 569, ed. 1849). Further on, at p. 573, Lord Macaulay adds: "Halifax was informed that a messenger from Sheerness was in attendance," namely, with a letter from James. But we did not follow the noble author in calling Sheerness an island.

The following sentence, more powerful than an earthquake, removes two islands which adjoin Newfoundland into the tropics, an incident of the time of the American war not noticed before, so far as we are aware not even by Humboldt, in the latest volume of his "Cosmos:" "Five thousand of his (Sir H. Clinton's) troops had been despatched to the West Indies, and effected the conquest of St. Lucia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon; but, on the other hand, the French took Dominica," (p. 636).

The humour of this passage consists in the reviewer's supposing that a fleet having once been despatched to the West India islands, could not sail northward without receiving a further despatch. Let him turn to the "Navy List" to learn that North America and the West Indies together form but one and the same "station" of the British Fleet, under command of one admiral. Had we put St. Lucia last instead of first, the reviewer's banter might have had some foundation.

We now turn to our critic's remarks upon the opinions we have expressed.

To a man of sense, the characters, opinions, and sentiments of the leading personages in history form its most important and interesting portions; yet these the reviewer dismisses in a short paragraph of nineteen lines, (p. 48). But from no lack of materials; for while with regard to facts we are charged with leaving Hume's errors "untouched," we are accused of making so many changes in his opinions, that he himself "could hardly know his own work." The only two charges that the reviewer brings against us on this head are, that whereas Hume represents Charles I. as "candid, sincere, upright," we, on the contrary, accuse him of want of sincerity; and that while Hume speaks of Clarendon as "too honest a man to falsify facts," we describe him as deficient in veracity.

It is no justification of these tamperings to say that Mr. Hallam has expressed such sentiments; they are made to appear as proceeding from Hume himself, which is altogether contrary to the fact.

They are *not* made to appear as proceeding from Hume himself, as the critic well knows. The critic, who has certainly read our preface, had these words before him:—"These views [*i. e.* regarding Charles] it has been the duty of the present Editor to modify and CORRECT from later and more unprejudiced writers." We are unwilling to imitate the language of the reviewer; but can our readers reconcile this charge with common honesty?

The public can now judge between the "Student's Hume" and its "self-appointed" censor. We can truly say that we have bestowed great and conscientious pains upon the work, and that we have done our best to supply one of the long-acknowledged wants of the day—a School History of England for the upper and middle forms.—Yours, &c.

THE COMPILER AND EDITOR OF  
THE "STUDENT'S HUME."

Jan. 20, 1859.

## COMETS—A NEW THEORY.

MR. URBAN,—A variety of theories at various times has been advanced to explain the cause and nature of comets, but up to the present time I believe nothing satisfactory has been arrived at respecting this difficult question. The question, therefore, being still an open one, I venture to offer, as far as I am aware, a new theory. Can the common burning-glass—a double convex lens—render any assistance in the clearing up of this difficult point? I am inclined to think that it can. Take a double convex lens and bring the sun's rays to a focus, then incline the lens so that the rays may pass obliquely through it, and you will find that you have, on whatever the shadow is thrown, a comet in miniature, with a very fine tail. The experiment is perhaps better performed with a candle in a darkened room. Hevelius was of opinion that comets were so far transparent as to let the light of the sun pass through them, which formed their tails. Appian, Tycho-Brahe, and others thought the tail was formed by the sun's rays transmitted through the nucleus of the comet, which they fancied to be transparent. Some comets have been watched when about to cross over the sun's disc, and no spot was discoverable upon that luminary. Several very eminent men, therefore, have held the opinion that the tails of comets are composed of the rays of the sun, but no one, as far as I know, has imagined the entire comet to be the focus of the sun's rays with a train of light following, which we call its tail.

Endeavouring to explain the cause and nature of comets by means of the double convex lens, I imagine that a transparent something,—perhaps an atmosphere with a small opaque centre,—to us invisible, is revolving round the sun, and that the sun's rays are through it brought to a focus—this focus forming the head and nucleus of the comet, and the tail may be explained by using the burning-glass as above mentioned. The difference in the sizes and appearances of comets, I should say, depends on the sizes of these invisible masses. It is said that a star has been seen through the nucleus of a comet, and this certainly is a powerful argument against the opacity of the body. This appearance, however, is supposed by some to be owing to refraction. In watching the comet's tail on the 5th of October pass over Arcturus, I observed that the brightness of that star was scarcely, if at all, diminished, which fact proves that the tail of the comet is not composed of anything of a dense nature.

The tail of the present comet is, in appearance, very similar to the aurora borealis, and I should say that both are composed of the rays of the sun, but as to how the latter phenomenon is produced I am not prepared to offer an opinion. When the sun's rays pass directly through a burning-glass it is well known that the focus is intensely hot, (the effect of the strongest burning-glass ever made use of was the vitrification of most bodies placed in its focus); but when the rays pass obliquely through it a ray of light is thrown out from the focus, and the heat is greatly diminished. According to this theory, therefore, it is clear that a bright comet without a tail must be intensely hot, and should the focus be brought to bear on the earth, or on any other planet, the consequence must be immediate conflagration. When we consider the intensity of heat which can be produced by a lens of a few feet in diameter, we can well imagine that the heat produced by a vast celestial lens must be inconceivable. The comets which have had the longest tails have uniformly been those which have alarmed the world most, but from this theory it is evident that they are the most harmless of the larger comets, yet I believe them to produce heat of considerable intensity. The heat of the nucleus is weakened by the tail, and the longer the tail the cooler the head must be. Encke's comet appeared to be without nucleus or any regularly defined form, and stars are seen through it. This comet, I imagine, produces but little heat, the lens from which it is produced not being sufficiently convex to bring the sun's rays to a focus. According to this theory the comet's tail should always point from the sun, both when it approaches that luminary and when it recedes from it, and this I believe always to be the case. The nucleus should become brighter and brighter as it approaches the sun. The tail, being merely rays of light, should allow stars to appear through it with undimmed lustre, and should find no difficulty in keeping pace with the head at whatever rate it may travel. The curve in the tails of some comets I fancy to be not at all owing to the rapidity of motion, but I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the way in which the curve is produced. The miniature comet produced by the common burning-glass shews no curve in the tail, but gives a very good representation of the comet of 1811, which had a short broad tail without a curve. When the rays of light from a candle are brought

to a focus by a burning-glass, the focus gives a true representation of the flame of the candle inverted; therefore, when the sun's rays are brought to a focus, a representation of the sun will be produced. That being so, the celestial lens must produce the sun's image, of course a very small one. It has been observed that the sun's centre is more luminous than its edges, and the nucleus, which is the centre of the comet, is also the most luminous. Therefore in this particular there is a resemblance between the sun and the head and nucleus of a comet. Respecting the planets it is quite the contrary, their edges being the most luminous and their centres the least so. Mr. Hind remarks that the comets of 1680, 1744, 1811, and 1858 gave signs of violent agitation going on in the vicinity of the nucleus, such as the appearance of luminous jets, spiral offshoots, &c., which rapidly emanated from the planetary point, and as quickly lost themselves in the general nebulousity of the head. Supposing the comet to be the sun's image, the appearances just mentioned do not shew what is going on on the head and nucleus of the comet, but what is taking place on the sun itself. The luminous jets and spiral offshoots I imagine to be the light just leaving the sun for the illumination of the earth's at-

mosphere and the atmospheres of the other planets. The least distance of the great comet of 1858 from the earth was about 51,000,000 of miles, which is about half the sun's distance from us; therefore, by getting a view of the sun's disc by means of a comet, a great advantage is afforded for the examination of the sun. M. Chacornac, of Paris, on the 9th of October, observed a small black spot on the comet; according to this theory this might be a spot on the sun's disc, probably too small a one to be found by our telescopes when directed to the sun. The comet of 1682 is described as without tail, large, bright, and flaming, with an appearance like that of the planet Jupiter. This comet I imagine to have been the sun's rays perfectly focused; the comet of 1811, which was very brilliant, and had a short tail, to have been the sun's rays imperfectly focused; and the great comet of 1858, as well as the other great comets which have had long tails, to have been the same still less perfectly focused. Apologising for troubling you with so long a letter,

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS R. CARROLL.

Boston Spa, Yorkshire,  
Dec. 1, 1858.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Les Scythes, les Ancêtres des Peuples, Germaniques et Slaves.* Par F. G. BERGMANN, Professeur à la faculté des lettres de Strasbourg. (Halle, 1858.)—We doubt not that all ethnologists will thank us for calling their attention to this interesting brochure on an important question of ancient history, the origin of the Germanic, Slavic, and Scandinavian races, a question which interests especially our northern Britons in no inconsiderable degree. For it is worthy of remembrance, that for two centuries prior to the era of Beda, Scandinavia had been known to Britain by the name of Scythia; and Beda himself writes, "It happened that the nation of the Picts from Scythia, as is reported, putting to sea in a few long ships, were driven by the wind beyond the shores of Britain," &c.—(Eccles. Hist. ch. i.) The Saxon Chronicle adds that they came *ex australi parte Scythia*. Beda's opinion was adopted by Archbishop Stillingfleet, and in later times by Jamieson, author of the "Scotch Etymological Dictionary." Warton also,

in his "History of Early English Poetry," remarks, "As to Scotland and Ireland, there is the highest probability that the Scutes, who conquered both those countries, and possessed them under the name of Albin Scutes and Irin Scutes, were a people of Norway," (I. xxvii.) Scute is simply the Gaelic *Squite*, "a wanderer." So also Flaherty, whilst Wormius conjectures that Ireland is derived from the Runic *Yr*, "a bow," for the use of which the Irish were famous, and which was the well-known weapon of the Scythians. But the Professor has not yet touched upon any Scandinavian emigration\*. On the origin of the Picts, Jamieson, Chalmers, and Latham are evidently at variance; and it is a chapter of history still unwritten.

Our author considers the Scythians to

\* In a former work, *Les Peuples primitifs de la race de Jafète*, M. Bergmann has referred to the immigration of the Iberian Ligurians and Silures into Ireland, and of the connection of our Kantii with the Kant-aberes and Kelt-ibères of the Vasque or Basque country.

have been of Japhetic origin, but distinct from the Tatar races. Amongst the Scythian tribes who inhabited that part of Asia now known as Turkistan, the principal were the Chakas and the Parthians, the former mentioned by the Hindoos under the name of Cakas in their earliest Sanscrit writings, and traditionally known to them at least twelve centuries before the Christian era. From the former of these tribes Professor Bergmann derives the European nations above mentioned, through the Sarmathian, Gethic, and Gothic tribes<sup>b</sup>. His proofs of their descent he divides into four parts:—

1. Traditional and documentary testimony.

2. The evidence furnished by the *physique*, and especially by the skulls of the people.

3. The comparison of their language; and,

Lastly, The prominent and distinctive characteristics presented by their polity, customs, and proverbs.

On the last two heads he wisely takes his firmest stand. As the present treatise is only a prelude to a larger work on the same subject, but a few examples of Scythian words are given, and from these we call the following:—

*Apia*, "dry land," or "isle;" Gothic, *avia*; (as in Scandinavia, 'country of shade,') Scandinavian, *ey*, pl. *avi*; Swedish, *ö*, pl. *ar*.

*Taciti*, "fire," "hearth," or, figuratively, "a people;" (for the Scythians always carried their hearth-stones with them in their wagons,) Gethic, *teut*; Norse, *thiod*; Celtic, *teuta*; Gothic, *thioth*; high German, *diot*.

*Kvarkus*, meaning originally "slender," "small," "insignificant," was changed by the Getæ into *chevaricus* and *thvaricus*, whence the Gothic form *dairigs*; the Norse, *dvergr*; the Saxon, *querch*; the German, *zwerg*; Ang.-Sax., *deorg*; and Eng., *dwarf*.

*Sealius*, the God of the Sun, is the Slavonic *Sval* or *Slar*.

*Vaihus*, "holy," "sacred;" Norse, *vé*; Ang.-Sax., *weig*.

*Pleithus*, "blessed;" Getic, *plehtai*; Herodotus, *pleistoi*; German, *blêten*; Norse, *blôta*, consecrate.

The Scythian word *thami*, "ocean," (Sanscrit, *timi*; Assyrian, *semi* or *zami*; Pelasgian, *samos*; and perhaps Greek, *potamos*), is at least as near the root of the name of our metropolitan river as the

Celtic *tamr*. And here it may be remarked, that as the Scythians came into contact with the Celts and other Eastern nations, they would naturally have several words, and probably not a few customs, in common. The early Celtic Welsh affected the use of the numbers  $3 \times 3 = 9$ , the *trvhuap* of Homer's Iliad, the epic number of the Scythians, and of the Turkomen of the present day.

According to Diodorus Siculus, the Scythians settled beyond the Tanais on the borders of Thrace, before the time of Sesostris, more than 1,400 years before Christ. The Scythian priests probably carried the old Grecian letters with them on their progress northward, not that they used them for writing to any extent, but copied them for the runes which they at first employed for the purpose of divination, and the straight lines of which the runes were composed were well adapted to this end; for their custom was to throw up their arrows in the air, and watching the mode in which they chanced to fall on the ground, they divined, or perhaps read, to a certain extent, the runes which they formed, whence the word *sortilego*. In this custom, as is well known, they were copied by the northern settlers. (See on this subject a paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii. p. 381.)

But a more widely extended custom—that of surrounding the funeral tumulus of distinguished personages with a circle of huge stones, (Norse, *bauta-steinir*, *pierres repoussantes*,) is traced by the Professor to the Scythians, who, according to Herodotus, interred with the deceased king one of his concubines, his shield-bearer, his esquire, his domestic officers, his horse, and his most precious urns and articles of value. After the lapse of a twelvemonth they slew fifty of his horses, which they dried, stuffed with straw, and placed around the tumulus, and then, after having sacrificed fifty of his servants, they placed their dried corpses upon the horses, for the purpose alike of keeping away the evil geni, and of deterring the passers-by from approaching the tumulus to plunder its treasures.

The Getæ dedicated their dead to the goddess of the sun rather than to the earth, and on that account generally burnt them, and surrounded the tumuli of their chiefs with circles of huge stones, in which practice they were followed by their descendants, the Scandinavians, who

<sup>b</sup> The identity of the Getæ and the Goths has been proved by the great philologist, Dr. Jacob Grimm.

\* It is curious to observe the ancient geographers comparing the rivers Iberus in Spain and Aragus (cf. Araxes) in Asiatic Iberia, and deducing thence an identity of race.

brought the custom to England in the eighth century<sup>4</sup>. That the Celtic tribes also erected circles of huge stones is likewise well known, but as they frequently interred their dead in cairns and cromlechs, it may be doubted if their stone circles were not erected for purposes non-sepulchral, witness the temples to their god Pen on the summits of the Great and the Little St. Bernard.

The Scythian custom of drinking immoderately, and of drinking healths to their gods and to their deceased friends from cups made of the skulls of their enemies, ornamented with rims of gold, have been but too well followed by the Scandinavians, the Germans, and their off-shoots. At the first introduction of Christianity into Iceland the natives drank to the health of Jesus Christ. Mr. Price, (Warton's "Early English Poetry,") denies, it is true, that this custom of drinking from skulls existed in the North, but Dr. Henderson gives the following translation, by a distinguished scholar, of Regner Lodbrok's "Death Song," which sets the question at rest:—

"Soon from the foe's capacious skull  
We'll drink the amber beverage."  
Henderson's *Iceland*, ii. 351.

The Scythians called themselves Skutai, from their shields, as the Saxons named themselves from their cutlasses, the Franks from their axes, the Longobards from their *longues hallebards*, and the Vaskes from their swords, *vaski*. Herodotus calls them *Skutoi*. We await with impatience the promised intervening links of the chain connecting the Getæ, the Goths and Sarmathians with the Scythians, a connection, as far as the Getæ are concerned, testified to by Pliny.

*Theoria Systematis Plantarum, &c.*  
Auctore J. G. AGARDH, Botanico. in Acad. m.

<sup>4</sup> A fine example of such a circle is to be found on Burn Moor, not far from the back of the Scree, in Cumberland, and is described in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. iii. p. 225.

<sup>5</sup> An ethnological remark in reference to a recent review may be allowed. When Dr. Livingstone returned to his Makololos, he reports that they *lulliloed* for joy. Compare this word with the Basque and Irish *leli*. See GRAY, MAG. for April, 1858, p. 425. Does this point to the, as some suppose, Numidian descent of the Basques? A straw sometimes shews which way the wind blows. Another custom is common alike to the Basques and some tribes of Northern Africa. When a woman is delivered of a child, she gets up and busies herself about the household work, while the husband takes to the bed. This custom is traced to the Tibenians at the south of the Euxine. The myth, too, related by Nennius, is in point, of a Scythian, who when expelled from Egypt, travelled along the north coast of Africa, crossed at the pillars of Hercules, and settled in Spain.

Lundensi Professore. (London: W. Pamplin, 45, Frith-street.)—An entirely new system of botany in the latter half of the nineteenth century! Some will think, though they may keep their thoughts to themselves, that the author is a bold man, endowed with more daring than discretion. Those who know anything about the amiable author, know that he is not a *novus homo*, an upstart, who is hunting for notoriety among the novelties of science, but a veteran in scientific investigation, the greatest algologist of this or of any age, known as a philosophic botanist of eminence for half a century.

Sweden is pre-eminent among the nations for giving birth to systematic botanists. It is now above a century since the great Linnaeus, a naturalist far superior to Aristotle, promulgated his famous sexual system. Another illustrious Swede has now given to the world an elaborate work on the same subject under the modest title of "A Theory of Systematic Botany;" we fervently hope that it may become a practical reality.

Professor Agardh does not undervalue the labours of his predecessors and contemporaries, although he entertains views differing in many respects from other systematists.

It is impossible to give the faintest outline of the principles on which this new system of classifying plants is founded, without going deeply into the matter, and consequently occupying much space. Such articles are not adapted to our pages. They are suitable to such publications as the "Philosophical Journal," the "Annals of Natural History," the "Phytologist," the "Naturalist," and the "Gardener's Chronicle,"—though last, not least. We are curious to hear what the learned Professor of Botany in University College, and the editor of the "Gardener's Chronicle," may condescend to say about this elaborate work. The botanical editor of the "Annals" is more celebrated as a species-maker than as a system-maker; the "Naturalist" is rather a zoological than a botanical serial; the "Phytologist" is probably the only one of our periodicals that will devote much space to it.

The head of the botanical school of Edinburgh is well qualified to deal with the work of his brother-professor and brother-systematist, but the old saw, "two of a trade rarely agree," may be true among botanists as among the manipulators (makers) of fictile wares, i.e. crocks. Those who are interested in the subject will look out for a longer notice of the work in some of the publications devoted to such investigations; we merely announce the appear-

ance of a work which is honourable to the age in which it has been produced.

*The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire.* By EDMUND LODGE, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, &c. Twenty-eighth Edition. (Royal 8vo., 861 pp.)—This standard and most useful book of reference requires no commendation from us at this time of day, its merits and convenience are too well known, and the mere fact that this is the twenty-eighth edition speaks for itself. We have no doubt that the statement of the editors in their prefatory notice is correct, that the encouragement and patronage they have received "have incited them to fresh exertions, not only in maintaining their acknowledged reputation for superior authenticity and accuracy, but in rendering the present edition even more acceptable than its predecessors." The only alteration is that a full account of the *families of all existing baronets* is now for the first time introduced. As the type of this work is kept constantly standing, any corrections can be made at once, and it is not the fault of the editors if any are overlooked. It is obviously for the convenience of the members of noble families themselves that such a work should be supplied with the latest information; and such appears to be generally the case; in several instances to which we have referred we have found it quite brought down to the present time; the only omission we have noticed is the death of Lady Clementina Villiers, and that, perhaps, is too recent to have been noticed.

*The Common Sense of Art.* By A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P. (London: Murray. 8vo., 32 pp.)—We are glad to welcome Mr. Beresford Hope to the regions of common sense; he has too long wandered in the clouds of fancy and theory, and it will take some time yet for him to find himself quite at home in the new region which he now wishes to enter. It was his misfortune to be put forward too prominently in very early life, before his judgment was matured, as a leader of the ecclesiological movement, which has done so much mischief during the last twenty years by the destruction of valuable ancient remains, under the pretext of restoration, just as the modern copyists and restorers of ancient paintings have destroyed many of the works of the old masters. But Mr. Hope is now an older and a wiser man; he has bought experience somewhat dearly, and has profited by it. There really is a good deal of common sense in his lecture,

though mixed with his old love of theory and many impracticable fancies. It is a good sign that he has discovered the merits of the later Gothic styles, and no longer despises them, as he and his school used to do. But we will let him speak in his own brilliant words:—

"I am going to make an assertion which will perhaps seem to contradict a great deal that has been stated in art writings of great authority, at least in these latter days. But I should be sorry to stop even at the point I have hitherto indicated. There is much that we can select from in the later Gothic, both of England and the Continent. I know it is very easy, because it is very true, to talk about the germs of corruption that manifested themselves even in the later phases of the Middle epoch. It is still more easy, because still more true, to dwell upon the corruptions and distortions of French and German Flamboyant, and English Perpendicular. But true and easy as such assertions are, it is an easiness which shuts its eye to one side of the case; it is, in short, a truth which is after all but a half-truth. Distorted and corrupt as the latest style no doubt is, it nevertheless includes vestiges of life, which may be destined under happier auspices to burst forth into a new and a glorious existence.

"If there is one axiom more undoniable than another—I am not now attempting to contrast the respective merits of the two principles, but simply venturing a naked statement of fact—it is this: that Classical architecture is horizontal, Gothic architecture is vertical; Classical is the architecture of super-position, Gothic of germination and continuity. Taking, then, germination and continuity as the norm of Gothic, let us enter an Early English building, possibly one of the period when the style had just emancipated itself from Norman—or let us, instead, enter an Early French cathedral—and what do we see? Pillars surrounded by shafts, and capitals with very broad *abaci*, (which in French buildings are actually square); we see likewise arch-mouldings very different in their section from the shafts over which they are placed; we see horizontal stringcourses tracing deep horizontal lines of shadow; we see square lintels; we see low-browed pediments to the niches; we likewise see windows and triforia disposed in horizontal strips. The circular window, with wheel-shaped tracery, is also very common. Outside we shall behold spires growing out of towers with strong horizontal base-strings, and pyramidal turrets at the corners; we shall see all these features, and many more besides, all strongly flavoured with the horizontal principle. We shall see, in short, that Early Gothic is strongly impregnated with that horizontal, ity which it inherited from Norman, and Norman in its turn received from earlier Romanesque, which Romanesque drew straight from Roman, and Roman received in free gift from Ephesus and Athens.

"Again, in Italian Gothic these same

peculiar features are found, and the heavy cornice moreover predominates. I do not in these criticisms necessarily imply any blame. There is, in fact, great massiveness and beauty of effect in this horizontality. Every architect deals with it more or less, and it comes out in every phase of Gothic art. So, too, with regard to the second style. The manner in which tracery is put in windows, and the geometrical forms which it there assumes, and which, you know, has actually given the name of 'geometrical' to the earlier phase of that style, in some respects rather resembles super-position than continuity.

"Now, then, let us change the scene. Let us take a Flamboyant building. Here we shall see a great deal of poverty, a great deal of scrambling ornament, a great deal of vulgarity; but with all that poverty and vulgarity we shall also see real continuity. Even in that feature which has provoked the censure of every critic who ever entered Antwerp Cathedral, the column-mouldings carried up into the arch without the intervention of a capital, and vaulting-shafts running up from the floor to the centre of the groined ceiling, we perceive the principle of continuity consistently acted upon. So, too, in secular buildings, we shall find in Flamboyant the same principle; for the windows ascend in vertical strips instead of standing side by side in horizontal lines, as in the earlier style. There, too, gables abound as they did not in earlier days. I cannot, it is true, give in my adhesion to the doctrine of those who would dryly divide all Gothic into discontinuous and continuous; for, like many other rough attempts at generalization, this fails from being too rough. But it is, nevertheless, a fact that the theory of continuity finds its complete consummation in Flamboyant alone. It is, indeed, remarkable enough, that an essential principle of Gothic construction should thus have been perfected in a style which possessed the other characteristics of Gothic in so inferior a degree.

"To come to the Perpendicular of England, we there find two different principles at work. The essential construction of the style exhibits the same continuity as Flamboyant, but this construction is overlaid by a remarkable ornamentation peculiar to that style, and having little in common with Gothic—an ornamentation formed by the intersection of lines placed at right angles, and forming a series of parallelograms adjoining each other. This must, I think, have been the invention of some one individual architect. Twelve years ago there came out, in a periodical, a suggestion in an article on Gothic architecture, which was anonymous, but of which I was myself the author, that this principle, though merely one of ornamentation in Perpendicular, might shadow forth a new and positive style of which the constructive characteristic should be intersecting lines disposed in parallelograms. That idea in its strictest

development was four years afterwards realized in a great public building—Sir Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace. Perpendicular is in reality Flamboyant with an ornamentation, which you will find carried out to its utmost development in the Crystal Palace. But we must not in our future Gothic too rudely reject the suggestions of Flamboyant and Perpendicular. In looking at one of the great Flamboyant cathedrals of France, one is reminded of the German legend of the giant whose body was so weak that it might be overset by a child, but who was gifted with a shadow so awful in its might that it overturned troops of men, and threw down the trees on which it happened to fall. Or to take another illustration; it reminds me of a tale I once found in a foolish railway story-book, in which, however, there was a great deal of imagination. It was the tale of an artist who fell in love with a very ugly woman, within whose countenance he was enabled, by the force of his scientific perceptions, to detect the lineaments of an inner beauty which she ought to have had, but which she did not happen to possess.

"But I believe that much more may be expected from a style which I must ever protest has not had justice done to it—I mean the later phase of English Middle Pointed, so familiar to the student of Rickman under the name of Flowing Decorated. That style, indeed, carried its death-warrant with it from the very first. In spite of its gracefulness, the hectic flush was always upon it; but still it claims our admiration for the momentary and incomplete glimpse it gives of a richness and a beauty which have never yet been attained in any phase of architecture."

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*Sermons on New Testament Characters.* By the Author of "Sermons on the Prayer-book, &c." (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker. Fcap. 8vo.)—This volume contains nineteen sermons of the average length, but of more than average interest; they remind us of a book on a similar subject which was very popular in our younger days, by a Mr. Robinson, but unlike that work, these are not dull and prosy. The author has his subject constantly before him, and while never losing sight of its practical bearing, he on the other hand never digresses for the purpose of "applying it" to his hearers. There is a great outcry about dull sermons, and we think with some reason, but this volume must convince the reader that there can be no occasion for a dull prosy sermon on a dull subject while the New Testament provides such abundant materials for discourses that may be heard with profit and with interest too.



# The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

DEC. 22.

#### *The Westminster Play.*

THE "Phormio" of Terence, the play chosen for this year, was performed in the presence of a very numerous and fashionable auditory, which included the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Turkish Ambassador, Lord John Russell, Lord Barrington, Lord Normanton, &c.

The Prologue, which is in the elegiac metre, was recited by the Captain with much truth and feeling. It pays the customary tribute to those who had left those familiar walls to fight the battles of their country and die in its service. Eight of the men of Westminster have found a grave in India during one short year.\* But more of the same blood, and ready for the same service, remain behind.

#### PROLOGUS.

Mos fuit hic versu jam per tria lustra sacratus,  
Vita defunctis solvere justa viris;  
Spectantùm ut quoties bruma redeunte coronam  
In veteres revocant annua festa locos,  
Pampinea nigras contexere fronde cupressos  
Admoneat luctu discolor hora suo.  
Nunc etiam exstruimus bello monumenta priori,  
Jamque pari Pastos India clade notat;  
Sedibus e nostris\* bis quatuor, arma ferentes  
Ante diem externo condidit illa solo.  
Debita sit meritis data lacruma. Nec tamen ævi  
Rapta novo sit spes maxima flore licet;  
Nec quod stirpe sati perierunt, ordine longo  
Quorum abit ad nostros acta juvenia Lares,  
Idcirco hic nimio nunc indulgere dolori,  
Aut planctu titulos dedecorare libet.  
Non domus hæc patriæ quæcunque habet optima  
caræ  
Invidet, aut proprium ferre recusat onus:  
Scilicet imperii colit illo sanguine moles,  
Surgit et e cineri pulchrior ipsa suo,  
Purius ut tenebras post ex Oriente relucens  
Discutiat vera religione jubar.  
Funera nostrorum vidit Lucknova; propinquo  
Sospes ut exitio est illa redempta cohors,  
Longos per menses post putrem interrita murum  
Temnere grassantem quæ fuit ausa necem;

Formina subsidii aciem qua multa labantem  
Juvit, et assidua vulnera fovit ope;  
Fœmineis curis animos operamque virilem  
Attulit, illustris pars imitanda mandis!  
Tam bene qui moritur vixit satis; atque senectæ  
Exæquant paucos inclyta facta dies.  
Quid si natorum spes deperit? altera proles  
Æmula virtutum clarior usque subit.  
Tale sui specimen reddit schola: talibus ausis  
Hactenus acceptum prorogat illa decus.  
Hinc quali puerile regens moderamine pectus  
Excolat in fructum germina nostra Domus,  
Tu videas, Auguste Pater, Regina maritum  
Quem decorat meritis tam tibi juncta tuis;  
Ars bona cui semper cordi est, cui cura tenellas  
Exemplis mentes instituisse bonis;  
Quo fautore caput virtus attolli, et almo  
Quæque magis floret Musa patrocinio:  
Te nunc, judicium bis quondam experta benignum  
Scena nova tandem cultior arte vocat.  
Tuque adeo, Princeps, patriæ spes, quem modo  
munus

Vidimus accepto ferre virile sago,  
Noscere tu possis qualis te lecta juvenus  
Accipit, officio prosequiturque pio:  
Quid majus meliusve Deum sciat illa precari  
Quam tibi virtutes ut det uterque parens?  
In quibus, ut speculo, viva sub imagine cernis  
Expressam digni Principis effigiem.  
Cultus multiplicis documentum præbeat, et quid  
Eloquio possit lingua disertâ, Pater:  
Laudis sit qualis acu rem tangere, qualis honestis  
Accedat verbis gratia, quale decus.  
Per cives Genitrix dare libera jura volentes,  
Et sancta vitium pellere quodque domo  
Suadeat exemplum: per dexteras sceptra fideles,  
Et solum in populi cordibus esse, vides.  
Sic vere florere datur: sic itur ad astra;  
Sic et in æternum facta coronet honos!

On the 16th the Prologue terminated as follows—from the 34th line above, ending "clarior usque subit:—"

Tale sui specimen reddit schola: parcere probris  
Dicas ab eventu lingua maligna suis:  
Non rite electis tribui cur narret honores,  
Moribus aut aliud posse nocere bonis?  
Quicquid erat, vitio quod quisquam vertere posset,  
Quum studiis Malo præmia mense damus,  
Nemo sibi posthac rivalum haud tanta merentem  
Merecedem doleat præripuisse suam:  
Si quid præteritis fertur v. luisse per annos  
Gratia, nunc dignis fit modo palma decus.  
Hæc animi causa simul egimus; seta relinqui  
Scitis,—longe alios nos docet esse dies.  
Nec Geta quos simulat noster, nec Phœdria mores,  
Seria post lusus cum venit hora, sinit.  
Quoque magis gravis ad vitæ accedere partes  
Mox liceat, quis sic desipuisse vetet?  
Annuitis, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter;  
Quid tibi vis rigida, censor inique, nota?  
Nostra viria sanctas decies repetita placebit  
Scena tamen, tali freta patrocinio!

The Epilogue forms a startling transition in point of dress and scene from the

\* Gen. Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B.  
Major J. Waterfield, B.N.I.  
Capt. W. R. Prout, B.N.I.  
Capt. W. T. Phillimore, B.N.I.  
Capt. L. H. Bedford, 37th Regt.  
Capt. W. H. Jones, 13th Regt.  
Lieut. L. E. Cooper, Rifle Brigade.  
Cornet W. G. H. Banks, 7th Hussars, (Victoria Cross).

Græco-Roman play which precedes it. Our friend Phormio, attired in the quaint costume of an old-fashioned French dancing-master, enters playing on the fiddle, and encounters Antipho and Phædria. A marvellous change has come over them. They have doffed the graceful pallium, and cast off the flowing locks, to apparel themselves in the modern English style, of an extreme kind in its way. Geta attends them in the dress of a footman. As he approaches the "orchestra-didasculus," Phormio warns him away from his violin, and threatens him with the bow. The pun upon Cremona is an old one. Most of us have heard of the incident of a lady having overturned and broken a violin, and of the happy quotation by a wit who was standing by of a line of Virgil,—

"Mantua, vœ misere nimium vicina Cremonæ!"

The pedagogue deservedly ridicules the awkward style of dancing that prevails at the present day. Some, he says, move about like elephants, so utterly destitute of grace are they; others are languid and half asleep. The pun upon Almack's, *Aula μαχῆς*, which is rendered "the Hall of Contention," will be well understood by those who have been accustomed to frequent that place of fashionable resort.

Phormio next introduces his pupils, an officer, a lawyer, an M.P., &c., all in appropriate costume. The advocate and the M.P. get so closely engaged in conversation, that they lose their partners and have to dance together. Antipho and Phædria are introduced to two ladies of the company.

Ah! oblitus eram! (to A. and P.), Dominæ (to two of the young ladies), introducere vobis Par juvenum liceat nobile—utrumque Parin!

The dance is about to commence, Phormio having given an example of the polka step, which he thus describes:—

Primum—Pes tollendus erit; tum, corpore verso, &c.

But he finds that he is himself without a partner, and calls Nausistrata, who makes her appearance in a most outré crinoline dress. Her partner attempts to offer his arm to her, but finds it impossible. On attempting a gentle remonstrance, he is told that it is the fashion now-a-days. Is it really crinoline? No, steel! If Danaë, says Phormio, had been enclosed in such a tower of iron, Jupiter and Venus would have thought it no laughing matter. Galatea in such a garment would have been a more fitting bride for the unenth Polyphemus. So overwhelmed is the heroine by these and other caustic remarks, and her own sense of shame, that she at length retires to divest herself of

her expansive envelope, and reappears in more decent costume.

#### EPILOGUS.

[Enter Antipho and Phædria. Geta meets them.]

G.—Antipho, salve iterum!—satin' omnia, Phædria recte?

P.—Hæi mihi! pars melior dimidiumque mei!

G.—Quid narras? (Ph.)—Nostræ mensæ conviva diurnus

Me mensamque meam Phormio deseruit.

G.—Quamquam epulas inter sociis fuit umbra fidelis,

Nec minus ideoque proximus ille sibi!

Qui vivit? (A.)—*pedetentim*; Orchestra-didasculus exstat;

Noctes atque dies fit pretium pedibus!

P.—Audit jam "Doctor Chorearum,"—"Artisque Magister"

Quam pueros olim Terpsichore docuit!

A.—En tibi!—Doctor adest; turba comitante palaestra

Ipse sua prodit:—tute rogare potes.

[Enter Phormio, as a dancing-master of the old school, followed by a train of pupils, amongst them a Lawyer, an M.P., and a Soldier.—See below.]

G.—Phormio certe iterum! Sed quantum emunctus et unctus,

Musicus;—an saltat sobrius ille! (A.)—

Tace.

G.—[touching Phædria's violin.]

Quidnam hoc, hospes? (Phædria.)—Abi; "nimium vicine Cremonæ,"

Ne capiti offendar virgula nostra tuo!

G.—Tute tibi caveas; citharæ sit cura; Cremonam

Ne perdat, verso pollice, virga tuam!

Phædria.—[to A. and P.] Vos jubeo salvere ambos;

te, Phædria; teque,

Antipho, præcipue vos in amore habeo!

[Calling his page.]

Heus! Faustine, puer! citharam cape;—

sumito blande;—

Qui me amat, citharam mecum amet ille meam!

[Then to A. and P. pompously.]

Auspicium ecce novum!—mihi stat sententia in Urbe

Dedecus hoc magnum tollere si potero.

Quis scit enim saltare hodie, pedibusve moveri,

Ut dignum est hominem quem sua crura decent!

Ad sua Terpsichore cum jam vocat atria cives,

Deliciaeque anni panditur Aula μαχῆς,

(Almack's),

Quemlibet aspicias!—male fortis inire choreas

Si quis, et ad numeros vult renovare pedes,

Credas sane elephantia immania membra movere,

Ut decor, et tempus, gratiaque omnis abest!

"Ex pede Rusticus" exstat homo!"—clamatur—"Amice,

"Parce, precor;—salvos me digitosque velim!"—

Aut tardo incedunt gressu, ac languente recedunt,

Non homines vivi, lignea at automata!

Spiritus omnis abest motu, numerasque, leporique;

Me pudet istorum discipulosque meos!

G. to P.—Num hic est qui nobis "aliena vivere quadra,"

Judice se, Summum dixerat esse Bonum!

P. to G.—Scilicet e stomacho mens jam descendit ad imos

Usque pedes; credo, pondere pressa suo!

*Phor.*—Ne vos detineam,—seu sit tibi *Curia* curæ  
Conscriptosque Patres ore movere velis;  
[Pointing to his pupils behind, of each class.]  
Seu *leges* oculis juris scrutere peritus;  
Seu *bellum* placeat, militiæque decus;  
Terra pede est justo pulsanda, artusque mo-  
vendi,  
Quo menti attentæ corporis abest onus!—  
Quid prohibet puerum qui scit bene cruribus  
utl,

*Nervosa fieri religione pium?* (Muscular  
Christianity.)

Me quicumque *istis* aadet præferre magistra,  
[pointing to the Masters of the School in their  
seats.]

“Propria quæ maribus” sola docendus erit!

*P.*—Me tua verba acunt! (*Phor.*)—expertus  
erere; Patronos  
Præcipue vosmet, discipulosque velim!  
Nomina fas fuerint vestra his inscripta  
tabellis!

[They nod assent.]

(Ah! crescit numerus, — mille ducena  
novem!)

Vos quid sit saltare, artisque arcana docebo;  
Omne genus novi, præcipioque bene!

Ille vetus primùm *quadrato nomine* motus  
Floret adhuc; merito et me populumque  
tenet.

Tum sequitur chorus ille dedit cui *Lancea*  
nomen,

Bella pede opposito dum simulata gerunt;  
Audibat prisco “saltatio *Pyrrhica*” sæculo;—

*G.*—Credo, *empirica* nunc! (*Phor.*)—at taceas,  
nubulo!

Ante alios magis innuptis placet ille puella,  
Quo se circumagunt impliciti orbe *cuo!*

*A.*—Quin licet experiamur! (*P.*)—at incipe,  
Phormio, tute

Exemplo doceas nos monitorque sies!

*Phor.*—State igitur circum, pupilli; meque  
videte;  
Cum pare quisque sua; fœmina virque  
simul.

[*Phormio* observes that he has not provided  
*A.* and *P.* with partners.]

Ah! oblitus eram! [to *A.* and *P.*] Domine,  
[to two of the young ladies]  
Introducere vobis

Par juvenum liceat nobile, — utrumque  
Parin!

[*Phor.* arranges the sets. The *M.P.* and the  
*Lawyer* having lost their partners by engaging  
in a discussion aside, the latter thus proposes to  
the former.]

*The Lawyer.*—Vin’ mecum saltare! (*The M.P.*)  
—lubens ego, caudicorum

Optime; juncta Foro *Curia* semper eat!

*Phor.*—Nunc ad rem:—ara nostra hæc corpus  
sibi vindicat omne;

Nempe aures, oculos, cum pedibusque  
manus!

“Metiri se quemque *suo* modulo ac pede”  
quoniam

Lex aliis; vobis sit ratio ulterior.

Vestrum quisque comes *comitem* modulis  
pedibusque

Respiciat;—sic vos mutuus ordo reget.

Primum—pes tollendus erit;—tum, corpore  
verso,

Continuis gyris sic glomerate gradus.

[Himself exhibiting the polka step.]

Dumque, pede inverso, alternis ex partibus  
omnes

Volvimini, en! tempus *calx* bene pressa  
dabit!

[*Phormio*, the lecture over, finds that he him-  
self is without a partner.]

Solus ego!—at motus opus est quæ fœmina  
ducat;

Nam sine patrona vir nihili ipse valet—  
Ergo, “Exi-en iterum-Nausistrata!”—ma-  
china nobis

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

Descendat! — præsens sis Dea! — rursus  
ades!

[*Nausistrata* comes forth from her house, in a  
dress expanded by crinoline, &c., to most ex-  
travagant dimensions.]

*Nau.*—Quis vocat! (*Phor.*)—O salve, Patronarum  
optima! (*N.*)—salve,

Phormio! (*Phor.*)—nobiscum visne? (*N.*)  
—lubenter agam.

[*Phormio* attempts several times to offer his  
arm to *N.* over her dome-shaped dress.]

*Phor.*—Quid faciam!—prohibet tunicarum *cir-  
culus* iste,

Nec socias dextras *massa rotunda* sinit!

*N.*—Hic hodie est *mos fœmineus*!—nec laude  
probandus;

Nam saltare vetat cum domina dominum.

*Phor.*—“Desinia in monstrum mulier formosa  
superne!”—

*N.*—“Monstrum informe ingens:—lumina  
adempta velim!

[Hiding her eyes as if ashamed of her ap-  
pearance.]

“Spectatum admissi risumne tenetis, amici?  
[To the house.]

*Phor.*—“Quid me ridentem dicere vera vetat!”  
Orbe suo *crines* et *linea* vincula motus

Impediunt miser! (*N.*)—*Ferrea*—(*Phor.*)  
—*Ferrea*! ais!

*A.*—Jupiter atque Venus jam non ridere potestis;  
Inclusam Danaën *ferrea* turris habet!

*P.*—Si talem induerat vestem Galatea, fuisses  
Acide commodior tu Polypheme, procius!

*A.*—Scilicet arte sua faber ingeniosus amictum  
Ferratum uxori terebat ipse suæ!

*P.* to *N.*—Num, sponso tam cara tuo, Vulcania  
Lemnos

Hæc tulit ex antris annua dona suis?

*N.*—Ah! me jam tædet sectari ridiculum omne,  
Quod sibi, vana sequens, fœmina vana  
petat;—

Quin abes, o monstrum vestis!—[Retiring]  
—sua gratia vesti

Debet inesse;—modi sunt odio immo-  
dici! [Exit, to change.]

*Phor.*—Fœmina quam sapiens!—O si genus omne  
tuarum

Ludibrium hoc tecum depositura foret!

*P.*—Id facient jamjam:—“varium ac mutabile  
semper

Fœmina” nec vesti, nec sibi constat:—  
(*A.*)—idem

Censeo ego,—at quid tu? (*The Lawyer*)—  
“Totus teres atque *rotundus*”

Quisque *cir* esse cupit,—*fœmineo generi*  
Cur non, pace viri, sit danda licentia quavis

Vesta uti; seu sit, necne, *rotunda nimis*?

*A.*—Semper erit concessa licentia sumpta *pu-  
denter*;

Ipse pudor morem hunc abnegat esse suum!  
[*Nausistrata* re-enters in moderate attire.]

*P.*—Ah! jam forma placet! (*A.*)—Tua, jam mihi  
ridet imago!

*Phor.*—Jam choreas tecum ducere lætus amem!  
[*Phormio* and *Nausistrata* take their places in  
the centre—the several young ladies are “pre-  
sented”—*N.’s* two footmen read out her cards  
for her ball on next “All Fools’-day”—and then  
distribute them to the audience.]

[The servants read.]

“NAUSISTRATA.

DOMI.

KALENDIS APRILIBUS.—MUSICA ET CHORUS.

“Læta Domi accipiet cunctos NAUSISTRATA amicos,

“Ad mediam noctem—post “OPERA” acta:

—Veni.

“Arte sub “DOCTOR CHOREARUM” PHORMIO

gressus

“Instruet, et præerit motibus atque choris!”

“Post scriptum!

“Si magis urbanus vis respondere, placebis.””

B b

[The presentations, &c., over, *Antipho* advances, the rest forming a tableau behind.]

A.—Sed tandem amoto quæramus seria ludo :  
 Hora fugit : vita est ipsa chorea brevis !  
 Leniter huncce gregem vestra indulgentia,  
 ut ante,  
 Judicet :—hic semper gratum opus urget  
 amor.  
 Ast hodie ad soccos nos sanctorum impulit ardor,  
 Et notat augurium nostra Thalia novum !  
*Regali* auspicio, *duplique* sub omine fausta,  
 Hæc erat in votis his memoranda dies :  
 Scilicet hos inter, Princeps dignissime, lusus  
 Hic ades, o patriæ spesque decusque tuæ !  
 Haud nosmet tali pueros dignamur honore,  
 Suaviter haud adeo pulpita nostra sonant,  
 Ut scenæ huic nostræ intersis Spectator—  
 agenda hæc  
 Fabula ni staret, Rex jubente, diu !  
 Hanc quondam ipsa suis propriam mandavit  
 Alumnis,—  
 Quoque anno vult Regia ELIZA coli ;  
 Quædamus ergo hodie pietatis munera  
 nostræ,  
 Respicias, PRINCEPS, ore, favore tuo !

#### JAN. 8.

An American claims to have invented a submarine boat. He says that he has remained under water in it four hours without air-tubes ; that he can move it under water three miles an hour ; rise and sink at pleasure ; carry and fix to hostile ships powder torpedoes ; use a 24-pounder against the hull of a ship, firing, disappearing to load, rising and firing again ; he can use his boat for "several days" at sea without shewing an inch above water ; and do many other wonderful things. His own government would not look at his invention ; it was offered to the French—he got no reply. He has now brought it to England, and has received prompt and full attention from the Surveyor of the Navy.

#### JAN. 11.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales commenced his military career by presenting colours to the 100th (the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot, at Shorncliffe Camp. The Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by Colonel Bruce, Captain Grey, and a distinguished staff. After the regiment had been duly paraded, and the usual formalities had been gone through, his Royal Highness, after an appropriate speech, presented the colours.

#### JAN. 17.

*The State Services.*—The following Royal warrant has been issued abolishing, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament, the religious State services which

marked the anniversaries of Gunpowder Plot, the execution of Charles I., and the Restoration of Charles II.

"Victoria R. Whereas by our Royal warrant of the 21st day of June 1837, in the first year of our reign, we commanded that certain forms of prayer and service made for the fifth of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, should be forthwith printed and published, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, in all cathedrals and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapels within those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

"And whereas in the last session of Parliament addresses were presented to us by both Houses of Parliament, praying us to take into our consideration our Proclamation in relation to the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May, with a view to their discontinuance.

"And whereas we have taken into our consideration the subject of the said addresses, and after due deliberation we have resolved that the use of the said forms of prayer and service shall be discontinued.

"Now, therefore, our will and pleasure is that so much of our said Royal Warrant of the 21st day of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign, as is herein before recited, be revoked, and that the use of the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, be henceforth discontinued in all cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapels within the parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, and that the said form of prayer and service be not henceforth printed and published with, or annexed to, the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the 17th of January 1859, in the 22nd year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's command,  
 "S. H. WALPOLE."

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

*Dec. 22.* John Ivor Murray, esq., M.D., to be Surgeon, Hong-Kong.

*Dec. 24.* The Hon. Wm. George Grey, to be Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

The Hon. Edw. Erskine Morris, to be Secretary of Legation, Stockholm.

William Douglas Irvine, esq., to be Secretary of Legation, Washington.

*Dec. 29.* Thos. Middleton Rennards, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate, Mauritius.

*Dec. 30.* Knighted—Mordaunt Dawson Wells, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

*Jan. 1.* Dr. Thomas Watson, to be Physician-Extraordinary.

*Jan. 5.* Frederic Cleeve, esq., to be C.B.

George Dundas, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

*Jan. 10.* Wm. Henry Adams, esq., to be Recorder of Derby.

*Jan. 13.* Knighted—James Buchanan Morley, esq., C.B.

*Jan. 14.* The Hon. Frederick Wm. Adolphus Bruce, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China.

Horace Rumbold, esq., to be Secretary of Legation in China.

Rutherford Alcock, esq., to be Consul-General in Japan.

Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq., to be Consul at Canton.

Harry Smith Parkes, esq., to be Consul at Shanghai.

Walter Henry Medhurst, esq., to be Consul at Tanchow.

Thomas Taylor Meadows, esq., to be Consul at Newchwang.

Martin Crofton Morrison, esq., to be Consul at Foochowfoo.

William Raymond Gingell, esq., to be Consul at Amoy.

Charles A. Sinclair, esq., to be Consul at Chinkiang.

Frederick E. B. Harvey, esq., to be Consul at Ningpo.

George Whittingham Caine, esq., to be Consul at Swatow.

Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, esq., to be agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

John Green, esq., agent and Consul-General in Wallachia.

Edward Walter Bonham, esq., to be Consul at Naples.

Edmund Hayes, esq., late Solicitor-Gen., to be Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

Francis Fitzgerald, esq., to be a Baron of the Exchequer, Ireland.

*Member returned to serve in Parliament.*

*County of Brecknock.*—Godfrey Chas. Morgan, esq.

## BIRTHS.

*Oct. 5.* At Fremantle, Western Australia, the wife of the Hon. the Comptroller General, Major E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., a dau.

*Dec. 15.* At Farncombe, near Godalming, the wife of R. W. Wilbraham, esq., a son.

*Dec. 16.* At Dringhouses, near York, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert H. Phillips, a dau.

*Dec. 17.* At Christleton Old Hall, the wife of J. Verney Lovett Luce, esq., a dau.

At Ugbrook-house, near Chudleigh, the wife of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, of twins.

At Nymans, near Crawley, Sussex, the wife of William Carr, esq., a son.

*Dec. 18.* At Elemore-hall, Durham, the wife of Henry J. Baker Baker, esq., a son.

At Hampton Court, the wife of Charles Roberts, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 19.* At Enfield, the wife of H. C. Bowles Bowles, esq., a son.

At the Elms, near Evesham, the wife of Courtenay C. Prance, esq., a son.

At Walton-house, Eastry, Kent, the wife of James Rae, esq., a dau.

At Freeland-lodge, Oxfordshire, the wife of W. E. Taunton, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 20.* At Mapeon-house, Sidlesham, the wife of Thomas Hobgen, esq., a son.

At West-st.-house, Poole, the wife of Thomas Durant, esq., a son.

*Dec. 21.* At Fwden-house, Buckingham, the wife of W. Edwards, esq., B.C.S., a son.

At Leamington, the wife of John Grant, esq., jun., of Glenmoriston, a dau.

*Dec. 22.* At Beech-house, Mrs. Henry Nind, a son and heir.

At Clifton-wood-house, near Bristol, Mrs. Herbert Mackworth, a dau.

At Highfield, Cheetham-hill, the wife of Robert Gladstone, esq., a dau.

At Waltham-abbey, Essex, the wife of Col. W. H. Askwith, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Mansfield Woodhouse, the wife of Walter Need, esq., Com. R.N., a dau.

*Dec. 23.* At Hind-st., Manchester-esq., the wife of Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, a son.

At Chilharn-castle, the wife of J. L. Wildman, esq., a son.

In Hill-st., Berkley-sq., the wife of Richard Benyon, esq., a dau.

At Vale-house, Hermitage-road, Tottenham, Mrs. Thomas Wylde, a son.

At Shiffnal, Salop, the wife of John H. Ivimy, esq., a dau.

At Yately, Hants, the wife of George Byng H. Shute, esq., a dau.

*Dec. 24.* At Berkeley-sq., the Lady Lindsay, a dau.

At Madeira, the Viscountess Ebrington, a son.

At Hornsey, Middlesex, the wife of J. T. Abdy, esq., L.L.D., a dau.

At Hanslope-park, Bucks, the wife of Reginald Walpole, esq., a dau.

At Walford Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of Major Brettingham, a dau.

*Dec. 25.* At Newton-house, Box, Wilts., the wife of Lieut. E. Berkeley Ru, a dau.

At Everingham-park, the Right Hon. Lady Herries, a dau.

At Chester-sq., the wife of Matthew Arnold, esq., a dau.

At Elliston-house, St. Boswell's, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a dau.

At Dudmaston-hall, Salop, the wife of John Charles Lloyd, esq., a son and heir.

*Dec. 26.* At Gibraltar, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 25th Regt., (the King's Own Borderers), a son.

At Park-place, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Best, a son.

At Darnley-road, Nottinghill, the wife of C. C. James, esq., a son.

*Dec. 27.* The wife of the Rev. L. H. Humbert, Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester, of twins.

At Ballinderry-park, co. Tipperary, Ireland, the wife of Edw. Saunders, esq., a son and heir.

At Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Chas. Archibald Glennie, esq., of Santos, Brazil, a dau.

At York-gate, Regent's-park, the wife of John Pares, esq., a dau.

At the Villas, Eaton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of G. Chapman, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Hesselwood, East Yorkshire, the wife of J. W. Pease, esq., a son.

At Berkeley-sq., Bristol, the wife of Edward Long Fox, a son.

*Dec. 28.* At Glenville, near Waterford, the wife of Michael D. Hassard, esq., M.P., a son.

At Hudscott-house, Southmolton, the wife of the Rev. G. V. Heathcote, a son.

At Llwyngwair, the wife of James B. Bowen, esq., a son and heir.

At Casa Scarpa, Corfu, the wife of Major Hutton, late of the 4th Dragoons, a son.

*Dec. 29.* At the Marquis of Abercorn's, Baronscourt, Ireland, the Countess of Liefield, a son.

At St. James's-place, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Jervis, a son.

At Upper-Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Edward Burges, esq., a dau.

The Lady Mayores, York, a son.

*Dec. 30.* At Kiddington, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Browne, a son.

At Chevet, Lady M. Swinnerton Pilkington, a son.

The wife of John Jenkins, esq., Fulshaw-hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

At Cleveland-walk, Bath, the wife of Capt. Dumerque, a dau.

*Dec. 31.* At Adderley-hall, Shropshire, the wife of H. Reginald Corbet, esq., a son.

At Prestbury-hall, the wife of John Lawton, esq., a dau.

At her residence in Eaton-sq., Madame Rücker, the wife of the Hanseatic Minister, a dau.

At Half Moon-st., Mrs. Henry Sutton, a son.

*Jan. 1.* At Cambridge-st., Eccleston-sq., the wife of John Boulger, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Old Springs, Staffordshire, Mrs. Egerton Harding, a son.

At Eton-hall, near Stockton-on-Tees, co. Durham, the wife of J. S. Sutton, esq., a dau.

At Victoria-terrace, Manchester, the wife of Major Roberts, 28th Regt., a dau.

*Jan. 2.* At Ivy-house, Stranrher, the wife of Maurice Cole, esq., of Paston-hall, Northamptonshire, a dau.

At Dawson-court, Blackbrook, co. Dublin, the wife of William O'Connor Morris, esq., J. P., barrister-at-law, of twin daus.

At Royal-crescent, Nottinghill, London, the wife of H. T. Dundas Bathurst, esq., a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of Henry Scobell, esq., of the Abbey, Pershore, a son.

At Waltham-house, Mrs. Jolliffe Tufnell, a dau.

*Jan. 3.* At Hendon, the wife of Wyndham Ho-gate, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

*Jan. 4.* At Preston, near Wingham, Kent, the wife of Frederick T. Curtis, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, Royal Engineers, twin daus.

At Sandford, near Worcester, the wife of Commander Baldwin A. Wake, R.N., a son.

At Carlton-house, Enfield, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, a dau.

*Jan. 5.* At Peckforton, the wife of J. Tolle-mache, esq., M.P., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Prower, of Purton-house, Wilton, a dau.

*Jan. 6.* At High-st., Guildford, the wife of Mr. C. Gates, twins, son and dau.

At Norton-house, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of John Hogg, esq., a dau.

At Great Anwell, Herts, the wife of Edmund D. Bourdillon, esq., a dau.

At Great Cumberland-st., Hyde-park, the wife of Thomas Chambers, esq., Common Serj., a son.

At Row, Dumbartonshire, the wife of A. H. Dennistoun, esq., a dau.

*Jan. 7.* At Hopton-hall, Suffolk, Lady Plum-ridge, a son.

At Sutton-hall, near Chester, the wife of Joseph White, esq., a son.

At Tyrwhitt-terrace, New-cross, Mrs. Hope Smith, a son.

At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a dau.

*Jan. 8.* At Ranby-house, Notts, the wife of John Champion, esq., a dau.

At the Toft, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gore Gambier, a dau.

At Paris, Lady Frances Baillies, a son.

*Jan. 9.* At Methven Castle, Mrs. Smythe, of Methven, a son.

At Highnam-court, Gloucester, the wife of T. Gambier Parry, a son.

*Jan. 10.* At Dobcross, near Manchester, the wife of Beckett Bradbury, M.D., a son.

At Albany-villas, Brighton, the wife of C. Manley Smith, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a son.

At Clifton-house, Hove, Brighton, the wife of George Wyatt, esq., a dau.

*Jan. 11.* At Abbot Oak, Rusland, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Tufnell S. Barrett, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. J. Townshend Boscawen, a son.

At Rogerley-hall, Durham, the wife of V. Rippon, esq., a dau.

At Kedleston, the Lady Scarsdale, a son and heir.

*Jan. 12.* In London, the wife of E. Ward Fox, esq., of Hotham-hall, Yorkshire, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Upper Lewisham-road, the wife of the Rev. C. F. S. Money, a dau.

At Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, the wife of H. M. Daniel, esq., a dau.

*Jan. 13.* At Beddington-park, Lady Pigott, a son.

At Upper Merrion-st., the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a son, stillborn.

At Langley-park, Slough, the wife of Robert Bateson Harvey, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, twins, a boy and a girl.

*Jan. 14.* At Dean Colet-house, Stepney, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Srepton, esq., a son.

*Jan. 15.* At Norfolk-house, the Duchess of Norfolk, a dau.

At Hare Hatch-house, near Maidenhead, the wife of A. W. Young, esq., M.P., a son.

*Jan. 16.* At Dudley End, Saffron Walden, the Lady Braybrooke, a son, stillborn.

At Rickerseote, Stafford, the wife of Col. Hogg, a dau.

At Marlborough-hill Gardens, St. John's-wood, the wife of H. T. J. Macnamara, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At H.M.C.G. Station, West Lulworth, Dorset, the wife of John F. Gunning, esq., late H.C.S., a son.

*Jan. 17.* The wife of Lieut.-Col. Armytage, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At the Terrace, Kennington-park, the wife of James Barclay, esq., a son and heir.

*Jan. 18.* At Merrion-sq. south, Dublin, the wife of Lieut. Charles A. F. Paget, R.N., a dau.

*Jan. 19.* At Dear-park, Honiton, the Lady Frances Lindsay, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Windsor, New South Wales, John, eldest son of the Rev. John Longfield, to Elizabeth Mary, second dau. of James Drane, esq., formerly of Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk.

At Grahamestown, Cape of Good Hope, Fredk. Conner, esq., Capt. 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt., second son of the late Roderick Connor, esq., Master in Chancery, Ireland, to Rosaline Mary, second dau. of Henry Bowers, esq., Deputy Commissary-General.

At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston, M.L.C., third son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart., of Sandy Brook-hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Mary Ann Harper, second dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Christchurch; also, on the same day, Charles George Tripp, esq., barrister-at-law, third son of the Rev. C. Tripp, D.D., Rector of Silverton, Devon, to Ellen Shephard Harper, third dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch.

Oct. 24. At Penang, Edmund Eyre Lloyd, esq., 22nd Regt., M.N.I., son of Edmund Lloyd, esq., of Barham, Kent, to Sophia, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Douglas, R.N.

Oct. 28. At Chinsurah, Bengal, Skipwith H. C. Tayler, Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet Philpotts, dau. of the late Capt. Robert J. Edmonds, H.M.'s 9th Regt.

At Madras, William Bentinck Swinton, esq., 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Eliza, dau. of the late Robert Cadell, esq., of Ratho, N.B.

Nov. 1. At Bangalore, Walter Clopton Wingfield, esq., Capt. King's Dragoon Guards, to Alice Lydia, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Cleveland.

Nov. 10. At Simla, John Edward Riley, esq., Capt. 68th Connaught Rangers, second son of W. F. Riley, esq., Forest-hill, Windsor, to Isabel, dau. of the late Major Roberts, Bengal Horse Artillery.

Nov. 17. At Madras, T. Everest Tennant, esq., 20th Regt., N.I., eldest son of Henry Tennant, esq., of Cadoxton-lodge, Glamorganshire, to Arabella Jane, dau. of the Rev. George Pickard Cambridge, of Bloxworth-house, and Whitminster-house, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 29. At Bombay, Col. Shute, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, to Emma Caroline Rhoda, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. T. Dowler, and grand-dau. of the late Lady Boughton, of Porton-court, Herefordshire, and Newton Dickenson, esq., of Brunswick, Brighton.

Nov. 30. At Dumfries, New Brunswick, the Rev. Philip Wood Loosemore, Rector of Prince William, to Elizabeth Isabella, only dau. of John Davidson, esq., Dumfries.

Dec. 8. At New Amsterdam, Berbice, the Hon. John Walker Thompson, of Plantation Perseverance, Essequibo, to Jane Anne, eldest dau. of John McSwiney, esq., stipendiary magistrate.

Dec. 14. At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Browne, G.B., formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, to Catherine, widow of James Patterson, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Blaney Irwin, Rector of Laracor, Meath.

Dec. 15. At Llanfair, John Jones, esq., surgeon, Frodsham, Cheshire, and formerly house-surgeon at the Chester Infirmary, and eldest son of Roger Jones, esq., of Cae'r-groes, near Ruthin, to Miss Davies, eldest dau. of John Davies, esq., Llanfair-Dyffryn Gld, Denbighshire.

Dec. 16. At Coventry, Thomas Marsh Horsfall, esq., 19th King's Hussars, son of Thomas B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., to Emily Sarah, dau. of Jas. Ogilvy, esq., M.D., of Coventry.

Dec. 17. At Stoke Ash, William Gardiner Jackson, esq., of Gardiner's-hall, Stoke Ash, to

Emily Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Wm. Bull, Rector of the above parish.

Dec. 18. At Norwood, R. F. Davis, esq., of Bedwelty-house, and Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouthshire, to Mary Ann, widow of James Stewart, esq., of Edradour, Perthshire.

At Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, Charles Sutherland, esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Frances Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Richardson, esq., of Cirencester.

At Kempsey, near Worcester, James Irvine, eldest son of Lieut. Leven C. F. Walker, R.N., and grandson of the late Admiral Walker, G.B., K.T.S., to Jane, second dau. of the late Joseph Toulmin Barlow, esq.

At Lamberhurst, Kent, the Rev. G. F. Allfree, of Tunbridge Wells, to Helen Hester, widow of Henry Everett, esq., of Hastings, Sussex.

At St. Gabriel's, Plumico, Newle Porter, esq., Captain 1st Warwickshire Militia, to Amelia, younger dau. of the late J. G. Hall, esq.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Charles Waring, second son of Henry Young, esq., of Sudbury-grove, Middlesex, to Augusta Emma, second dau. of Francis Fladgate, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Philipstown, Dr. Edward Hamilton, of Stephen's Green, Dublin, to Eliza, only dau. of Dr. Glover, Philipstown, King's County, and niece of Mr. Serjeant Glover.

Dec. 21. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, George Hancock, esq., Capt. R.N., youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral John Hancock, C.B., to Maria, only surviving child of the Count and Countess Métaaxa Anzolat, of Cephalonia.

At Barrowford, Alfred Ward Powles, esq., of Liverpool, to Caroline Mary, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Every Clayton, of Carr-hall, Lancashire, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Henry Every, of Eglington.

At St. George's, the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker, second son of Viscount Gort, to Louisa, only child of George Medlicott, esq., of Rutland-sq., Dublin.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John Dowson, esq., of the Royal Staff College, to Henrietta Cowley, widow of R. B. Crucefix, esq., of Shepton Mallet.

At Bromyard, the Rev. William Henry Helm, Head-Master of the College School, Worcester, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Scholes Withington, esq.

At Christ Church, Craven-hill, Paddington, Markham Spofforth, esq., of 61, Jernyn-st., St. James's, to Agnes, only child of the late J. C. London, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. S. Barker, esq., second son of W. B. Barker, esq., of H. M.'s Office of Works, to Rodina, youngest dau. of George Brooker, esq., late of Cambridge.

Dec. 22. At Southwold, Suffolk, William Henry Penrose, esq., of Lower-park, Dedham, to Anne Agnes, eldest dau. of the late Charles Lillingston, esq., of the Chantry, Ipswich.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Westminster, T. H. Hartley, esq., to Arabella, eldest dau. of the late W. L. Newman, esq., of York.

At Cambridge, Robert Steggall, jun., of St. Peter'sburgh-place, Bayswater, son of Robert W. Steggall, of North Audley-st., London, to Caroline, only dau. of W. Gordon Edwards, of Cambridge.

At Everton, Edward Henry, son of the late Francis Bramah, C.E., to Margaret Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Webster, esq., of Everton, Liverpool.

Dec. 23. At Ipswich, Thomas Eyre Foskess, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Weybridge, Surrey, youngest son of the late

John Foakes, esq., of the Rectory-house, Mitcham, Surrey, to Catharine, widow of Stephen Jackson, esq., of Ipswich, and dau. of Fred. Cobbold, esq., late of H.M.'s 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles James Dyer, B.A., the London Diocesan Inspector of schools, to Clara Champante Platt, of Croxby-villa, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Platt, esq., of the Western Circuit.

At Barwick-in-Elmet, Major Langley, of the 27th Enniskillens, second son of the late Major Langley, of Brittas-castle, co. Tipperary, Ireland, to Maria Ann, only son of the late John Edward Wilkinson, esq., of Potterton-house, Yorkshire.

At Workop Abbey Church, John, eldest son of the Rev. John Noble, of Nether Broughton, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Benning Monk, Capt. H.M.'s 97th Regt.

At Nottingham, J. B. Carter, of London, to Hannah Maria, second dau. of Stephen Wills, esq., the Park and Broadway.

At Jessamine-cottage, Elgin, Duncan Smith, esq., of Bombay, to Robina, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Gillan, esq., Castle Stewart, Inverness-shire.

Dec. 25. At St. Helier's, Jersey, John Edmund Harvey, esq., Capt. of the 41st (the Welch) Regt., eldest son of Kerison Harvey, esq., of Thorpe, near Norwich, Norfolk, to Octavia, relict of Charles Edward Stainfort, late of H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, dau. of the Rev. R. Stephens, B.D., Vicar of Belgrave, Leicestershire.

Dec. 28. At Portsmouth, Richard Oldfield, Capt. and Adjutant, Royal Artillery, fourth surviving son of Major-Gen. John Oldfield, K.H., R.E., Oldfield-lawn, Sussex, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late John Hodge, esq., banker, of Truro.

At Waltham-cross, the Rev. George Iliff, second son of the Rev. F. Iliff, D.D., of the Grange, Bishopwearmouth, to Charlotte Rebecca, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Durnford, R.A.

At Newent, the Rev. Octavius Ogle, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Maud, dau. of J. B. H. Burland, esq., of Newcourt, Newent, Gloucestershire.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. Arthur Master-ton Robertson, of Inches, Inverness-shire, of H.M.'s 4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Col. James M'Alpine, formerly of the 15th Hussars.

At St. Philip's, Granville-sq., Edward Banbury, esq., of Blockley, Worcestershire, to Sarah, dau. of the late Thomas Smith, esq., of Campden, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Esteourt Day, esq., 26th Cameronians, of Woodland, near Wellington, Somerset, to Jane Brunton Anne, youngest dau. of J. J. Wright, esq., of Sunderland.

Dec. 29. At Davington, Kent, Edward Miles Coverdale, esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., younger son of Edward Hooker, esq., solicitor, Sheerness, to Anne, eldest dau. of Isaac Wildash, esq., of Davington-hall.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., Walter Acton, esq., of Stilton, Huntingdonshire, formerly of the Osmunli Irregular Force, to Charlotte Catherine, second dau. of the late Major Kelly, of Norman-cottage, Yaxley.

At Wokingham, Arthur Edward, youngest son of the late G. D. Burr, esq., of Sandhurst, to Ellen Hackett, second surviving dau. of John Piercy, esq., of Wokingham, Berks.

At Wigan, George Birkbeck Hill, B.A., second son of Arthur Hill, esq., of Bruce-castle, Tottenham, Middlesex, to Annie, only dau. of Edward Scott, esq., of Beech-hill, near Wigan.

Dec. 30. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. H. H. Jolliffe, M.P. for Wells, Somerset, eldest son of Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart., M.P. for Petersfield, joint secretary to the Treasury, to the Hon. Miss Byng, eldest dau. of Viscount Enfield, P.C.,

and grand-dau. of the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., G.C.H., and P.C.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Richard Mann, esq., of Pycroft-house, Chertsey, to Henrietta Louisa, eldest dau. of R. E. Barnes, esq., of Sloane-st.

At Barford, Warwickshire, H. W. Fenton, esq., M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, of the Inner Temple, and of Kippax-house, Yorkshire, son of the late Rev. H. Fenton, to Frances Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Cole, esq., R.N., Woodside.

At Windlesham, Charles Bathurst, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Fendall, late of the 4th L.D., to Frances Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Pears, of Woodcote-house, Windlesham.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terr., Henry Sanford, esq., of the Grange, Erdington, Warwickshire, to Susan Walker, only dau. of the late William Bailly, esq., of East Dulwich and Standon, Surrey.

At Dublin, John, eldest son of John Blockley, esq., of Park-road, St. John's-park, Hampstead, to Mary Jane, third dau. of Thomas Man Lake, esq., of Temple-terr., Dublin.

At Brompton, Col. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Coldstream Guards, to Mary Georgiana Frances, eldest dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis.

Dec. 31. At St. Mark's, St. Helier's, Jersey, Eardley W. Childers, Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Henrietta, third dau. of the late T. H. Mostyn, M.D., H.M.'s 47th Foot.

Lately. At Jersey, Prince Angilbert Vailory, second son of Prince de Vismes et de Pontthieu, to Augusta Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave, (canon of Windsor,) of Barnsly, Gloucestershire, and brother of the late Sir James Musgrave, bart., of Barnsly-park, in the same co.

Jan. 1. At Tattenhall, Staffordshire, Sampson Lloyd, second son of Sampson Foster, esq., of Brundall-house, to Louisa Laura, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Whitmore, Rector of Stockton, Salop.

At Gayton, Northamptonshire, John David Charles, eldest surviving son of the late James Hampson, esq., of 7, Dorset-sq., to Ellen Jemima, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Evans, of Longdon-on-Tern, Salop.

At Lychett Maltravers, Dr. Hyde Salter, Montagu-st., Russell-sq., to Henrietta Laura, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. F. Blunt, Incumbent of Lychett Minster, Dorset.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut. H. A. Sampson, eldest son of the Rev. H. Sampson, of Cambridge-st., Hyde-park-sq., to Olivia Barnett, only dau. of Joseph Barnett, esq., of Remenham-hill, Herks.

Jan. 3. At Drewsteignton, William Prater, esq., Okehampton, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Holland, Vicar of Spreyton.

At St. Paneras, John R. Carr, esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, Carr's-hill, to Ellen, dau. of J. Knaggs, esq., Euston-sq., London.

At St. Alban's, Dr. White, M.A., to Lizzie, dau. of T. Richardson, esq., J.P., of St. Alban's.

Jan. 4. At Sherborne, the Rev. J. T. Pearce, M.A., Assistant Master of the King's School, Sherborne, to Rose Augusta, second dau. of J. F. Falwasser, esq.

At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Alexander Crowder Crookshank, Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces, eldest and only surviving son of the late Rev. George Crookshank, T.C.D., to Annie Katherine, younger dau. of the late W. C. Fonnereau, Christchurch-park, Ipswich.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. John Kempthorne, B.A., Sur-Master of St. Paul's School, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Eliza Gertrude, eldest dau. of Dr. Theophilus Thompson, F.R.S., Bedford-sq.

At Hellingly, Sussex, Christopher Richard Buckle, esq., of Norton-house, Aidingbourne, to Caroline Maria, youngest dau. of the late Abraham Parry Cumberbatch, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Gilbert Howard Sanders, esq., Barrack-Master, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight,



(Lieut. H.P., H.M.'s 30th Regt.,) to Ellen Walpole, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Henry Walpole, Vicar of Winslow, Bucks.

At Wanstead, William J. Ching, Esq., of Montague-pl., Russell-sq., eldest son of the late William John Ching, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Alice S., second dau. of William Augustus Parker, esq., Snarbrook, Essex.

At Seiton, near Liverpool, Thos. S. Pakenham, esq., nephew to Sir Richard Pakenham, and cousin to the Earl of Longford, to Josephine Maria, eldest dau. of Peter Bancroft, esq.

At Clapham, Robert Green, esq., of Crockham-hill, Kent, to Sarah Ann Moser, second dau. of the late Richard Moser, of Penge, Surrey.

At Catfield, Norfolk, Edward Cubitt, esq., of Honing-hall, Norfolk, late of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Lucas Cubitt, Rector of Catfield.

Jan. 5. At Cheltenham, William E. Taylor, esq., youngest son of Major-Gen. Taylor, of Prestbury-lodge, Cheltenham, to Frances Sarah, only child of the late Christopher Todd, esq.

At Bamborough, Northumberland, William Henry Johnston, esq., of Maikeny, co. Dublin, only son of the late William Henry Johnston, esq., 31st Light Infantry, to Fanny Lewis Antrobus, only dau. of the Rev. Edmund Antrobus, of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park-gardens, and grand-dau. of Prideaux J. Selby, esq., of Twisell-house, Northumberland.

At Upperby, Carlisle, Thomas Goldsborough Anderson, third son of Thomas Anderson, esq., of Wallington-lodge, Carshulton, Surrey, to Celia, dau. of Francis C. Hutchinson, esq., M.D., Brisco, Carlisle.

At Woodhouse, Heaton Edwin Clark, esq., of Ellenthrop-lodge, near Boroughbridge, to Martha Eliza, dau. of the late Benjamin Halliwell, esq., of Highfield-house, Woodhouse, Leeds.

At Scarborough, the Rev. John Adams Cree, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Mary Lucy, second dau. of the late John Thomas Lloyd, esq., Shrewsbury.

At St. Peter's in Eastgate, Lincoln, Henry Augustus Burton, esq., Lieut. 14th Regt., to Inger Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Davenport Whitehead, of Ormside-lodge, Westmoreland, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Hainton.

Jan. 6. At Cann St. Rumbold, Dorset, Charles Sawbridge, M.A., Incumbent of the Rectories of Charlborough and Almer, Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth Mary, second dau. of Thos. Shettle, esq., of Mapperton.

At Harlington, Colonel Bisse Challoner, of Portnall-park, Surrey, to Henrietta Emma De Salis, youngest dau. of the late Jerome Count De Salis, of Dawley-court, Middlesex.

At Brighton, Ernest Christian Wilford, esq., of the Canadian Rifles, only son of Col. Wilford, of Hythe, Kent, to Agnes Harriett, second surviving dau. of the Rev. John Arnold Wallinger, of Portland-pl., Brighton, late of Cumberland-villa, Bath.

At Prestbury, Cheshire, the Rev. Edward J. Miller, Vicar of Cardington, near Bedford, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Emma Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Harry Thos. King, esq.

At Cambridge, C. M. Robinson, esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Anna Louisa Cunningham, eldest dau. of Mr. John Adams, of Jesus-lane.

At St. Columba's, Kilmartin, Argyshire, Thomas Broadbent Cartwright, eldest son of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq., of West Dean, near Chichester, to Marion Emma, eldest dau. of William Martin, esq., late 3rd Dragoon Guards, Largie-house, Argyshire.

At Thetford, Lieut.-Col. Norgate, eldest surviving son of T. S. Norgate, esq., of Hethersett, Norfolk, to Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. W. Collett, of Thetford.

Jan. 8. At Upper Chelsea, Dr. B. Simpson, Bengal Medical Service, to Agnes, eldest dau.

of the late Brigadier Sibbald, C.B., Bengal Army.

At Cloyne, William Humphreys, esq., of Wethern, Burnet River District, New South Wales, to Frances Mary, youngest dau. of Francis Rowland, esq., of Kilbooy-house, co. Cork.

At Wickham Market, Suffolk, William George, son of William Muriel, esq., of Wickham Market, to Susan, elder dau. of the late Edward Lynn, esq., of Runcorn, Cheshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Harris, esq., of Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., second surviving son of William Harris, esq., of the same place, to Caroline Augusta, youngest dau. of the late William Cooper, esq., of Eaton-sq.

Jan. 11. At Plymouth, Osborne F. C. Fraser, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant R.M.L.I., to Georgina, youngest dau. of Col. Palliser, R.A.

At Plympton St. Mary, James Pollard, esq., surgeon, St. Mary Church, to Elizabeth Luscombe Evens, second dau. of W. H. Evens, esq., the Priory, Plympton St. Mary.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Robert Henniker, of Trinity College, Oxford, to Jane Livesey Leadbeater, grandau. of the late James Livesey, esq., of Walton-le-dale.

At Caton, Lancaster, the Rev. David James Vaughan, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Margaret, dau. of John Gregg, esq., of Escowbeck, Lancaster.

John Calvin Hunt, Capt. in the Cape Cavalry, to Maria, youngest dau. of John Bawtree, esq., of Abberton.

At Cirencester, the Rev. Donald Cameron, M.A., curate of Cirencester, to Fanny, second dau. of the late S. Lediard, esq.

Jan. 12. At Cambridge, Frederic Lawson, eldest son of Frederick Hayward, esq., of Needham Market, to Elizabeth Stoddart, younger dau. of the Rev. John Hind, M.A., of Cambridge.

At Ramsgate, Sir James Francis Ivers, bart., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. George Gambier.

At Ealing, Capt. Eyles, of the 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., to Isabella G. Orgina, youngest dau. of Col. Charles Wetherall.

At Teignmouth, Devonshire, the Rev. Sholto Middleton, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of F. Chase, esq., Teignmouth, and formerly of Langley-lodge, Luton, Beds.

At St. Marylebone, Alexander Wilhelm, eldest son of Baron Von Paleske, of Spengawken, bei Preuss Stargard, West Prussia, to Emily Maria, dau. of the late Major O. G. Stockenström, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and niece of Sir Andries Stockenström, bart., late Lieut.-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope.

At Mumby, Lincolnshire, John Wilby Preston, esq., of Dalby, Lincolnshire, to Julia, second dau.; and the Rev. W. Walker, Vicar of Croft, Lincolnshire, to Emma, third dau., of the Rev. J. B. Travers, Vicar of Mumby.

Jan. 13. At Islington, John Bull, esq., of Norwich, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Waters, esq., of Tutshill-house, Gloucestershire.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, the Rev. A. J. Williams, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Drayton, near Wallingford, to Henrietta Josephine, only dau. of J. F. Sundius, esq., of Upper Holloway.

At Hammersmith, the Rev. Edward Slater Browne, M.A., late Incumbent of Purbrook, Hants, to Harriet Mary, dau. of the late Charles Poylett Rushworth, esq.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Captain Struan Robertson, Royal South Lincoln Militia, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late J. Atkinson, esq., of Austhorpe-lodge.

At Knightsbridge, Col. McMahon, C.B., 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Gen. Sir T. McMahon, bart., to Frances Mary, dau. of the late J. Holford, esq.

At Kirk Maughoid, Isle of Man, the Rev.

Hugh Ashworth Stowell, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, Chaplain of Christ Church, Maudslough, to Annie Isabella, eldest dau. of F. J. D. La Mothe, esq., Advocate, M.H.K., Ellanbane and Ramsey.

At Pyrtton, Lonsdale Augustus Hale, Royal Engineers, fourth son of Archdeacon Hale, to Emily Clara, second dau. of Hugh Hamersley, esq., of Pyrtton-manoor, Oxfordshire.

At Trinity Church, Sloane-st., the Rev. Samuel Fryer Field, Rector of Debach st. Boulge, Suffolk, to Jane Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. H. Pierson, of Langstone, Havant, Hants.

At Christ Church, Regent's-park, Francis R. Neilson, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, to Miney, third dau. of the late Sir H. Wilcock, of Casteineau-house, Mortlake.

At the British Embassy, Frankfort, Henry, third son of Charles B. Vignoles, esq., F.R.S., of Duke-st., Westminster, to Isabella, youngest dau. of John Huxham, esq., of Bishopsteignton, Devonshire.

Jan. 15. At Iver, Bucks, Frederick Henry Gray, esq., of Eccleston-sq., Piccadilly, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Rowland, esq., of St. John's, Westminster.

At Brighton, George Hamilton Penney, esq., of Granville-park, Blackheath, to Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Startin, esq., of Turnham-green.

Jan. 18. At St. Andrew's, Kenn, Cecil Henry, only son of Mr. Geo. Lake and Lady Caroline Russell, to Katharine, fifth dau. of the late Henry Porter, esq., of Winslade.

At Charmouth, William Salter, esq., of Chard, to Miss Griffith, niece of the late J. F. Gwyn, esq., of Ford-abbeey.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., the Rev. Lawrence J. Stephens, M.A., to Eliza Jane, widow of the Rev. W. E. Pooley, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. F. Rippingall, Langham-hall, Norfolk.

At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. Chas. Stroud Green, M.A., Rector of St. Ann, Lewes, Sussex, to Sarah, widow of George Taylor, esq., M.D., late of Maidstone, Kent.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, Joseph Nicholas Law-

rence, esq., of Lisserslough, co. Sligo, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Preston, esq., of Clapton.

At Christ Church, Paddington, William Hook Morley, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest surviving son of the late George Morley, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Blair, youngest dau. of Henry Dickenson, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Worfield, Shropshire, Arthur Richard, son of the late Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Pradose, in the same county, to Augusta, widow of George Wilder, esq., late Capt. Royal Horse Artillery.

At Greenock, Henry Staples, esq., Stock Exchange, London, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of Robert Thorne, esq., Greenbank, Greenock.

Jan. 19. At Merworth, Kent, Capt. Charles George Tottenham, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Charles Tottenham, esq., M.P., of Ballycurry, co. Wicklow, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, bart., Rector of Merworth, and granddau. of the late Lord de Despencer.

At Hampstead, Henry Charles Andrews, M.D., son of Onslow Andrews, esq., of Bradbourne, Kent, to Louisa Augusta, youngest dau. of John Lord, esq., Calcutta.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Birmingham, Henry Pease, esq., M.P., of Darlington, to Miss Mary, dau. of Samuel Lloyd, esq., of Wednesbury.

At St. Mary's, Reading, Markland Barnard, esq., of H.M.'s Body Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, only son of the Rev. Markland Barnard, M.A., Vicar of Ridge, and of Colney, Herts, to Frances Maria Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late William Wingfield Yates, esq., formerly of Parkfield, Staffordshire.

Jan. 20. At Halwell, John Wellington Loosemore, of the Park-crescent, Stockwell, to Sarah Grant, eldest dau. of Thomas Miles, esq., of Stanborough-house.

At Hildenborough, John Roberts Dummelow, to Frances Letitia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Vinal, Incumbent of Hildenborough, Kent.

The Rev. Thomas Baugh, Vicar of Catherington, to Caroline Martha, only dau. of the Rev. William Pearse, of Catherington-house, Hants.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EARL OF AYLESFORD.

Jan. 3. At Packington-hall, Warwickshire, aged 72, Heneage, fifth Earl of Aylesford.

His Lordship was born April 24, 1786, and succeeded to the honours as fifth Earl on the death of his father in 1812. He married, in 1821, Lady Augusta Greville, dan. of George Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and has left issue, Heneage Lord Guernsey, on whom the title devolves; Major the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, and Augusta Countess of Dartmouth. Lord Guernsey, (now Earl of Aylesford,) who was formerly M.P. for South Warwickshire, married Jane, only child of the late Mr. John Wightwick Knightley, of Offchurchbury, Warwick-

shire, by whom he has several children. The late Earl was formerly Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and filled the office of Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household. He was a trustee of Rugby School, and F.S.A. The first Peer, who was Solicitor-General in 1678, M.P. for the University of Oxford, and created Earl of Ayle-ford, was second son of the first Earl of Nottingham, a distinguished lawyer, who took a most zealous part in the restoration of King Charles II., and who became Lord High Chancellor of England in 1675. The late Earl was of a retiring and unobtrusive disposition, and for many years past occupied himself chiefly with agricultural pursuits, the improvement of his estates, and in promoting the welfare of all around him.

## BARON LYONS.

**Nov. 23.** At Arundel Castle, Edmund Lord Lyons, of Christchurch, Bart., G.C.B. both of the civil and military divisions of the order, G.C.M.G., K.C.H., K.S. Louis, G.C. Redeemer of Greece, Knt. First Class of the Medjidie, Knt. G.C. of Savoy, Knt. G.C. of the Legion of Honour, D.C.L. Oxford, Vice-Admiral of the White.

In the pretty hamlet of Burton, scarcely twomiles from Christchurch, Hants, White Hayes, was the birthplace of the great man removed from among us, on Nov. 21, 1790. It also was the scene of the death of Lord Keane, the hero of Afghanistan, in 1844, but has received many alterations since Edmund Lyons was a little boy playing on its lawns and through its park-like enclosures. His father, John Lyons, was the descendant of an ancient family settled in the King's county in the middle of the seventeenth century. He possessed property in Antigua, and subsequently resided at St. Austin's, Hants. He married Catharine, third daughter of Main S. Walrond, of Mountrath, Devon, and Sarah, daughter of William Lyons, of Antigua and Philadelphia. His eldest son is Admiral John Lyons, of Bognor. His sister Catharine was the wife of Edmund Walcott, of Winkton-house, less than a mile distant from Burton, and who was Colonel-Commandant of the Christchurch Loyal Volunteer Artillery, in which regiment he himself held the rank of Major.

Edmund Lyons fell ill in the house of Sir Richard Bickerton, and on his recovery accompanied that patron to sea at the early age of 8 years. After a cruise, which determined his choice of the naval profession, he was sent to Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Richards, who educated there the Right Hon. George Canning, Dean Gaisford, Wolfe the poet, the Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, Admiral Walcott, M.P., and the late Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. At the end of three years, in June, 1801, he was placed on board the "Royal Charlotte" yacht, with Sir Harry Burrard Neale, who had been brought up in the Priory School of Christchurch. In the following year, in Jan., 1802, he joined the "Maidstone," 38, Captain R. H. Moubray, afterwards godfather to his lamented son. In August, 1803, he was transferred to the "Active," 38, on the Mediterranean station. He there played a midshipman's part in the passage of the Dardanelles, under Sir John Duckworth; and serving under that admiral's flag-lieutenant, now Sir W. Farebrother Carroll, assisted at the demolition of a redoubt at Point Pesquies,

on the Asiatic shore, Feb. 21, 1807. He left the "Active" August, 1808, and returned to England in the "Bergère," Captain G. B. Winyates. Towards the close of the year he went in the "Monmouth," 64, Captain E. D. King, to the East Indies; in June, 1809, being then on board the "Russell," 74, the flagship of Admiral Drury, he was appointed acting-lieutenant of the "Caroline," 36, Captain H. Hart, and, in August, of the "Barracouta," Captains Well and W. F. Owen, being confirmed by commission Nov. 22, 1809. On Aug. 9, 1810, he took part in the capture of the island of Banda Neira, and was one of the foremost in the escalade of Fort Belgica, during the raging of a terrific storm at midnight, an achievement for boldness in design and conduct in execution rarely paralleled, when we remember the difficulty of the approaches and navigation, and the strength of its garrison; and of the highest importance in its results, as the capture of another Dutch colony added greatly to the influence of the British name in the Indian seas. On his arrival with such welcome news at Madras, Admiral Drury appointed him flag-lieut. of the "Minden," 74. He had learned at Banda the useful lesson that to courage and skill no obstacles are insurmountable. In the course of a long war no deed of arms of greater valour is on record than that of Mr. Lyons at Marrack. Admiral W. O. B. Drury died on the 6th of March, 1811, but he continued to serve in the ship under Captain E. W. Hoare, who was sent with the 14th regiment to reduce Java. He was constantly employed in reconnoitering and assisting Captain George Sayer, of the "Leda," in learning the enemy's strength. It was at length resolved that he should attack Fort Marrack, in the straits of Sunda, with 200 soldiers and 200 seamen and marines. The assault was to take place at midnight, and the "Leda" and "Minden" were directed to appear before the harbour at daybreak. To his mortification reinforcements were thrown in, and the design abandoned as hopeless. Without orders he achieved "a success," to use his captain's words, "which so far surpassed all my ideas of possibility with so small a force that any comment from me would be superfluous."

On July 25, 1811, he was sent with the "Minden's" launch and cutter to deliver nineteen prisoners at Batavia. Whilst there he discovered, in conversation with some intelligent residents, that the Dutch expected no attack during the monsoon. He conceived that he might produce a diversion of the enemy's troops, and on his return, July 27, "Having made every

necessary arrangement during the day," (the story had best come from his own pen)—"I placed the boats at sunset behind a point which sheltered them from view of the enemy's sentinels. At 12 p.m., the moon sinking in the horizon, we proceeded to the attack, and were challenged by the sentinels on opening the point; at this instant a volley of musketry from the enemy precluded all hope of a surprise. I therefore ran the boats aground in a heavy surf under the embrasures of the lower tier of guns, and placed the ladders in the ground, which were mounted with the bravery inherent in British seamen; whilst a few men, placed for the purpose, killed three of the enemy in the act of putting matches to the guns. A few minutes put us in possession of the lower battery, when we formed the men, and stormed the upper one. On reaching the summit of the hill we perceived the garrison drawn up to receive us; they sustained our fire, but fled from the charge on my calling to them that we had 400 men and would give no quarter. At 1 p.m. the other battery and two gun-boats opened fire upon us, which we returned with a few guns, whilst the remainder of the men were employed in disabling guns in our possession and many parts of the forts which it was practicable to destroy."

He adopted the clever expedient of opening the gates and allowing the balls which swept the place a free passage, whilst he fired so well from two guns as to disperse a large body of troops. "We had completed this by daylight, when I judged it prudent to embark. On reaching the boats I had the mortification to find the launch bilged, and beaten up so high by the surf as to leave no prospect of getting her afloat. I therefore felt it a duty incumbent on me to embark the men in the cutter. I humbly flatter myself the momentary gratification the enemy may have felt by our leaving the launch must have vanished when he beheld a small boat bearing away his colours,—a public and undeniable proof of the few men who attacked them, amounting to only thirty-five men including officers." Only four of the gallant band were slightly wounded. Fort Marrack mounted 54 guns, 18, 24, and 32-pounders, and had a garrison of 180 men, and the crews of two gun-boats." Well might Capt. Sayer leave the narration of the attack to its heroic leader, adding that he could "hardly find terms strong enough to convey his meaning." Mr. Lyons was ordered on his return to wait for Commodore Broughton, off Batavia, and was appointed to the command of a flotilla of 5 gun-

boats, serving against Meister Cornelis, Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford signified his approval to Capt. Sayer, with these emphatic words,—"I consider myself fortunate and happy in procuring the services of an officer who has so highly distinguished himself by his gallant and successful attack." Meister Cornelis was taken by assault on Aug. 26. Mr. Lyons had so exhausted himself by his exertions before that stronghold that he was compelled to invalid home, after a severe fever, and returned with Capt. Cole in the "*Caroline*." He received Commander's rank on March 21, 1812. In April, 1813, with his indomitable zeal, he applied for employment, and was appointed to the "*Rinaldo*," 10, on the Downs Station, where he served under H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, who with his squadron escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the sovereignties of Russia and Prussia to England.

Commander Lyons had the honour of conveying Mr. Planta, with the "*Treaty of Paris*," from Boulogne. He received Post Rank, June 7, 1814. On July 18th he was married to a lady to whom he had long been fondly attached, Augusta Louisa, second daughter of the gallant Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N., who commanded the "*Quebec*" at the taking of the West India Islands, and niece of Admiral Thomas Rogers, who expired suddenly in her arms, at Tours, on Sept. 20 in that year. He continued some years on shore, and resided for some time at Torquay. On Jan. 18, 1828, he became captain of the "*Blonde*," 40, a remarkable occurrence, as that was the first English man-of-war that ever entered the Black Sea, and then visited Odessa and Sebastopol, ignorant of the influence those waters would have on his later fortunes. In that year, after blockading the port of Navarino, with the French ships "*Duchesse de Berri*," "*L'Armide*," and "*La Dilon*," he proceeded to the attack of Chateau Morea, the last stronghold of the Sultan in the Peloponnesus, which fell Oct. 22, but not till he had been in the trenches without intermission during twelve anxious days and nights. In memorial of his gallantry, he in 1840 received the augmentation of three castles on his coat of arms, and a castle on the breast of each of his lion-supporters; while a flag, inscribed "*Marrack*," was at the same time placed in the paw of his sea-lion crest. In the summer of 1829 he conveyed Sir Robert Gordon, the British ambassador, to Constantinople, and in Jan., 1831, Sir John Malcolm from Malta to Alexandria, on his way to Persia. In 1832, when in the "*Madagascar*," 40,

he witnessed the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre, by Ibrahim Pacha. The revolution and restoration of Greece followed, and in 1833 he conveyed King Otho and the Bavarian regency from Trieste to Athens. It would occupy too much space to recount all the anxiety and toil experienced by Capt. Lyons in those difficult negotiations. That his exertions were appreciated is proved by his appointment as Minister at the new court of Athens. He was paid off Jan. 17, 1835, and received the honour of knighthood and the order of a K.C.H. in the same month. In July, 1835, he commenced his residence at Athens; and now displayed a tact and integrity, judgment and conciliation which established his reputation as a diplomatist. On June 19, 1839, his second daughter, Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, was married to Henry Lord Fitzalan, now Duke of Norfolk; and on Dec. 24th, his eldest daughter, Anne Theresa, at Athens, became the wife of Philip Hartman, Baron von Würzburg, in Bavaria. From February 9, 1849, to Jan. 27, 1851, he presided over the mission at Berne, and from Jan. 27, 1851, to Oct. 27, 1853, resided as Minister at Stockholm. He there sustained the irreparable loss of his amiable and devoted wife, Lady Lyons, March 10, 1852. On May 20, 1840, he was created a Baronet, having also received the orders of Knight and Cross of the Redeemer of Greece, and Knight of St. Louis of France, for his services at the Morea; he was nominated G.C.B. of the civil division of the order July 10, 1844.

His services were to be required by his country on a more important occasion. When the Earl of Malmesbury held the seals of the Foreign Office, the Duke of Northumberland came to him and said, "You have a man under you whom I wish myself to employ; he is the best man that can command the British fleet, that man is Sir Edmund Lyons." The wish nearest to his heart—the accomplished diplomatist to be laid aside for the daring sailor—was fulfilled by Sir J. Graham. He was appointed second in command Oct. 27, 1853, and almost his first act was a feat quite equal to any battle, the conveyance of the army from Turkey to the Crimea: it was the earliest instance of the bold conception and undaunted resolution and energy, which were strikingly displayed throughout the campaign; and the ardour which inspired and the care which organized, the forethought and prudence of execution, and the ultimate success, stamped him as a great commander and the ruling spirit of the navy in those waters. On the 8th of September, the "*Primoguet*" with Gen. Canrobert,

the "*Caradoc*" with Lord Raglan, and the "*Agamemnon*" with Sir Edmund Lyons on board, attended by the "*Sampson*," proceeded to survey the coast of the Crimea, from Cape Chersonesus to Eupatoria, to select a place of landing; on the 10th they made their choice. Meanwhile, on the 3rd September the Allied force sailed from Varna, and rendezvoused at the Isle of Serpents till the 10th, when they sailed for the Crimea: 25,000 English soldiers were embarked in 121 transports; and the entire army, 58,000, were conveyed to the Old Fort near Eupatoria. There is no parallel in ancient or modern history to the admirable conduct of the embarkation; the instructions then issued will serve as a standard and model to all similar undertakings. Sir George Brown, attended by Capt. Whitmore and Capt. Pearson, (nephew of Sir Edmund Lyons,) were on board the "*Agamemnon*," and a gun from her was the signal for getting under weigh: Sir Edmund guaranteeing the army from any fear of attack within one mile of the beach on landing. The whole labour and responsibility devolved on him: "the fleet is enthusiastic in its praise of him," wrote the "*Times*" Correspondent. "He has every quality which wins their admiration and respect. To him and to him alone is this expedition due; but for him the mightiest armament of our own or any time might have rotted in the camps and bogs of Baltschik and Varna, or, when at last roused to action, have wasted itself in an ignoble attack upon Anapa, or Kassa, or Soujak. To him alone must all the success which has hitherto attended the expedition be ascribed; it was he who prepared the means of landing such a force, who organized, who superintended it: and that so closely that in his eagerness he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it. The sea for sixteen miles was covered with his ships, yet not the slightest confusion prevailed, nor was a single life lost. On the 14th, a black ball was run up to the fore of the "*Agamemnon*," a gun fired to signal "the time was come," and the landing began at 8 a.m.; a heavy surf greatly inconvenienced the seamen employed in an operation of such magnitude, but Lord Raglan, writing on September 16, declared that "the exertions of the fleet under the immediate command of Sir Edmund Lyons excited the admiration of the whole army, and were, in fact, above all praise." On the 19th, at 9 a.m., the fleet got under weigh and the army began its march. After the battle of the Alma, the gallant sailors, who from its close till the troops left the ground had been watching the advance of the army with

the most intense interest, devoted themselves with a wonderful tenderness to tend the sick and wounded, officers and men uniting to carry down the poor fellows to the shore. And again Lord Raglan, Sept. 23rd, 1854, says, "Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance, and providing for emergencies;" (57,000 men, 11,000 horses, and 170 guns were landed at Eupatoria with the loss of only one horse;) and on Oct. 10th the Duke of Newcastle observed, in reply, on that "cordial acknowledgment of the invaluable services rendered by Sir Edmund Lyons as justly deserved." On the 20th of Sept. he supported the French troops ashore by bringing the guns of the "Agamemnon" to bear on the left flank of the Russians. While Lord Raglan led the heroes of the Alma through the Russian wilds, as he came down through the vale of Mackenzie's farm his earnest longing was to see the British flag at sea, and thus he describes his feelings: "Shortly after we had taken possession of Balaclava we were greeted by Capt. Mends, of the 'Agamemnon,' and shortly after by Sir E. Lyons himself." It will be remembered that Lieutenant Maxse of that ship "volunteered to communicate the importance I attached" (we resume the words of his Lordship's despatch) "to his presence off the mouth of the harbour of Balaclava the next morning, which he accomplished so successfully that the Admiral was enabled to appear off this harbour at the very moment that our troops shewed themselves upon the heights. Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival, and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag entered the beautiful harbour, and the Admiral, as has been his invariable practice, co-operated with the army in every way possible." He had already arrived before noon, Sept. 25, the time of Lord Raglan's entry, and shelled from outside the harbour the Russian forts, and captured five trophies — mortars, which had a brass plate inscribed "Agamemnon, Balaclava, 1854," afterwards affixed to them. She was the first to glide between the narrow rocks of entrance, and cast anchor before the house of the General.

The changes in the conduct of naval warfare since the gigantic struggle of half-a-century ago, in which his part was taken, left him but few opportunities to display the dashing bravery, skill, and intrepidity of his younger days. In the last and successful assault on Sebastopol in September, 1855, he was prevented by a strong gale of wind from bringing his fleet into action, and taking part in the

triumph of the day. "The nature of the present war," he said, at Christchurch, "is such as to afford but few opportunities to fleets or large ships to take any prominent or distinguished part. In the Black Sea the Russian fleet has been self-annihilated, and we have had the mortification of seeing their ships of war sunk beneath the waves by their own hands instead of by our broadsides." But with his characteristic decision he found the occasion. This was the grand attack, at the earnest instance of Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert, on the granite fortress of Constantine, one of the most brilliant though hopeless of all passages of arms, which procured for him this eulogium from his high-minded Commander-in-Chief, who unselfishly appreciated his ardour, Oct. 13, 1854:—"I have the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and courage displayed by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons." And well did Sir Edmund repay his consideration; in a private letter he says:—"I am indebted to my Commander-in-Chief for the perfect responsibility he has vested in my hands, and I cannot but ever feel, in the performance of my duties, that I carry with me that encouragement and support." A report spread among the crew of his ship, the "Agamemnon," that he would lead in a steamer, when they selected a spokesman, who advanced with the whole ship's company to the edge of the quarter-deck, and respectfully suggested that "having had all the work they thought it hard if they should have none of the sport." The Admiral assured them that where he went the "Agamemnon" should be with him. Lord Raglan, writing on Oct. 18, says:—"Sir Edmund Lyons, with the 'Agamemnon' and 'Sanspareil,' and assisted occasionally by the 'London,' 'Queen,' and 'Albion,' gallantly approached to within 600 yards of Fort Constantine, the great work at the north entrance, where he maintained himself till late in the afternoon, and succeeded in exploding a magazine, and causing a considerable injury to the face of the front." [The "Queen" was in the second division, and] Sir Edmund was supported by the "Sampson," "Tribune," "Terrible," "Sphinx," "Lynx," and "Arethusa," towed by the "Firebrand," "Niger," and "Triton." He was engaged with two feet of water only under his keel from one o'clock till dark, at half-past six p.m. He said to Mr. Ball, who had the command of a small transport,—"If you will sound in before the ships I will give you your promotion;" and when he required the "Bellerophon," Capt. Lord George Paulet,



who enthusiastically obeyed, to come closer and take off part of the fire, his nephew, Lieut., now Captain Coles, gallantly undertook the dangerous adventure of conveying the order. For this action Sir Edmund was appointed Knt. Grand Cross of the Bath, military division, July 5, 1855. Sir Edmund, who was constantly to be seen indefatigably riding only a little grey pony in front of the lines along the heights over Sebastopol, was present at the battles of Inkermann and Balaclava. His generosity and chivalrous courage in defending the character and ability of his friend Lord Raglan, with whom he had always heartily and unremittently co-operated, against popular clamour, will be fresh in the memory of our readers. He planned the expedition, under his son, against the Russian forts along the Sea of Azoff in May and June, 1855, which resulted in the capture of the fortress of Kertch, thus throwing open the passage from the Black Sea; and the destruction of Kinburn in October, which can only be compared to another Gibraltar. "A letter," he said, "was intercepted from the Emperor of Russia, in which his Imperial Majesty emphatically declared that he would almost as soon see the allies in his palace of St. Petersburg as in the Sea of Azoff." He felt no little annoyance and regret at the previous abrupt termination of that secret expedition, which promised so much honour and position to its commanders, May 8, owing to the reluctance of Admiral Bruat to disobey an imperial order of forbiddal. On May 25, however, with Sir George Brown, he was on board the "*Vesuvius*," and in the "*Banshee*" at 12 o'clock was standing in towards Kertch; Ambalaki, Yenikale, Arabat, and Anapa, successively fell, and on June 13 his mission was accomplished.

Having become Commander-in-Chief in June, on September 15, 1855, he thus spoke of the results in a despatch:—"The Russians have annihilated their fleet in this part of the world, leaving the allies undisputed masters in the Sea of Azoff, as well as in the Black Sea. They have blown up and abandoned their last hold on the coast of Circassia, and, after a gallant defence against an unparalleled siege, have been defeated and obliged to evacuate the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol, on which are situated the naval and military arsenals, the public buildings, and the town. The bottom of the splendid harbour is now encumbered with more than fifty sunken vessels, including eighteen sail-of-the-line and several frigates and steamers, whose menacing attitude but a short time ago materially contributed to

bring on the war in which we are now engaged." On Nov. 26, 1855, he was allowed the rank of Admiral of the Blue whilst in chief command.

In the midst of success he received a loss from which, while his inward feelings were manfully concealed, he never recovered, the untimely death of his heroic son, Captain Moubray Lyons, of H.M.S. "*Miranda*," who in a night attack on Fort Constantine, June 17, 1855, was severely wounded by a piece of a shell in the calf of the left leg, which was much lacerated, and caused his death in the hospital of Therapia. He was now to return to his native country, and his birthplace was the first to pay him the honour which he had merited—a subject of peculiar interest, as he was the only naval officer engaged in the late war to whom the distinction of a *public reception* was awarded. On Monday, January 28, 1856, being then the guest of his cousin, Admiral Walcott, M.P. for the borough of Christchurch, at Winton House, he was received at the entrance of the town, having passed the gates of his father's old home by the way, by the assembled townsfolk; seamen yoked themselves to the carriage, a guard of honour of sailors, under Lieut. Burslem, replaced the escort of Royal Horse Artillery, and amid the pealing of bells, the roar of a salute of cannon, the sound of martial music, and the acclamations of welcome, he was conducted to a platform, round which were grouped the survivors of his father's old regiment, with their colours, and there addressed affectionately and impressively by his cousin and by the Earl of Malmesbury. The latter said:—"I have heard him appreciated by the highest testimony in this country, and I now say it publicly with pride, that I have heard the Emperor of the French appreciate his services very warmly." Sir Edmund replied in manly, sailor-like eloquence:—"You will understand better than I can now express the deep feelings I have on this to me the proudest and most interesting day in a somewhat eventful life. But to feel what I do you must have been abroad in the service of your country for nearly thirty consecutive years. You must return as I do now, not only to my native country, but to my native valley, the place of my birth, and the scene of my childhood, where everything I see around me, and many names I hear, are associated with the earliest and dearest recollections. But above all, you must receive, as I do now, the most generous heartfelt welcomes for which I now thank you, and the remembrance of which I shall cherish to the latest hour of my life.

I can assure you that both soldiers and sailors, officers as well as men, when abroad in their country's service, are sustained by nothing so much as by the feeling that they have the approbation of those at home; and the gratification I now feel will be shared by thousands of officers and men I have now under my command in the Mediterranean. They will feel it all; the honour you have done to their chief will be reflected upon them, and I am quite sure that on the day when they receive the news of the welcome given by the people of Christchurch to me, one common sentiment of gratitude will pervade the whole of them. I am not ashamed, far from it, to confess my inability adequately to express my feelings on this interesting occasion. I should be something less than man if I were not sensibly affected by the scene before me. To express what I feel in words is utterly impossible, and I will only add that although the cordial welcome you have given me will vibrate on my ears but once, they will dwell in my memory for ever."

At the public dinner, the orders and stars, rewards of diplomatic and naval service, glittered above his heart, furnished by the France of the Bourbons and Napoleon, Greece, Sardinia, Turkey, and his own country; and his son-in-law, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, gracefully alluding to their number, said, "If there existed an order of merit for domestic virtues, his right breast would be equally covered with its decorations."

On Dec. 15, 1854, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and in 1856 sat as a member of the war-council convoked by the Emperor, having been summoned from the Black Sea for that purpose. On May 5, 1856, Lord Ellesmere declared in the House of Peers that he said "advisedly that the man who, next to Lord Raglan, contributed more than any man living in her Majesty's service to the success of the allied arms and the peace in which we rejoice, is Admiral Sir E. Lyons." He received the honour of a banquet, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, by invitation of the United Service Club, Feb. 16, the highest professional compliment; and on February 13 the Lord Mayor entertained him at a public banquet in the Mansion House. In proposing his health, he said:—"If Sir Edmund Lyons were asked where were his naval battles in the Black Sea? he might ask where was the Russian fleet, or did it exist at all? It was Sir Edmund Lyons and his brave seamen that had virtually destroyed that fleet, or rather forced it to commit *felo-de-se*." With his usual

modesty, he replied: "It was very sad indeed that her Majesty's fleet had not had an opportunity of meeting face to face that of the enemy, for never had it been in a greater state of efficiency. So much for the ships, and now for the officers. I am afraid that some of their admirals were too old. They were very sorry for it, though I hope the country will forgive them what they cannot help. But as to the captains and younger officers, they are equal to any the service ever boasted. My Lord Mayor has kindly alluded to the part taken by the 'Agamemnon' in the attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol on the 18th of October. In all general actions by sea, as well as land, it is the good fortune of some ships, or some regiments, to take a more prominent part than others. This was peculiarly the case on the occasion referred to, for only two or three ships were able to get in close to Fort Constantine. I claim no more credit for myself and the 'Agamemnon' than is due to every officer and every other ship engaged." He then spoke warmly of two officers who had been engaged in the attack then present, and eulogised Captain Peel and the Naval Brigade.

On April 23 he, with the Lords of the Admiralty, and Admiral de la Graviere, accompanied her Majesty in the royal yacht to the grand naval review at Spithead, when upwards of 250 vessels of all rates passed in procession in a double line, reaching nearly four miles, and enacted a mimic engagement.

On May 3 he returned thanks on behalf of the Royal Navy, at the dinner of the Royal Academy:—"I believe," he said, "no adage handed down from olden times has been proved by experience to be more just than this,—that the best means of averting war is to sew ourselves prepared to meet it when forced upon us. It must have been a proud day for the Sovereign of these realms when she reviewed the magnificent fleet lately assembled at Spithead, and reflected that it was manned wholly by volunteers, who came forward to fight their country's battles with a devotion and loyalty never before excelled. It must have been equally gratifying to her Majesty to feel that the force thus arrayed was an undeniable proof that the country was better able to continue the struggle than to commence it, and offered to the world a demonstration that in signing the treaty of peace under such circumstances the only motive could be a magnanimous sentiment of peace and good-will. That event will therefore go down to posterity as one of which England and the English navy have just reason to be proud."



On May 29 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, in the Guildhall, 4½ in. long, by 3 in. wide, and 1½ deep.

"It would be vain," he said in reply, "for me to attempt to express how deeply sensible I am of the distinguished honour conferred upon me. The hopes of arriving at this honour were awakened in my breast at a very early age, by reading when a boy that it had been conferred upon Nelson. In zeal for the good of the public service, I yield to no man; and during the two-and-forty years I have served abroad in diplomacy and in the navy, I certainly have conscientiously performed my duty to the best of my humble abilities, and I must say that on all occasions I have been so ably supported by those serving under me, as to render my task comparatively easy, and particularly during the last three winters in the Black Sea. I fear I have very inadequately expressed my feelings of pride in becoming your fellow-citizen, and gratitude to you for the kind and handsome manner in which you have received me. This beautiful box will be handed down as an heirloom, and preserved by my children and children's children as a memorial of one of the proudest events of my life."

On June 4, 1856, he received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law from the University of Oxford, in company with the Prince of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Baden, the Turkish Ambassador, Adm. Hon. Sir R. Dundas, the Prussian Minister, Earl of Elgin, Lord Clarendon, and others.

In the summer of this year, Aug. 4, he escorted the Queen to Cherbourg in the "*Royal Albert*," where the news arrived that his old ship the "*Agamemnon*" had succeeded in laying down the electric telegraph between Valentia and Newfoundland. He more than once had the honour of an invitation to Windsor Castle; and it was only a sense of duty as Commander-in-Chief, and his devotion to her Majesty, which induced him, in his failing state of health, to undertake the voyage and excitement.

On June 25, 1856, he was created Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton, and took his seat in the House of Peers. In October he received at Therapia a sword from the Sultan. The Sultan, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Sardinia, conferred on him the several orders,—Knight of the 1st Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidie, 1855; Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Military order of Savoy. He had previously been made Knight Grand Cross of both the Military and Civil Divisions of the Order of the Bath, an unprecedented fact, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Age, exposure, and toil in body, and mental suffering for the bereavement of a wife and a noble son, with the loss of his sister at Malta in the present year, had done their work. He had almost reached the verge of the allotted term of human life, having attained two days before his demise his sixty-eighth birthday. He was full of honours as of years, and calm and serene he passed away. All his surviving children were gathered about him. He had been afflicted with the *ticlooureux* for some time; an atrophy precluded the power of receiving nourishment; and general debility and calm slow decay alone closed a brilliant and successful career. For awhile, he was enabled to take carriage exercise, but at length he became too weak even for such exertion, and confined himself to his room. Six days before his decease he felt his end approaching, and at once desired that the Holy Communion should be administered to him.

In person spare and active, with his grey hair, slightly tinged with white, carelessly dispersed over his brow, with features of great intelligence, he bore a resemblance to the great Nelson. Affable, playful, and full of quiet humour, he was endeared to all who knew him and his sterling worth. His powers of graphic description were inimitable; and the many visitors at Athens, the noble, the artist, the man of letters, and the traveller, whom he welcomed with equal cordiality, have borne ample witness to his hospitality, large information, unassuming manners, courtesy, and kindness. The public, rising above that sorrow which is sacred to his family, finds consolation in adding a new historic name to the national roll of departed worthies.

On the day of his funeral the houses of Arundel were closed without exception. At 11 a.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 1, he was borne to his last home in the vault of the Howards. After the hearse, drawn by six horses, walked the present Lord Lyons, Baron Von Würtzburg, the Duke of Norfolk, Baron Edmund Von Würtzburg, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Admiral Lyons, Col. Athil Lyons, Commander A. Lyons, R.N., Major Pearson, Admiral Walcott, M.P., Captain Coles, R.N., Sir John Liddell, Captains Egerton and Mends, the flag-captains of the late Admiral, and Mr.

Cleeve the Secretary. The Mayor and Corporation of Arundel led the funeral procession. "The Dead March in Saul" pealed through the aisles as it entered the parish church. The office for the dead was said by the Vicar, Mr. Hart, and then slowly into its last resting-place was lowered all that was mortal of as brave and good a man as ever an English sun smiled on.

There is an excellent gallery-portrait of the late Lord Lyons by Dickinson, and an engraving after a drawing by Armytage. His successor, Richard Bickerton Pemell, born 26th April, 1817, and named after Sir Richard Bickerton, was educated as a commoner of Winchester College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and, in consideration of his valuable services in the affair of the "Cagliari," was appointed in June, 1858, British Minister at Florence, and in December, Minister to the United States. The lamented Captain Edmund Moubray Lyons, named after the Admiral's early commander, Capt. Hussey Moubray, was born June 27, 1819. A monument by Noble, of Bruton-street, has been erected at Therapia by subscription of the Black Sea Fleet, and in the south aisle of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral by his officers and men.

The departed Admiral was remarkable for vigilance and practical skill, prompt in expedients, when in danger alert, and with an energy which rose superior to all dangers and impossibilities. He had the lion heart and ready hand. He had been charged with onerous responsibilities, heightened by the sense of the great confidence reposed in him, a flagship in the centre of hard work, anxiety, and activity; nor is it to be wondered if he had moments of great trouble, when his position often was one full of difficulty and pain, fatigue, harass, and exertion, passed amid sleepless nights and days of care; the personal pique and cruel jealousy, ignorant calumny and unjust attack common to men under his arduous circumstances, he disarmed by frankness and urbanity; and with a stout heart and fearless reliance on his country's sense of justice, he leaned only on his officers and men, and steadily performed his duty. "All I pretend to," he said, "is an honest and earnest desire to do my duty to my sovereign and my country to the best of my humble ability." Honour and glory arrived late, and, like the last glow of sunset, only awhile gilded the close of life. But the fact which will endear his memory to the sister professions, as much as the heritage of a bright example, will be that cordial appreciation of the services of the army, and that earnest acknowledg-

ment of the merits of associates and those under his personal command, which mark a truly great man.

"I do not think a braver gentleman,  
More active valiant or more valiant young,  
More daring or more bold is now alive,  
To grace this latter age with noble deeds."

#### SIR JOHN S. P. SALUSBURY.

Dec. 18. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Sir John S. P. Salusbury, of Brynbella, Flintshire.

"Sir John S. Piozzi Salusbury, Knight, of Brynbella, in the Vale of Clwydd, had previously resided, we believe, for a while in this vicinity, and was much respected as a zealous and efficient member of the committees of various religious and benevolent societies. But we notice the more prominently his departure from among us, because he was almost one of the last connecting links between the present generation and two great celebrities of literature—'Doctor Johnson and Mrs. Thrale.' That lady inherited the mansion-house of Brynbella, and the few farms around it, in her own right as Miss Salusbury. After her marriage with Mr. Piozzi she refurbished her ancestral residence, and there Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi lived happily together for some twenty years,—for notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's anger at her marrying a professor of music, Mr. Piozzi was, we learn, everywhere well received by the neighbouring Welsh gentry, usually famous for standing on their Welsh dignity. As there was no issue of this marriage, young John, a nephew of Mr. Piozzi, was adopted by the lady, placed at a school at Streatham, took the name of Salusbury, and on his majority Mrs. Piozzi went to reside permanently at Bath, and gave up the Brynbella mansion and the small estate to her nephew. He was knighted, we understand, on the occasion of presenting an address to the throne, while he happened to be high sheriff of the county. His son succeeds to the Brynbella property. The only other link connecting us with the memory of the associates of England's great moralist is Mrs. Bell, the veteran landlady of the 'Hop Pole' Inn at Chester, who lived for many years with Mrs. Piozzi, and who yet survives as the proprietress and manager of one of the most comfortable and reasonable of all the old-fashioned inns of England, frequented by all classes, clergy and gentry, farmers and sportsmen, famed for its 'creature comforts,' always being the best of every kind, and kept up much in the good old style of liberality, reminding one of the hearty hospitalities of Brynbella mansion in its palmy days."—*Liverpool Mail.*

## COLONEL PERCEVAL.

*Dec. 9.* At 28, Chester-street, aged 71, Alexander Perceval, Esq., of Temple-house, Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords.

Colonel Perceval was the only surviving child of the Rev. Philip Perceval, of Temple-house, and Mary Carroll, a near relative of Sir W. F. Carroll, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He was born Feb. 10, 1787, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as A.M. On Feb. 11, 1808, having scarcely attained his majority, he married Jane Anne, daughter of Colonel L'Estrange, of Moystown. Residing on his ample estate, he entered into all the active duties of a country gentleman, served the office of a Justice of the Peace, and accepted a commission in the Sligo Militia, a regiment which in due time he rose to command. Descended of a noble family, and possessed of great influence, he naturally looked to enter Parliament, and was elected member for his native county in 1831, and continued to represent it during ten years; he was an earnest and zealous Conservative, and gave an honest vote and support to all the great measures of his party. On June 13, 1834, he had the honour of receiving the degree of D.C.L. at the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His important services were not overlooked, and in 1835 he was nominated Treasurer of the Ordnance. He also served some time the office of a Lord of the Treasury. He was Treasurer of the Orange Association of Ireland; and when the Government were anxious, for the sake of peace, that it should cease to exist, with sound good sense and feeling he furthered that object, and was successful in its attainment. In 1841 he vacated his seat for the appointment which he held up to the period of his decease, on the resignation of Admiral Sir George Seymour. He was a highly-educated gentleman, of courteous manners, full of Irish humour and well-told anecdote, having resided much on the Continent, as well as taking his part in stirring events of public life. His temper was one of deep unfeigned devotion, and under the deep affliction of the loss of his wife, Jan. 20, 1847, he displayed a humble patient resignation; the acute suffering consequent on two attacks of paralysis he bore with meekness; he sank gradually, without pain, however, for some months, peaceful and calm, endeared to a large circle of friends, and deeply lamented by his family.

## THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS.

*Dec. 27.* At Bushey-heath, Herts., the Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Car-

digan, and late Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, Canon of St. David's, Prebend of Brecon.

The Archdeacon was born in 1792, at Ystradmeirig, in Cardiganshire, and educated in his boyhood by his father, the Rev. John Williams, vicar of that parish. He went for a few months to Ludlow School, where he obtained a scholarship, and entering Balliol College, Oxford, was placed, on taking his degree, in the first class with four others, of whom one was the celebrated Dr. Arnold. Like the latter, the Archdeacon chose the life of a public teacher as his sphere of usefulness—a sphere for which his great bodily strength, his energy, his wonderful faculty of imparting knowledge, and his unvarying equanimity of temper peculiarly fitted him. He was for two years a master in Winchester College under the well-known Dr. Gabell, and subsequently for four years with Dr. Richards at Hyde Abbey School. Recalled to his own country by the gift of the living of Lampeter, which was presented to him by Dr. Burgess, the Bishop of St. David's, he remained there until, by the advice of his friend, Sir Walter Scott, he became a candidate for the rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy, a new school about to be opened for high classical education in Edinburgh. To this honourable position he was elected unanimously, and for upwards of twenty years his success as a teacher was proved by the eminence of his pupils, who, commencing with his first Dux, the present Bishop of London, fill so many honoured places in Scotland and England. Living in Scotland in the palmiest days of Edinburgh society, he was one of a literary set in which, at various times among many names of note we find those of Sir Walter Scott, Maculloch, John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Lord Cockburn, Lord Jeffries, Professor Wilson, and Col. Mure. On Sir Walter Scott's death the Archdeacon read the burial service over his remains at Dryburgh Abbey. From Edinburgh he returned to his native land, and there saw formed under his eyes, and endowed by the munificence of a fellow-countryman, an institution for the classical education of those of his countrymen whose means would not permit them to enter one of the public schools of England. In the world of letters he was known as a Greek scholar of European reputation, and as the author of several works of deep research and sound scholarship, among which we may name "*Homerus*," "*Gomer*," "*Life of Julius Cæsar*," "*Life of Alexander the Great*," "*Geography of Ancient Asia*," and essays philosophical,

philological, ethnological, theological, and archæological. To the cause of Welsh history and archæology, of which he was always the most able and successful exponent, he is a most irreparable loss. The peculiar feature of his character was his ardent love of his fatherland, of its people, its language, customs, and traditions. No one ever laboured more zealously than he, not merely for the welfare, but for the honour of Wales.

#### REV. CHAS. MAYO, B.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE Rev. Chas. Mayo was the youngest son of the late Rev. Herbert Mayo, D.D., Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, who was much respected as being an active and diligent incumbent of that important and populous parish. He was born 24th of March, 1767, and died 10th of December, 1858, and had therefore attained the advanced age of 91. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and having acquitted himself there with great credit, was appointed a probationary Scholar, and eventually a Fellow, on that noble foundation, at St. John's College, Oxford. Here he applied himself with becoming zeal to his academical studies, and evinced considerable talent in the acquisition of the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language, and was the first who held that professorship in the University. In 1801 he married the youngest daughter of Jas. Landon, Esq., of Cheshunt, a lady much beloved for her amiable and accomplished mind, with whom he had the happiness to be united for the lengthened period of upwards of fifty years. He was appointed one of the Whitehall Preachers, and he was, unsolicited, made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was for upwards of thirty years Morning Preacher at Highgate Chapel; and on the conclusion of his ministry there, when the new church was built, he contributed the painted glass which now adorns the beautiful altar-window in that church. He was for many years examiner of Merchant Taylors' School. In 1825 he succeeded to an old family estate at Cheshunt, Herts., which he became entitled to as descendant from the Shaw family, and which had been held under the crown by Cardinal Wolsey as one of his princely residences, the Hall, still existing, having been built in the same style as Wolsey's palace of Hampton Court. But he always observed that his highest distinction was his connexion with Merchant Taylors' School, and the position which he thereby acquired at Oxford, which so amply pro-

vided for his maintenance at College, and which would have rendered him independent of any other provision in after life if he had continued a member of the foundation. His amiable and benevolent manners obtained for him the esteem and regard of his numerous friends, by whom he was considered a Christian gentleman; and his generosity and liberality to the poor will cause the remembrance of him to be long affectionately cherished in the neighbourhood in which he has so long resided. And in his declining days, when the closing scene of life approached, he was enabled to exercise a renewed faith in that Divine Redeemer in whom he confided as "the Saviour of poor sinners."

#### THE REV. A. MACONCHIE ROSS.

Dec. 8. At the School-house of Clontarf, near Dublin, Alexander Maconchie Ross, A.M.

The deceased was a native of Ross-shire, N.B., and was educated for the Church, having been, we believe, licensed by the United Presbyterian body. He officiated with much approbation as private tutor in several respectable families, and held for some time the situation of parochial schoolmaster of Gairloch, in his native county. Removing to England he entered the Established Church, and was called into Ireland, where, from his ability as a teacher, he was found eminently useful in that capacity among the people of some of the districts most educationally destitute. He was some years since removed from Galway to Clontarf, where, in the prime of life, he terminated his useful labours, to the great regret of all to whom his open-hearted and kind disposition were known, leaving a widow and young family.

He published a Gaelic translation of Fletcher's "New Birth," and contributed some papers to the periodicals in that language. He was an ingenious etymologist, and presented to the Gaelic Society of London a MS. volume, shewing, by ample exemplification, the affinity of the Gaelic and Welsh languages, with several translations of unpublished poems.

#### JOHN YOUNG CAW, ESQ., F.S.A., F.R.S.

Oct. 22. At his residence, Fountain-villa, Cheetham-hill, near Manchester, aged 48, John Young Caw, F.S.A., F.R.S.

Mr. Caw was a native of Perth, in Scotland, and was educated at St. Andrews, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he spent upwards of two years, with the view of entering Holy Orders. Having, however, relinquished

that intention, he became connected with the Bank of Manchester, both at its head office and afterwards at its Stockport branch. Upon the establishment of the Manchester and Salford Bank in 1836 he became connected with it, and so continued until his death.

Mr. Caw was elected a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in 1841, and filled the office of Librarian from 1854 to 1856. He contributed to their memoirs a paper, entitled, "Some Remarks on the Deserted Village" of Goldsmith, written in his usual clear and succinct style; he was also the author of some pamphlets on Banking, the last of which, wherein he advocated the unlimited liability of the proprietors of joint-stock banks, and the importance of a clearing-house for the Manchester banks, was published during the present year. As a speaker he was singularly felicitous in his choice of words, and expressed himself with ease and fluency. Being convinced of the true position of the Church of England, he maintained it through calumny and opposition, neither yielding, on the one hand, to too great liberality, nor, on the other, to too great exclusiveness. Sincerely attached to our Liturgy, he was zealous for the proper and respectful performance of the service, which he promoted in every possible way. Indeed, of his liberality it may be truly said that he did not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did. To the church and parish of St. Andrew, Aneats, Manchester, he was for many years a liberal and warm-hearted supporter, ever ready to aid, by his purse and his influence, the efforts of the clergy in that large and populous district. In days of adversity and in times of prosperity he was equally willing to give his countenance and counsel, and though removed to a distance of nearly four miles for the last eight years of his exemplary life, he generally attended that church on the principal festivals. Had it not been for his liberality in critical times, there was every probability of the sacred edifice being closed, and by his exertions some progress was made in a fund for endowing it; the seats under the galleries were made free by him for the poor, and such alterations effected in the choir which have materially assisted in that orderly conducting of the divine service which has prevailed there. But in addition to his continuous acts of benevolence towards that church and parish whilst living, he has left by his will £4,000 towards their permanent endowment, the trustees of the bequest being his friend John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, and his

cousin, John Caw, Esq., of Halifax. To the poor he was ever a great benefactor by means of the offertory, which he considered the legitimate way of alleviating misery and distress. His remains were interred at St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, and preliminary steps have already been taken to perpetuate his memory by the erection of a rearedos in St. Andrew's Church.

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#### RICHARD TAYLOR, F.L.S., F.S.A.

Dec. 1. At Richmond, aged 77, Mr. Richard Taylor, the eminent printer and naturalist of Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street.

It is this month our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Richard Taylor, who for a period of thirty-six years has assisted in conducting this journal, having become joint editor with Dr. Tilloch, the founder of the "Philosophical Magazine," in the year 1822. On a future occasion we shall endeavour to do more ample justice to his memory, but we cannot refrain from taking the earliest opportunity of giving a slight outline of his long, active, and useful career. In doing so we pay, however imperfectly, the tribute which is due to one of our most respected fellow-citizens, who nobly sustained the credit of the profession to which his abilities were devoted, and deservedly acquired the friendship, esteem, and confidence of the large circle of eminent men with whom it brought him into constant and familiar intercourse.

Richard Taylor was born on the 18th of May, 1781, at Norwich. He was the second son (of a family of seven) of John Taylor, wool-comber, and Susan Cooke, and great-grandson of Dr. John Taylor, the author of the celebrated "Hebrew Concordance." His education was received at a day-school in Norwich, kept by the Rev. John Houghton, whom he describes as an excellent grammarian and a severe disciplinarian. Under this able tutor and his son he made early and considerable progress in classical learning, and also acquired some knowledge of chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy. It seems to have been the wish of the master that his pupil should proceed to the High School of Glasgow, (where he had himself received his education,) and there qualify himself for the ministry; but other counsels prevailed, and, principally at the suggestion of Sir James Edward Smith, the founder of the Linnæan Society, and a very intimate friend of his parents, he was induced to adopt the profession of a printer—a profession to which he became ardently attached. On Sir James Smith's recommendation, he was

apprenticed to Mr. Davis, of Chancery-lane, London, a printer of eminence, from whose press issued many scientific works of importance. During this period of his life his leisure hours seem to have been employed in the study not only of the classics, but also of the mediæval Latin and Italian authors, especially the poets, of whose writings he formed a curious collection. From these, his "old dumps" as he was wont to call them, he derived great pleasure to the last moments of his life. He also became a proficient scholar in French, Flemish, Anglo-Saxon, and several of the kindred Teutonic dialects—a proficiency which afterwards proved of eminent utility in his professional career, by far the greater number of the Anglo-Saxon works, and works connected with that branch of literature, published in London during the last forty years, having issued from his press.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship he carried on business for a short time in Chancery-lane, in partnership with a Mr. Wilks; but on his birthday in the year 1803, at the age of twenty-two, he established himself, in partnership with his father, in Blackhorse-court, Fleet-street, from whence he soon after removed to Shoe-lane, and subsequently to Red-Lion-court. His press speedily became the medium through which nearly all the more important works in scientific natural history were ushered into the world, and the careful accuracy by which all its productions were distinguished led to a rapid extension of its use. It was immediately adopted by the Linnean Society; the Royal Society and many other learned bodies succeeded; individual members naturally followed the example of the societies to which they belonged; and the same valuable qualities which had rendered it so acceptable to men of science were equally appreciated by those engaged in other pursuits. The beautiful editions of the classics which proceeded from it soon rendered his favourite device (the lamp receiving oil, with its motto of "*Alere flammam*") as familiar to all who had received a classical education in England as it had been from the beginning to the world of science. It would be tedious to enumerate even the more important of these works; but there is one in all respects so remarkable as to deserve especial mention. This is the facsimile of the Psalms from the *Codex Alexandrinus*, edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber, "at whose chambers in the British Museum," says Mr. Taylor in his Diary, under date of Nov. 11, 1811, "I have collated the proofs of the first and second sheets with

the Codex letter by letter, and I intend to do the same for all the rest." A more striking proof could not be adduced of his strict attention to the accuracy of his press, and of his persevering devotion even to the minutest duties of his profession.

In the year 1807 he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and at the anniversary of 1810 he was elected under-secretary, an office which he retained for nearly half a century, and in which he earned for himself the cordial esteem and good-will of every member of the society. In his diary, under date of the anniversary of 1849, he notes that he had "served with McLeay, Bichenor, Dr. Boott, and Mr. Bennett, under the successive presidencies of the founder, Sir J. E. Smith, (the intimate and dear friend of my parents, and my warm friend,) of the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Somerset, and my excellent friend Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich." To the names of the presidents he might subsequently have added those of Mr. Brown and Mr. Bell; and he must have felt, though he was too modest himself to note it down, how highly he was esteemed by them all for his strict sense of honour, the amiability of his disposition, and his entire devotion to the interests of the society.

Among the numerous other learned bodies of which he was a member, the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical Society, and the Philological, were those in which he took the deepest interest. He also attached himself from its commencement to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nearly all the meetings of which, while his health permitted, he regularly attended. At these pleasant gatherings of the scientific world, in the society of his numerous friends and of those whose names were most distinguished in science, many of the happiest days of his life were passed.

In 1822, as already stated, he joined Dr. Tilloch as editor of the "*Philosophical Magazine*," with which Dr. Thomson's "*Annals of Philosophy*" were subsequently incorporated. In 1838 he established the "*Annals of Natural History*," and united with it, in 1841, Loudon and Charlesworth's "*Magazine of Natural History*." He subsequently (at the suggestion and with the assistance of some of the most eminent members of the British Association) issued several volumes of a work intended especially to contain papers of a high order of merit, chiefly translated, under the title of "*Taylor's Scientific Memoirs*." But his own principal literary labours were in the field of biblical and

philological research. In 1829 he prepared a new edition of Horne Tooke's "Divisions of Purley," which he enriched with many valuable notes, and which he re-edited in 1840. In the same year (1840) Warton's "History of English Poetry" having been placed in his hands by Mr. Tegg, the publisher, he contributed largely, in conjunction with his friends Sir F. Madden, Benjamin Thorpe, J. M. Kemble, and others, to improve the valuable edition published in 1824 by the late Mr. Richard Price.

For many years he represented the ward of Farringdon Without (in which his business premises were situated), in the Common Council of the City of London, and constantly paid strict attention to his representative duties. Of all the objects which came under his cognizance in this capacity, there were none which interested him more deeply than questions connected with education. He took an active part in the foundation of the City of London School, and warmly promoted the establishment of University College, and of the University of London. His politics were decidedly liberal; but his extended intercourse with the world, and the natural benevolence of his character, inclined him to listen with the most complete tolerance to the opinions of those who differed from him; and he reckoned among his attached friends many whose political opinions were strongly opposed to his own.

Early in the summer of 1852 his health gave way, and he found it necessary to withdraw from the excitement of active life. He settled down at Richmond, and once more gave himself up to Ovid, Virgil, and his old friends Paulus Manutius, Justus Lipsius, Ochinus, Fracastorius, &c. Increasing years brought increasing feebleness; and the severe weather of November last brought on an attack of bronchitis, of which he died suddenly on the 1st of December.—*Philosophical Magazine.*

#### SOLOMON BRAY, ESQ.

*Jan. 9.* At Castle Bromwich, aged 64, Solomon Bray, Esq., late Town Clerk of Birmingham.

The deceased, in his private and public character, was universally respected. Mr. Bray held the office of Town Clerk during the important period of the infancy of our municipal institutions. On the incorporation of Birmingham he succeeded Mr. William Redfern. During his Town-clerkship the difficult questions of the amalgamation of the old self-elect governing bodies was accomplished; and few

members of the corporation contributed more than Mr. Bray, by his superior common sense, his frank and genial manner, and his disinterestedness, to carry out that great local revolution in self-government. In his period of office was further obtained (after the grant of Quarter Sessions) the powers and funds for the establishment of our local gaol and our lunatic asylum. During the same period the local police was enlarged and perfected. We believe that no police-officer of his period and official station was more devoted to the duties of his particular office, or held himself more independent of his superiors and nominal matters. The expression of his opinions and judgment on controverted questions of our municipal administration was always received with respect by all members of the Town Councils under whom he faithfully served. He was never suspected of jobbery or intrigue, and he gave his opinions on local affairs with truth and good judgment, with moral courage as well as honesty. In 1852 the Town Council materially changed in its *personnel* and general composition; and Mr. Bray's health declining, he voluntarily resigned his office in August of that year. Mr. Bray died at his residence near Castle Bromwich. He was, we believe, born in 1795, at Atherstone, or in its neighbourhood, the son of a respectable miller and farmer. At the age of fifteen, and after an ordinary education, he placed himself as a clerk to Messrs. Tomes and Heydon, of Warwick, the then principal solicitors of that town. The late Mr. Tomes, usually under-sheriff, and afterwards member for the borough, was partial to the young clerk, and Mr. Bray was his attendant at coroners' inquests. During this period of his life there was scarcely a parish or bye-road in the county untravelling by the master and clerk. In 1813, Mr. Joseph Parkes was temporarily articled in the same office, and there the two young clerks formed an early friendship. Mr. Parkes's articles in twelve months were assigned to a solicitor's firm in the city of London. In 1815 Mr. Bray, disappointed of a promise of his articles by Mr. Heydon, left Warwick and emigrated to Newfoundland, in company of a clergyman of Warwick, who had a church mission to the colony. But he did not find a sufficient livelihood and prospect in the northern regions, and Mr. Bray, as we have heard him mention, "worked his passage home." Finding out his friend, Mr. Parkes, in London, the latter gentleman then having the management of the Chancery department of his office, placed our late Town Clerk as his fellow and assistant



clerk. On Mr. Parkes's marriage and settlement in Birmingham Mr. Bray became his old friend's managing-clerk; and on the removal of Mr. Parkes to London, in 1833, Mr. Bray, having served his articles to Mr. Parkes, succeeded to the business, under the firm of Parkes and Bray. In 1840 he practised on his own account, and subsequently in partnership with Mr. Bridges.—*Local Paper.*

#### LORD CLYDE'S FATHER—MR. JOHN M'LIVER.

Dec. 22. At Granton, at a very advanced age, John M'Liver.

The following letter has appeared in the "*Glasgow Herald*:"—"I observe in your paper of the 29th of December the death of Lord Clyde's father. He was an apprentice to an eminent cabinet-maker in Argyle-street, Glasgow, towards the end of last century. The gentleman to whom he was bound as an apprentice having died in 1800, John M'Liver became a journeyman cabinet-maker to his master's brother and successor, whose extensive warehouses in Argyle-street were destroyed by fire. A gentleman informed me that he remembered Colin M'Liver perfectly well, as being a black-headed boy and very lively. He used to run about the workshops of the above-mentioned cabinet-makers. John M'Liver was a steady, well-behaved workman, and in point of intelligence was rather superior to the general run of workmen. There is a gentleman in the city who was getting instructions in cabinet-making, and is still alive, who told me that he worked at the same bench as John M'Liver. This gentleman lately wrote to the Isle of Mull to make inquiry regarding his old shop-mate, and received a letter from John himself, expressing many thanks for his kindness in inquiring after him. The same gentleman was in Gibson's class in the Glasgow Grammar School with Lord Clyde, then standing simply 'Colin M'Liver' upon the roll of the class. His school-fellows, as is well known, invited Lord Clyde to a class dinner when he was in Glasgow, and his lordship attended, and spent a happy evening with them. It is rather singular, but it has never been explained, how Lord Clyde did not visit his father in Mull, when he was so near his aged parent's place of residence. It is said that Lord Clyde had been in the practice for many years of allowing his father an annuity of £30, which the old man said was quite sufficient to keep him comfortable, and more than he had been accustomed to spend. Lord Clyde entered

the army by the advice of his mother's relations, who assisted him at that time. Mrs. M'Liver's maiden name was Campbell, and Lord Clyde assumed that name as being a more dignified military name than M'Liver." — *Letter in Glasgow Herald*.—Lord Clyde is of the same family, we have understood, as Mr. P. S. M'Liver, of Bristol, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Newcastle Guardian*.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 30. At Sealcote, Punjab, aged 48, the Rev. Wm. Boyle, M.A. 1832, St. John's College, Cambridge, Assistant Chaplain H.E.L.C. Service, after eleven years' service at Delhi, Simla, Lahore, and Sealcote. Mr. Boyle was the writer of the very interesting account of the mutiny at Sealcote, and his own narrow escape, which appeared in many of the newspapers soon after the mutiny.

Dec. 10. At Colesgrove, Cheshunt, Herts, aged 92, the Rev. Charles Mayo, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1793, B.D. 1798, St. John's Coll., Oxford, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Aged 59, the Rev. Anthony Chester, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824, Merton College, Oxford, of Chicheley-hall, Bucks.

Dec. 11. At Prestwich, the Rev. Wm. Allison Wood, B.A. 1830, Queens' College, Cambridge, late Curate of the Parish Church, Lancaster.

Dec. 13. The Rev. John Frederick Amos, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1851, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, C. of Liverpool.

Dec. 16. At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Thos. Cook Fowler, B.A. 1823, Jesus Coll., Cambridge.

At Pembroke-sq., Kensington, aged 55, the Rev. Bradford Sanders, B.A. 1828, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, late Vicar of Lakenheath, Suffolk, third son of the late Chas. Sanders, esq., of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

Dec. 17. At Broughtons, Gloucestershire, aged 68, the Rev. William Craueley, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1816, Brasenose College, Oxford, last surviving son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, bart., of Flaxley Abbey, in the same county.

Dec. 18. Aged 67, the Rev. Robert Shittler, V. of Alton-Paneras (1846), Dorset.

Aged 62, the Rev. W. Cockerst, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Oxtou (1848), Cheshire.

Dec. 19. Aged 65, the Rev. Richard Holmes, B.A. 1819, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Vicar of Happisburgh (1833), Norfolk.

Dec. 20. At the Rectory, aged 37, the Rev. Robert Sumner, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844, Balliol College, Oxford, R. of Brightwell (1851), Berks, third son of the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

At the Vicarage, Kelvedon, Essex, aged 83, the Rev. Charles Dalton, fifty-four years resident Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 22. Aged 62, the Rev. William Brett, Vicar of Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 23. At Hastings, aged 51, the Rev. Theodore Augustus Echallaz, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1841, Trinity College, Oxford, V. of Lullington (1841), Derbyshire, and Rural Dean, dio. Lichfield.

Aged 72, the Rev. Joseph Tiffen, Rector of West Rainton. The deceased had been Curate and Rector of West Rainton for upwards of thirty years.

Dec. 25. At Clifton, the Rev. Andrew Nugée, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, Brasenose College, Oxford, V. of Wymering and R. of Widley (1851), Hants.

Dec. 26. At Monmouth, aged 28, the Rev. John Stiles Weston, B.A. 1854, Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.

At the Parsonage, the Rev. John Brownlow, B.A. 1823, St. John's College, Cambridge, P.C. of Sandgate (1852), Kent.



*Dec. 27.* Aged 90, the Rev. *John Gibbons*, M.A., Rector of Harley, Salop.

*Dec. 28* At Trinity-house, Taunton, aged 62, the Rev. *Robert Lovelace Hill*, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1839, St. John's College, Cambridge, P.C. of St. Barnabas (1843), St. Luke's.

Aged 70, the Rev. *John Raban*, Curate of Thoydon Garnon, Essex.

Aged 83, the Rev. *T. Thompson*, P.C. of All Hallows, Cumberland.

Aged 62, the Rev. *William Brett*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, V. of Linton (1844), Cambridgeshire.

At Hitchin, aged 83, the Rev. *John Reynolds Wardale*, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and R. of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire.

*Dec. 30.* At Thorp Arch, aged 63, the Rev. *Nelson Graburn*, B.A. 1818, Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Durdham-down, Clifton, aged 70, the Rev. *Samuel Booth*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, Balliol Coll., Oxford, R. of Holy Trinity, Salford.

*Dec. 31.* At Lewisham, Kent, aged 59, the Rev. *Hugh Arthur Bishop*, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, R. of Cley-next-the-Sea (1852), Norfolk.

*Lately.* The Rev. *Charles Langley Maltby*, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1845, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Newton-Wold (1854), Lincolnshire.

The Rev. *Samuel D'Ogby Peshall*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1815, Worcester College, Oxford, Rector of Morton-Bagcott (1820), Warwickshire, and of Oldberrow (1835), Worcestershire.

The Rev. *John Prout*, R. of Trusthorpe and V. of Sutton-in-the-Marsh (1852), Lincolnshire.

*Jan. 1.* At the Vearage, aged 74, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Erskine*, M.A. 1824, Trinity College, Cambridge, V. of Beighton (1821), Derbyshire, youngest son of the late John Francis, Earl of Mar.

*Jan. 2.* At Felixstow, Suffolk, aged 56, the Rev. *Arthur G. A. Hollingworth*, M.A. V. of Stowmarket (1837), Suffolk, Dean-Rural of Stow, and a Magistrate for the county.

*Jan. 4.* At Twickenham, aged 80, the Rev. *David Lewis*, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1814, B. and D.D. 1838, Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

At Heyford Rectory, the Rev. *William Innes Baker*, Rector of Heyford Warren, Oxfordshire, and Lasbore', Gloucestershire, and father of Mr. L. Innes Baker, of Guildford.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 56, the Rev. *Wm. Lase*, Rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

*Jan. 5.* Rev. *J. W. Dolphin*, B.A., Vicar of Lower Guiting, Gloucestershire.

*Jan. 8.* Aged 74, the Rev. *T. Surridge*, LL.D., ex-Scholar Trinity College, Dublin.

Aged 78, the Rev. *William James*, M.A. Priest Vicar in the Cathedral Church of Wells, Rector of East Lambrook (1825), and Vicar of Long Sutton (1827), Somerset.

*Jan. 10.* Aged 29, the Rev. *William Butterfield*, jun., B.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Curate of Alpbington, Dorset.

At Adderbury, near Banbury, aged 80, the Rev. *James Henry Mapleton*, B.C.L., formerly Rector of Christ Church and Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey.

*Jan. 14.* At Tideswell, Derbyshire, the Rev. *Henry Barrow Chinn*, B.A. 1825, Brasenose College, Oxford, Rector of Carsington (1821), and Inebunt of Peak Forest, Derbyshire.

*Jan. 16.* Aged 63, the Rev. *Philip Ward*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, Trinity College, Oxford, Vicar of Tenterden (1833), Kent.

*Jan. 18.* At Coombe, Dulverton, aged 37, the Rev. *John William Sydenham*.

*Dec. 29.* Suddenly, at Bath, the Rev. *John Owen*, Minister of Lady Huntingdon's chapel. Mr. Owen was educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, and was ordained Nov. 29,

1818. After ministering in the city of Norwich for ten years, he removed to Bath, his native place, where he has laboured ever since.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*July 1, 1858.* Overpowered and killed by the natives of Tanna (New Hebrides) in an attack on that island by H.M.S. "Iris," aged 21, Lieut. Edward Murray Tupper, esq., eldest son of Carre W. Tupper, esq., of Hauteville-house, Guernsey. His body was recovered, and consigned to the deep on the following day.

*July 16.* In lat. 28, 57 south, lon. 164 east, Thomas Belcher, mate of the "Switzerland," son of Charles Wenlock, esq., Mayor of Wenlock.

*Aug. 12.* At Twofold Bay, Australia, aged 25, Arthur Leslie, fourth son of the late Nathaniel Harden, esq., of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

*Sept. 7.* At sea, on his voyage to Moreton Bay, aged 33, John Hayden Brownfield, esq., Surgeon Superintendent of the Government Emigration Ship "Alfred."

*Sept. 10.* At Government-house, Sydney, aged 6, Ellen; and on the 4th Oct., aged 3, Charles, children of Sir William Denison, K.C.B.

*Sept. 17.* At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 34, Robert Broughton, esq., solicitor, second son of the late Francis Broughton, esq., of Falcon-sq., London, solicitor. He accidentally fell over the cliff at the South Head.

*Sept. 25.* On his passage to England from Calcutta, where he had been invalided, William H. Plow, esq., H.M.S. "Shannon," second son of the Rev. Hy. A. Plow, Rector of Bradley, Hants.

*Sept. 26.* At Amoy, aged 19, Wallop Brabazon, esq., acting mate of H.M.S. "Magicienne," eldest son of Wallop Brabazon, esq., of Rath-house, co. Louth.

*Oct. 4.* At the Cape of Good Hope, from the effects of a sun-stroke, aged 25, Capt. Henry Haliday, eldest and only surviving son of Dr. H. Haliday, and nephew of Charles Haliday, esq., Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

*Oct. 6.* At Macquarrie Plains, Tasmania, aged 42, Sydney Manvers Meadows, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly of Woodbridge.

*Oct. 12.* At Kilmore, near Melbourne, Australia, Charles Augustus, youngest son of the Rev. C. Hume, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-st.

*Oct. 20.* Killed in action, near Sasseram, Hen. Alexander Scriven, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, second son of Lieut.-Col. Scriven, Royal South Middlesex Militia.

*Oct. 21.* At Lucknow, Capt. John Dawson, 1st Native Infantry, from the effects of a severe wound in gallantly storming the Fort of Birmah.

*Oct. 29.* At Lucknow, James Samuel Swinton, esq., Bengal Infantry.

*Nov. 1.* At Benares, aged 51, Lieut. George Pinckney, H.M.'s 73rd Regt.

*Nov. 5.* At Simla, where he had gone to recruit his health, which had suffered severely at Lucknow, Dr. William Cruikshank, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. He was appointed hospital-assistant in November, 1827, and in November, 1829, obtained the rank of assistant-surgeon. In October of the following year he was appointed junior assistant-surgeon to the 79th Highlanders, and after some years' service with that regiment, exchanged to the 93rd Highlanders, and served with that regiment in Canada. At the outbreak of the late war he accompanied the Eastern army to Turkey. He served in the campaign of 1854-55 in Bulgaria and the Crimea, in medical charge of the Second Division of the army, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, the siege of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the principal sorties on the 26th of October, 1854. The late Lord Raglan bore testimony to his ability and exertions in his despatch of the 11th of November, 1854, "as deserving to be most honourably mentioned."

After a brief sojourn in his native country he was ordered to Calcutta, to attend on the Queen's forces in that country. Like many other distinguished and gallant men, he has fallen a victim to over-exertion and the climate. He obtained the rank of regimental surgeon on the 6th of Jan., 1843, staff-surgeon on the 28th of March, 1854, and Deputy Inspector-General on Feb. 1, 1855.

Of cholera, on board H.M.S. "Elphinstone," India Navy, aged 18, Gerard Henry Dodd, midshipman, youngest son of the late A. T. S. Dodd, esq., of Chichester, and Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 13. At Huzareebagh, aged 17, Constance, wife of James A. Mountford Patton, esq., and dau. of Philip William and Caroline Le Geyt.

Nov. 14. At Singapore, aged 21, Chas. Henry, second surviving son of H. J. Siffken, esq., of Stoke Newington, and Mincing-lane, formerly of Lisbon.

Nov. 19. On board the steamer "Bengal," off Galle, on his passage home, Capt. Alexander Lawrence Tweedie, 26th Madras N.I.

At Odun-hall, Appleford, the residence of his aunt, aged 25, John Bake Husband, esq., late house-surgeon of the North Devon Infirmary.

Nov. 26. Killed in action, near Fyzabad, Oude, when leading a charge of the Bengal Volunteer Cavalry on the rebels, aged 31, Capt. Arthur Giffard, H.M.'s Indian Army, youngest son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and brother of Edward Giffard, esq., of the Admiralty, and Capt. George Giffard, C.B., Royal Navy. He was a brave soldier and a good man, and leaves a widow and numerous friends to mourn his early death.

Nov. 27. At Barbados, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 21, William Lloyd, only son of Mr. John Thomas, of Clydach Iron Works, Breconshire.

Dec. 3. At Havana, aged 27, C. H. Tolmé, son of C. D. Tolmé, of Queen's-sq., Bloomshury.

Dec. 5. At Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., Harriet Sarah, widow of James Shepley, esq., R.N., and only child of the Rev. Henry Ward, Rector of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex.

Dec. 7. At St. Vincent, Frances, wife of the Ven. Charles Lawson, Archdeacon of Barbados.

At her residence, Stoke, Lucy, widow of the Rev. William Munton, Rector of Preston and Dunkerton, Somersetshire, and dau. of the late William Darnell, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At sea, on his voyage home, off Aden, aged 41, Charles Theodore Le Bas, of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, late Principal of Haileybury College.

Dec. 8. At Pembroke, Olivia, wife of Capt. Walter Grimston, R.A., and dau. of the late Major-General and the Lady Elizabeth Steele.

At his residence, Milnholm, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Henry Muir, esq., M.D., formerly Superintendent of Health of the Ionian Islands, and for 20 years a resident in Cephalonia and Corfu.

Annie Hester, wife of F. Hole, esq., of Newforge, Lurgan, Ireland, and eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Ganhle, Incumbent of Clifton, Notts.

Dec. 9. At Toronto, the Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., one of the most distinguished statesmen of Canada.

Dec. 10. At Southsea, aged 38, Mr. Jarvis Sowley Tibbitts, for 14 years the "Times" correspondent at Portsmouth.

At Sphinx-lodge, Chelsea, Sir Richard Broun, bart., Hon. Secretary to the Order of Baronets.

At Covey, Mrs. Ivatt, wife of the Rev. A. W. Ivatt, Rector of Covey, and dau. of Mr. Moseley, New Barns, near Ely.

At her apartments in Holyrood Palace, aged 88, Julia, younger dau. of Col. Guy Johnstone.

At Winchester, aged 60, Johanna Maria, widow of the Rev. Henry Harvey, Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, and Canon of Bristol.

Dec. 11. Aged 85, John Joseph Blake, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and late of the Bank of England.

At Haddenham, aged 69, T. Ostler Drage, esq., Of dysphtheria, John Henry Earle, esq., surgeon, third son of Charles Earle, esq., of Cromer.

At the residence of his son, Dr. Wm. Henry Cook, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, London, during the night and apparently in sleep, Thos. Cook, R.N., F.R.S., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College.

At Bonn, of scarlet fever, Fanny Maud, youngest dau. of Major Arthur Jones, of Wepre-hall, Flintshire.

Dec. 13. At Court Prior, Cornworthy, Devon, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of John Holditch, esq.

At Cyffronnydd, Montgomeryshire, aged 91, Pryce Jones, esq.

At 4, Park-st., Bath, Ann Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Butler, of Garry Hundon, and Ballyn Temple, co. Carlow, Ireland.

At his residence, Wilton-house, Denton, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 43, William Boulton Pickering, esq., surgeon.

At Charlbury, Oxon, aged 71, Capt. T. J. P. Masters, R.N.

At Ipswich, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Innes, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Innes, bt.

At Shallcroft-hall, near Buxton, Derbyshire, the residence of Mrs. Hall, her only dau., aged 75, Sarah, widow of George Henfield, of Langley-mill, near Eastwood.

At Bath, aged 98, Elizabeth, widow of H. Bolton, esq., of Waterford.

Dec. 15. At Salisbury, aged 70, James Cobb, esq., solicitor, an alderman of that city, and for 34 years clerk to the magistrates of that division of the county.

At Portetaward, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, relict of the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

At Longparish, Hants, aged 97, Mrs. Anne Dorothea Burnaby-Greene.

At his residence, the Mount, Boughton, Chester, aged 58, Thomas Fletcher, esq., proprietor of the "Chester Chronicle" for the last quarter of a century. This gentleman succeeded his uncle, the late John Fletcher, esq., for many years an Alderman, and Mayor of Chester in the years 1825 and 1832.

At Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire, aged 65, Evan Wilkins, esq.

Aged 60, Anthony Woodhouse Ireland, esq., of Guestwick.

At his residence, King-st., Walsall, aged 34, Henry Pitt, esq., M.R.C.S.

Margaretta Matilda, wife of Edward Hardwicke, esq., of Bourne, Lincolnshire, and eldest dau. of Geo. John Nicolls, esq., F.R.C.S.L.

At Milford, Pembrokeshire, aged 29, Edward Lodge Byers, esq., surgeon in the Royal Mail Steam-packet Service.

At Bent-hill, Prestwich, near Manchester, aged 75, Ellen Pierpoint, widow of George Morewood, esq., of Thornbridge, near Bakewell.

At Bath, aged 73, Margaret, wife of John Hewson, esq.

Dec. 16. At Winchester, aged 65, Charlotte, wife of James Shorland, esq., formerly surgeon 96th Regt., and dau. of the late Capt. England, of Kingston, Canada West.

At the College, Winchester, Arthur, second son of Dr. Moberly.

At Scarbro', aged 72, John Hugill, esq., who for many years occupied a prominent position in Whitby, and in all undertakings calculated to promote the prosperity of that important borough took a warm and zealous interest.

At Grenville-st., Brunswick-sq., London, aged 35, Emma, third dau. of the late John Browne, of Norton-hall.

At Tenterden, aged 78, Hannah, relict of the Rev. J. C. Blenkame, M.A., Sidney College, Cambridge.

At Pau, in Béarn, Blanche Susan, dau. of the late John Haworth, esq., formerly of the Close, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

At his residence, Hylton-house, aged 56, Rich.

Whitton, esq., J.P., and one of the Town Council of Lincoln.

At Cork Abbey, Bray, Ireland, aged 82, Harriett, wife of Col. the Hon. Edward Wingfield.

At Ugbrook-house, near Chudleigh, the infant and twin dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford.

At Updown, Isle of Thanet, aged 41, William Angus Devaynes, late Capt. 25th Regt.

Dec. 17. At his house, Moray-pl., Edinburgh, aged 69, John Learmonth, esq., of Dean. This gentleman was well known in Edinburgh for the prominent part which he has taken for many years in public, and especially in railway affairs. "Mr. Learmonth was a Conservative in politics, and was, if we are not mistaken, the last Lord Provost of the city of the old self-elected corporation. The public are indebted to him for the erection of the Dean Bridge, one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. He was up to his death chairman of the Edinburgh Water Company, and was also a director in other local companies, and was highly respected by men of all classes and parties. He leaves a son, a major in the Indian Army, and also a dau."

At Aston-hall, Tetworth, Oxon, Sir Henry John Lambert, bart. The deceased baronet was born August 5, 1792, and married in May, 1821, Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the Hon. Edward Foley, son of the first Lord Foley. In 1803 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. The first baronet was an opulent merchant of the City of London, who supplied the Treasury with large sums of money, and was, in recognition of his services to the State, created a baronet. The deceased is succeeded by his eldest son Henry Edward Francis, born in 1822, now sixth baronet.

At the Bank, Congleton, aged 77, Fitzherbert Adams, esq. Mr. Adams has bequeathed a sum of about £1,000 to be equally divided between the Congleton Benevolent Society and St. Peter's Church Schools.

Aged 44, Wm. Jones, second son of the late Wm. Jones Burdett, esq., of Copt-hall, Twickenham, Middlesex, and Stowey-house, Somerset, and nephew of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

At Beaumont-lodge, Jersey, in his early prime, Robert Edward, son of Col. Nicholson, K.H., late 55th Regt., of the War Department, Woolwich.

At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 42, George Forster Robinson, esq., youngest son of the late James Robinson, esq., of Sunderland.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Edw. Lovell, esq., Nortoft-house, Guilborough, Northamptonshire, Eliza Mary, widow of Charles Markham, esq.

At Thorverton, Devon, Loretta Sarah, widow of Henry Gervis, esq.

At St. Paul's-villas, Islington, aged 82, Maria Joanna, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Ramsey, R.A.

At Queen's-town-lodge, Southsea, aged 71, Vice-Adm. Peter John Douglas.

At Black Notley, aged 84, Mrs. Jemimah Thorogood.

Suddenly, at the Great Northern Railway Hotel, aged 22, Wm. Henry Wilbraham Pringle, Lieut. 22nd N.I. Bengal Army, eldest son of Col. J. H. Pringle, late Coldstream Guards.

Of diphtheria, aged 12, Mary Isobel, second dau. of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, of 153, Great College-st., Regent's-park.

Dec. 18. At the Palazzo Doria, Rome, aged 43, Mary Althea Beatrix, wife of Filippo Andrea VI., Prince Doria-Pamphili, and the last surviving dau. of John, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford.

William Munnings Thomas, esq., formerly Secretary to the "Parker Society."

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 28, Mary Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles Tooke, M.A., formerly Rector of Oddingley, Worcestershire.

At Teddington Weir, Dr. Andrew White, M.D., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals. He

had received the war medal with three clasps for Egypt, Talavera, and Husaco.

At Addison-road, Kensington, aged 70, Samuel George Lawrence, esq., formerly surgeon of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

At Acton, where he had practised for the last 45 years, aged 71, Henry Day, M.D., surgeon, R.N.

At the Rectory, Stifford, Miss Mary Palin, sister of the Rev. William Palin, M.A., Rector of Stifford.

At Riccall-hall, near Easingwold, aged 51, Maria, wife of William Simpson, esq.

At Pickwick-road, Corsham, Wilts, aged 81, Wm. Sansom, esq.

Dec. 19. In St. James's-terrace, Winchester, Lady T. Ker, sister of the late Duke of Roxburgh.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the Countess Lavradio, wife of His Excellency the Portuguese Minister.

At Burton-terrace, York, of bronchitis, aged 48, Matilda, wife of Col. Philip McPherson, C.B.

At his residence, Wigmore-st., aged 71, David Davies.

Rebecca, wife of John Richardson, esq., of Sowerby, Thirsk, and second dau. of the late John Rob, esq., of Thorpfields, and Skipton-on-Swale, Thirsk.

At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, N.B., aged 43, Robert Elliot, esq.

At Shorewell, aged 78, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Worsley, Rector of Chale and St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

At Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 58, Anne Isabella Mackenzie, relict of John Moore, esq., of Calcutta.

At the Bank-house, Newton, Montgomeryshire, aged 50, Edward Morgan Stephens, esq.

At Washington by Lincoln, aged 73, Sarah, wife of David Thornbury, esq., of that place, and Tynemouth, Northumberland.

At her residence, Norfolk-road, Brighton, aged 58, Mary Ann, dau. of the late James Dunnage, esq., of East Malling, Kent.

At Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq., Jane, wife of Major Kenneth Maclean, of Keiss, Caithness-shire, N.B.

At Maidstone, the wife of Richard Marshall, esq., M.D., formerly of Totness, Devon.

Dec. 20. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. William Roys. He served in the 52nd Regt. during the Peninsular war, for which he wore the medal with ten clasps.

At Newhouse, Wickhambrook, aged 76, Capt. William Collins, R.N.

At Brighton, George James Sullivan, esq., late Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, and Wilmington, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At Arundel-ter., Barnsbury, Elizabeth Phillips, wife of Frederick William Lankester, and second dau. of Wm. Hitchcock, esq.

At Clarges-st., Piccadilly, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Christopher Cooke, esq., late of East-end-house, Airedale, Hants.

At Treforgan, near Cardigan, aged 82, Maria Washington, relict of Rear-Admiral Webley Parry, C.B., G.C.S.S., of Noyadd, Trefawr, in the same county.

At Clifton, Barbara Anne, widow of the Rev. George Lillingston, Incumbent of Southend, Essex.

At the Rectory, Alderley, Cheshire, aged 74, Theophila, wife of the Rev. W. C. Crutenden, Rector.

Dec. 21. At Naples, aged 71, Capt. Thomas Galway, Royal Navy, for twenty-four years her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city. His appointment, we are told, was not preceded by the usual apprenticeship in minor ports, but was one of the first acts of the personal interference of William, the sailor-king, at his accession to the throne:—"At the close of the last century his Majesty was then in the position of the actual midshipman on the Devonshire coast, and was

an intimate of a painter of celebrity in those days, Mr. Ople, whose daughter married Capt. Galway, Prince William Henry acting as best man to the bridegroom. The lady had the felicitous idea of writing in 1831 to remind his new and unexpected Majesty of the circumstance, the remembrance of which acted on the impulsive temperament of the monarch, and instantly secured the only vacant berth than at the disposal of Ministers." Capt. Galway belonged to a respected family in Kerry—his brother was agent to the large estates of Earl Kenmare.

At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 58, Col. William Henry Robinson, late of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, only son of the late Sir W. H. Robinson, K.C.H.

At Scarborough, Capt. F. W. Goldfrap, H.M.'s 18th Hussars, only son of the late Rev. F. W. Goldfrap, of Clenchwarton Rectory.

At Rahenderry, Queen's County, aged 76, Col. Sir Anthony Weldon, bart. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony Crossdill, the fifth Baronet.

At Peterborough, aged 50, Mr. William P. Stanley, the eminent agricultural implement manufacturer.

At her residence, 83, Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 38, Harriett, second dau. of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq., of Juniper-hall, Mickelham, Surrey.

At Stoke, Frederick Dansey, esq., of Canterbury-villas, Maid-a-vale, London.

At Coggeshall Vicarage, aged 49, Elizabeth Isabella, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Dampier.

At Torquay, aged 21, Lieut. William Maclean, 60th Regt., youngest son of Major Maclean, late of the 27th Regt.

At Ludlow, aged 68, Mary Ann, widow of S. B. Creswell, esq.

At Sunnyside, near Hexham, George Hedley, esq.

At Neasdon, Middlesex, aged 47, William Benjamin Marshall, esq.

In London, Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Cooke, esq., of Margate.

At Crieff, Elizabeth Pullar, wife of the Rev. W. Ramsay.

Dec. 22. James Renshaw, esq., of West Heath-house, Erith, Kent.

At Chard, aged 35, the wife of Mr. Charles Denning, ex-Mayor.

At Pelham-pl., Hastings, aged 34, James Rudge, esq.

At Stonehouse, aged 77, Mrs. Eleanor Shairpe, widow of Major Shairpe, R.M.L.I.

At Westbourne-road, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, aged 59, William Henry Lee, esq.

Samuel Barnes, esq., an eminent surgeon, of the Barnfield, Exeter. If not the actual founder, he was from its first establishment the Secretary of the Devon and Exeter Institution, and by his practical good sense, business-like habits, and literary talents, he contributed in no small degree to the distinction it has attained among provincial libraries. For many years past he was an active and most valuable manager of the West of England Insurance Company, and his services as one of the professional staff of the Devon and Exeter Hospital cannot be over-estimated.

At the residence of his dau., Mrs. R. E. Dent, Nottingham-sq., Baywater, Frederick Cowlade, esq., late of Gothic-hill, Reading.

Caroline, wife of Caesar H. Hawkins, esq., of Grosvenor-st.

At Blackheath, aged 63, Caroline, widow of Effingham Calvert Lawrence, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and dau. of the late Charles Monroe, esq.

At the Crescent, near Birmingham, Charlotte Augusta, wife of George Richmond Collis, esq., and dau. of the late Major Sir John Whale, of the 1st Life-Guards.

Aged 64, John Thomas Brooks, esq., of Flitwick manor-house, Bedfordshire.

At Pill-house, near Saltash, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of W. Bennett, esq.  
At Vernon-pl., Birkenhead, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Rudd, late Vicar of Blyth, Notts, and Prebendary of Southwell, and second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Ferris, D.D., Dean of Battle, Sussex.

At Rosliston, Derbyshire, aged 78, Mary, widow of William Lea, esq., of Wharton, Warwickshire.  
Dec. 23. At Carlton-crescent, Southampton, Jane, youngest sister of Thomas Chamberlayne, esq., of Cranbury-park, near Winchester.

At Viewfield-lodge, Stirling, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Barclay Macpherson, C.B.K.H., Col. of the 88th Regt., or Connaught Rangers.

At Apley, near Hyde, Isle of Wight, aged 86, James Hyde, esq.

At Holme Hale Rectory, (at her son's, the Rev. H. Milne,) aged 72, Mrs. Wm. Milne.

At her residence, Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, aged 90, Mrs. Isabella Cornelia Halkett Craik, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Blair, of Avontoun, Lord President of the College of Justice.

At Avon-house, Melksham, Wilts, aged 71, Edward Phillips, esq.

At Sidmouth, aged 30, Cornelia Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. Keble.

Dec. 24. At Ormesby, Norfolk, William Danby Palmer, esq., J.P. for the co. of Suffolk and the borough of Great Yarmouth, last surviving son of the late Samuel Palmer, esq., of Loddon-hill, Norfolk.

At Plymouth, Edward Cardew, esq., thirty years in the Colonial Department at the Mauritius.

At Aberdeen, Anne Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Brown, formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.

At Denmark-hill, aged 55, Mary, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. William Young.

In London, aged 88, Col. Anthony Wharton, late of Doncaster.

At Portsmouth, Emily Mundell, wife of the Rev. E. W. Milner, Chaplain to the Forces, Portsmouth.

At the residence of her dau., Mrs. F. Marryat, Ashburnham-grove, Greenwich, aged 69, Mary Musgrave, widow of Richard Turner, esq.

Dec. 25. At Staplegrave-house, Somersetshire, aged 79, Michael Reynolds, esq., M.D., of Clonfad, Roscommon, Ireland, and of Upton Noble, Somersetshire, and Hayston-hall, Pembrokeshire, late surgeon of H.M.'s 59th Regt., and formerly of the 33rd Regt.

At Crowham-hurst, Thomas Arthur Kemmis, esq., of Durrrow, King's County, and Crowham-hurst, Surrey, late of the Grenadier Guards, and Magistrate for the co. of Surrey, son-in-law of Col. C. K. K. Tynte, of Halswell-house.

At Stoke Newington, near London, aged 78, James John Wilkinson, esq., of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, and one of the Justices of the Court of Pleas of the County Palatine of Durham.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Col. Mednyansky, Frances Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Birkbeck, M.D.

At Baldoon, Wiltshire, Isabella Matilda Caird, dau. of James Caird, esq., M.P.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, aged 30, James Kershaw, Jun., esq., only son of James Kershaw, esq., M.P.

At Elmstead, Bromley, aged 86, Frances, relict of William Baldwin, esq., of Stede-hill.

At Dundee, D. Wedderburn, esq., of Pearsloe.

At Walker-st., Edinburgh, Francis J. Bringle, esq., W.S.

At Brasted, Sevenoaks, aged 5, Emily Philippa, dau. of Sir Robert Affleck, bart.

Frances, wife of W. Whitehead, esq., York, and dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wastell, Risby.

At Portland-villas, Plymouth, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. H. A. Greaves, aged 63, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, Rector of Westcott Barton, Oxfordshire.

Geraldine Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. H.

Stonhouse Vigor, M.A., Prebendary of Ledbury, and Rector of Eaton, Herefordshire.

Suddenly, aged 52, Thomas Hyde, esq., of Worcester, solicitor.

Dec. 26. At Belmont, Bath, aged 68, Thomas Haggard, esq., last surviving son of the late W. H. Haggard, esq., of Bradenham, Norfolk.

At James-st., Buckingham-gate, aged 81, Vice-Adm. Sir Andrew Pellet Green, K.C.H. He entered the Navy more than 65 years ago, being a midshipman on board the "Illustration," 74, at the investment of Toulon in 1793; also at the reduction of Bastia, and in Hotham's first action.

At York, aged 57, Wm. Brogren, esq., formerly of Tockwith.

Aged 79, Grenville Crabtree, esq., of Yelverton. At Ingatstone, aged 74, William Butler, esq.

At Northfleet, aged 70, Mary Anne, relict of George Wells Harrison, esq., of Sandwich.

At Rugby, aged 25, George Frederick, eldest son of Frederick Wood, esq.

At Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, aged 74, Anna, relict of Alfred Lloyd, esq., formerly of Birmingham.

At his residence, Wyndham-st., Bryanston-sq., Richard Anders, esq.

Aged 44, W. D. Mann, esq., surgeon.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Sir Belford Hinton Wilson, K.C.B., son of the late General Sir Robert Wilson, Governor of Gibraltar, Col. in the Columbian Service, formerly A.D.C. to General Bolívar, and successively H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to Peru and to Venezuela.

At Blackheath, aged 68, Sarah Frances, relict of William John Lydden Perham, esq., and dau. of Wm. Spear, esq., of Monkton, Dorset.

At Nene-villa, Northampton, Frances, wife of Charles A. Downes, esq., and dau. of Major Hawkes, formerly of Kingswinford, Staffordsh.

At Bloomsbury-pl., Brighton, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Ruddock, esq.

In Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 68, Mary Jane Robins, of Allesley-park, Coventry, widow of J. Robins, esq., of Aston-brook, Birmingham.

In Cumberland-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 62, Campbell Drummond Riddell, esq., late Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales.

At Waterloo, near Liverpool, Lieut. Charles P. Smith, R.N.

At Burnham, Bucks, of apoplexy, aged 71, William Robert, esq., M.D., forty-eight years a medical practitioner in that place.

At Plas Warren, Salop, aged 81, Edward Morral, esq.

Dec. 28. At her residence, Comb Grove Villa, aged 70, Mary Matilda Crawley, of Treborth Uch, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Edmund Crawley.

At Guildford, William Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Ayling, of Frampton Cotterell Rectory, Gloucestershire.

At Dartford, aged 60, Clarence Pigou, esq.

Dec. 29. At Wiltenton, Norfolk, aged 75, the Right Hon. Horatio, third Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Walpole, and Baron Walpole of Wiltenton, Norfolk. His lordship was also high-steward of Lynn, and Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia. He was born on the 14th of June, 1783, married on the 23rd of July, 1812, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Augustus Fawcener, esq., one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, and had issue three sons,—the eldest, Horatio William, Lord Walpole, born in 1813, succeeds to the titles and estates,—and two daus., all of whom survive him, except Rachel Katherine, who married Viscount Pollington. The late earl succeeded his father on the 15th of June, 1822. His lordship was formerly ambassador at Rome during the continental struggle, but has not since held office. The noble earl has been the leader of the Conservative party in East Norfolk since the decease of the late Lord Wodehouse.

At Vienna, the Archduchess Marie Anne, of

Austria. The deceased duchess was born on the 8th of June, 1804; she was sister of the Emperor Ferdinand the 1st, who abdicated in favour of the present Emperor, and of Archduke Francis Charles, father of the latter; she was consequently aunt to the present Emperor.

At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. H. R. Roxby, of Clapham Rise, aged 87, Ann, widow of Edmund Lally, esq., of Farnham, and only child of the late Geo. Townsend, esq.

At Gibraltar, Florence, wife of Capt. the Hon. Hedworth Liddell, 15th Regt.

Aged 61, Richard Cheslyn, esq., of Langley Priory, Leicestershire, head distributor of stamps for that county.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Fred T. Haswell, esq., Luny-house, Teignmouth, and only dau. of the late Capt. James Wallace, R.N.

At Burnfoot, Langholm, N.B., the residence of her nephew, aged 87, Helen Elphinstone Malcolm.

At his seat, Somerford, Staffordshire, aged 80, George Monckton, esq., second son of the late Hon. Edward Monckton.

At Brentwood, aged 67, John Woodley, esq., formerly of Orford-house, Walthamstow.

While on a visit at Romstone-hall, Mary Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Col. Edwards, of Old Court, co. Wicklow, Ireland.

At Pencerrig, aged 80, Thomas Thomas, esq., of Pencerrig, Radnorshire, and Lanbradach, Glamorganshire.

Dec. 30. At Ecton-hall, Northamptonshire, after a few hours' illness, the Hon. Mrs. George Anson, widow of the late Gen. the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-chief in India, who died in May, 1857, of cholera, shortly after the outbreak of the revolt in the Bengal army. Mrs. Anson was second surviving dau. of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, by Lady Katherine Maria Manners, second dau. of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, and was sister of the Countess of Chesterfield and Viscountess Newport. She was born on the 3rd of April, 1805, and married Nov. the 30th, 1830, the late Gen. the Hon. George Anson, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Lichfield. By the death of this lady the families of the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Lichfield, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord Londesborough, Lord Carrington, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Waterpark, Lord and Lady Elcho, the Dean of Chester, &c., are placed in mourning.

At Oval-house, Kennington-park, aged 60, Frederick Devon, esq., Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records in the Record-office, Chapter-house, Westminster.

At the house of her son-in-law, Joseph Bonomi, esq., Vicarage-gardens, Camden-hill, Kensington, Susan, widow of John Martin, esq., K.L., historical painter.

At York, aged 58, Henry Robinson, esq., youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson.

In Lupus-st., Pimlico, aged 74, Ursula, only surviving sister of the late Dr. Back, of Clapham-park.

At Southsea, suddenly, Dr. Engledue, an eminent practitioner. He possessed talents in his profession of the highest order, and was much respected by his friends, among whom he enjoyed an extensive practice. Dr. Engledue was the younger brother of Capt. R. Engledue, superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company's ships at Southampton.

Dec. 31. At Warriston-house, near Edinburgh, the Dowager Lady Gray.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Benjamin Lewis, esq., of Park-villas, Granville-park, Blackheath, late chief clerk in the office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.

At Holl-combe, near Torquay, suddenly, Lieut.-Col. Edward Servanté, H.E.I.C.S.

At Russell-sq., London, aged 36, G. Salt, esq.

At Rose-cottage, Tor, aged 21, Lieut. William Maclean, 80th Regt.

At Delamere-crescent, Westbourne-terrace, aged 75, Susan, widow of the Rev. William Metcalfe, late Rector of Foulridge, Cambridgesh.

At his residence, the Grove, Old Chailton, Kent, aged 71, George Stone, esq.

*Lately.* At Coulston's Almshouses, Bristol, aged 84, Mr. John Penn Cooke, great grandson of the celebrated Wm. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

At her residence, Green-park, Bath, Araminta, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Dawson, esq., of Castle Dawson, co. Kerry, Ireland.

*Paul Jones in the Firth.*—At Pathhead, near Kirkcaldy, Mrs. Reekie, a widow. She was known to have been the last of those young ladies who lighted the fires in Ravenscraig Castle when the men of Pathhead kept armed watch and ward nightly for the return of Paul Jones. She often referred to this period in her life, and described minutely the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Shirra when engaged in praying on the beach for that wind which drove the vessels of the dreaded Paul down the Firth. She was 27 years single, 44 years married, and 28 years a widow, and was in the habit of saying that she had lived three lifetimes. Her off-spring was as follows:—9 children, 65 grandchildren, 116 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren; in all, 193.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

*Jan. 1.* At Lausanne, Switzerland, aged 75, Major Gauchard de Chaumont, Major of Hussars under Napoleon the First. He was in several battles, and at that of Ratisbon received two gunshot wounds. He subsequently became an adherent of Louis Philippe, and after that monarch's fall he became an exile, and lived in Switzerland. When the pre-ent Emperor, Napoleon III., in the kindest and most liberal manner offered a pension and a decoration to him, the emolument and honours were respectfully declined.

At Banff-house, Perthshire, aged 61, Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, bart. He was the son of the seventh baronet, and was born in 1797. In 1828 he married the only dau. and heiress of Mr. John Hope Oliphant, which lady died in 1842, without leaving issue. He was a Deputy-Lieut. of Perthshire and Forfarshire. In default of issue, the baronetcy devolves upon his brother George, married to a dau. of Capt. Lennan.

Aged 117, Miss Amelia Ross, being born (as nearly as could be ascertained) in the year 1741, in the parish of Magilligan, where her ancestors and their descendants have re-ided for centuries.

At Belvedere-house, Wimbledon, aged 74, Alice, widow of the late James Courthope Peache, esq. Suddenly, at Göttingen, where her husband was one of the professors at the university, Frau Dirichlet, sister of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

At Low-house, West-gate, Weardale, aged 71, Mr. John Longstaff.

At Malvern, Christopher Cookson, esq., son of the late Col. Cookson, of Neasham-hall, near Darlington.

At Cambridge-st., Hyde-park, Alexander Neilson Lamb, esq., late of the firm of Carr, Lamb, and Co., St. Mary-at-hill.

At Hastings, aged 42, Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. John Airey, of Hugil, Westmorland, and sister to the Rev. J. A. L. Airey, of Merchant Taylors' School.

At the Branch Bank of England, Bristol, aged 64, Henry May, esq., for 47 years in the service of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

At Brighton, aged 71, Samuel Prior, esq., of Blackheath.

At Friars Lynn, Camble, Dumfriesshire, Margaret Ann Terzer Elliot, late of Bennett-st., St. James's, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Elliot, of the Royal Marines.

At Brighton, aged 70, John Batchelor, esq., surgeon.

*Jan. 2.* At Edinburgh, aged 23, the Right Hon. Geo. Wm. Evelyn Leslie, Earl of Rothes. He

had come to Edinburgh to obtain the benefit of medical advice about three weeks ago, and seemed rapidly recovering, when he suddenly relapsed and expired. He succeeded his father in 1841, and as he died unmarried the title and estates devolve on his only sister, Lady Henrietta, born in 1832, also unmarried, who is now Countess of Rothes in her own right. The deceased nobleman was not a member of the House of Lords.—*Scottish Press.*

At Romanby-house, near Northallerton, aged 49, Frances, wife of R. G. Hubback, esq., third dau. of Lord Charles Kerr, of Farnham, Surrey, and grand-dau. of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian.

At the Castle-yard, Windsor, aged 69, Sally, wife of Capt. John Duncan King, Military Knight of Windsor, and sister to the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

At Warwick-st., Ecclestone-sq., Lieut.-Col. Charles Holden.

At Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., aged 69, Anna Maria, widow of Sir James Rivett Carnac, bart.

At Brixton, aged 51, Thomas Lloyd Crosthwaite, esq.

At Brunswick-sq., Mary, widow of the Rev. Charles Tombs, Chaplain H.E.I.C.

At his residence, Salesworth, Yorkshire, aged 74, Dr. J. W. Calvert.

At his residence, Bloomfield-st., Westbourne-terrace, John Badger, esq.

At Boughton, Chester, aged 80, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John T'Anson Bromwich, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

At her residence, Bow, Middlesex, aged 29, Ellen, last surviving dau. of the late James Harris, esq.

At Pembray, Carmarthenshire, Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Lawford, esq., of Blackheath, and late of the E. I. Co.'s Naval Service.

At Nice, aged 80, Isaac Dighton, esq., of the Hermitage, Hampstead.

*Jan. 3.* At Holmwood-cottage, near Dorking, aged 82, Catherine, relict of the late Mr. George Walpole, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Vale-lodge, Leatherhead, aged 77, Mary, dau. of the late Edgar Corrie, esq., of Liverpool.

At Burton, Louisa Ann, second dau. of the late Richard Congreve, esq.

At the Vicarage, Pagham, near Chichester, aged 64, Jane Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Ralph Barker, Vicar and Rural Dean.

At Taunton, Mrs. Jane Shuttleworth, dau. of the late Henry Vie, esq., of Upton-lodge.

At Widmerpool, Notts, Arabella Savile, wife of the Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Widmerpool.

At Clarens, Switzerland, Thos. Gerard Elington, esq., late of Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., and formerly of the 62nd Regt.

At Cork, aged 35, Frederick Clarke, esq., Surgeon, Fermoy, eldest son of the Rev. E. M. Clarke, of Lifford, co. Donegal.

At Lumley, Westbourne, aged 71, William Shean, esq.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Spiers, Paris, aged 72, John Newman, esq., formerly of Bridge-house, Tooley-st., architect.

At Lansdowne-pl., South Lambeth, aged 85, Ann Rigge, relict of the late Booth Hewitt, esq.

At her residence, Wradall-house, Somerset, Harriet, relict of James Edward Homer, esq.

At Coggeshall, aged 71, Robert Levitt, a member of the Society of Friends.

*Jan. 4.* At the house of her brother, the Rev. Harold Browne, Newnham, Cambridge, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton-house, Buckinghamshire.

At his residence, Halcro-lodge, near Taunton, aged 73, Edward Lock, esq.

At his residence, Baker-st., aged 68, Henry Nibbs Brown, esq.

At East-hall, near Sittingbourne, aged 75, Thomas White, esq.

At Paddington-green, aged 35, Charles Henry Gray, esq., formerly of Cornhill.



At Hampden-house, Buckinghamshire, aged 62, Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, better known as "The Lochiel," and chief of the clan Cameron.

Aged 71, Charlotte, relict of Samuel Arthur Vardon, esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

At his house, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, and of Waterloo-pl., Pall-Mall, aged 52, John Thomas Longman, esq.

Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sussex-pl., Regent's-park, aged 73, Harriett, wife of Geo. S. Ridgway, esq.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Hutton, esq., Clifton-castle, Yorkshire.

Jan. 5. At Winterbourne Earls, aged 18, Jessie, second dau. of the Rev. J. H. Cartwright.

At Eton, William G. Sadler Clack, surgeon, second son of the late Rev. Thos. Clack, Rector of Milton Damerel.

At Essex-house, Putney, aged 74, Alexander Carruthers Johnston, esq.

At Great Malvern, Kate, wife of Major J. T. Daniell, 47th B.N.F., and dau. of the late Matthew O'Brien, esq., of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Ireland.

Aged 53, Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham-pl., Bucks, elder brother of the Rev. H. H. Way, of Henbury, and of Arthur Way, esq., of Ash-ton-lodge.

At the Hulvers, Cuckney, Notts, aged 75, John Haskins, esq.

At Langley-park, Bucks, aged 52, Anne, the wife of Robt. Harvey, esq.

In Clarges-st., aged 89, Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, late Rector of Great and Little Hadham, Herts.

Aged 66, Emily, wife of the Rev. Wm. Norris, Rector of Warlington, Hants, eldest dau. of the late Charles Short, esq., of Woodlands.

At his residence, Springfield, Everton, near Liverpool, Edward Denny Maddock, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Eleanor, widow of Keith Jopp, esq., of Keith-hall, and Joppa, Jamaica.

At the Hollies, Keswick, aged 86, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Col. Dunlop, of House-hill, co. Renfrew, N.B.

Jan. 6. At Thane-hill-cottage, Amroth, Pembroke-shire, aged 68, the Hon. Mary Yelverton, dau. of the second Viscount Avonmore, fifth grand-dau. of the first Viscount Avonmore, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

At Torquay, Lieut. Harry Raper, R.N., of Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, eldest son of the late Admiral Raper.

At Orley-house, Ashburton, Mrs. Wigley, wife of Capt. Wigley, R.N., and dau. of Thos. Rennell, esq., late of London, and formerly of Pear-tree, Ashburton.

At Macclesfield, Edward Roe, esq., uncle to the Right Hon. Lord Denman, of Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, and to Dr. Edward Roe, of Princess-sq., Plymouth.

At Fort-William, John Campbell, esq., of Glenmore.

At Marquis-road, Canonbury, Lower Islington, Rebecca Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Miliken, Vicar of Stoughton, Sussex.

Aged 92, Elizabeth, relict of T. Smith, esq., of Easton Grey, Wilts.

At New-croft, aged 75, Sarah, wife of John Curtis, esq., late of Foxgrove-house, Kingsclere, Hants.

At Tinerana, Clare, Ireland, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. George Scott, late 6th Bengal Cavalry.

At Derby, Lucy Anne, wife of Capt. Dobbie, R.N.

At Lower Berkeley-st., aged 48, Marjory Redman, wife of Benj. Archer Kent, esq., M.D.

At St. John's, Jersey, aged 61, Eliza, dan. of the late John Swift, esq., of Borstal-hall, Mins-ter, Kent.

At Harley-st., Mrs. Delap, of Stoke-park, Guildford, widow of James Bogle Delap, of

Lillingstone Lovell, and Brickhill, Bucks, late Col. of the 1st Surrey Militia.

Jan. 7. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 63, Thos. Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, co. Down.

At the Terrace, Royal Dockyard, Devonport, aged 66, Lucy Mary Anne, wife of William Shapley Creakock, esq., Secretary to Admiral Superintendent Sir Thomas S. Pasley, bart.

At his residence, Broomhill, Tiverton, aged 56, Thomas Leigh Teale Rendell, esq., solicitor.

At the residence of her son-in-law, F. Newsam, esq., Stamford-hill, Middlesex, aged 86, Mrs. Hammond, of Watford, Herts, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. James Hammond, of the H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 8. At Ditton-park, near Windsor, Lady Montagu. Her ladyship was the only dau. of Archibald, first Lord Douglas, by his marriage with Lady Lucy Graham, dau. of William, second Duke of Montrose. She was born Dec. 21, 1779, and married Nov. 22, 1804, Henry James Montagu Scott, the late Lord Montagu (who died in 1845), by whom she had issue four daughters, the eldest married to Earl Howe. By the death of her ladyship the families of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess Howe, Lord and Lady John Scott, Mr. G. W. and Hon. Mrs. Hope, &c., are placed in mourning.

At his residence, the Lawn, Mary-st., Taunton, aged 97, Capt. James Du Sautoy.

At Chislehurst, Kent, aged 74, Isabella Charlotte Susanna Weston, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Weston, canon residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and formerly Prebendary of Canterbury.

At Arundel-terrace, Brighton, aged 53, Elmor, wife of Cary Charles Elwes, esq., of Great Billing-hall, Northampton.

At his residence, Gwinnif, Carmarthenshire, aged 54, Lewis Lewis, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county.

At his residence, Great Alle-st., Goodman's-fields, aged 66, Judah Aloof, esq.

At Freermantle-sq., Bristol, aged 77, James Cleland, esq.

Aged 67, Joseph Wagstaff, esq., of West Derby, near Liverpool.

At her residence, Stanley-st., Belgravia south, aged 57, Susannah, wife of Joseph Williams, esq. At Bedstone Rectory, Salop, aged 44, Frances Harriet, wife of the Rev. Thomas Green.

Jan. 9. At Scaforth, near Liverpool, Jane Ball, relict of John Wells, esq., formerly of Minehead, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, Vicar of Chard and Timberecombe, Somerset.

At Raby-castle, aged 73, Sophia, Duchess of Cleveland. The late duchess was eldest dau. of Jn. fourth Earl Poulett, by his first marriage with Sophia, only dau. and heir of Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.H. She was born March 16, 1785, and was married November 16, 1809, to the present Duke of Cleveland.

At Eastnor-castle, aged 3, Virginia, youngest dau. of Earl and Countess Somers.

At Snowdon-house, Stirling, George Lyon, esq., of Snowdon, eldest son of the late Dr. Lyon, Minister of Glamis.

At his house, Manchester-sq., Col. Thornhill Warrington.

Aged 53, Sarah, wife of Edw. Drew, esq., of Clifton-pk., near Bristol.

At his residence, Shooter's-hill, aged 76, Thos. Binstead, esq., for many years in the Commissioner's Office, Royal Dock and Victualling Yard, Deptford.

Jan. 10. At Rugby, Eliza Frances, wife of Leigh Trafford, esq., Judge of the County Court, Birmingham.

At East-parade, Hastings, aged 88, Miss Hannah Dunn.

At the Clarendon Hotel, Edinburgh, suddenly, Major John Crawford.

At his residence, The Grange, Norton, near Sheffield, aged 48, Henry Stephenson Johnson, esq., formerly of York.

At Dover, John Bridge, esq., aged 76.  
Jan. 11. Aged 74, Thomas Dashwood, esq., of Sturminster Newton.

At Belmont, near Bristol, Caroline, dau. of the late Geo. H. Gibbs, esq., of London.

At Pierrepont-st., aged 79, H. Castle, esq., formerly of Bristol.

Suddenly, aged 58, William Cartledge, esq., of Woodthorpe, near Nottingham.

At Clifton, aged 32, Catherine Emily, wife of the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Mourtant Brock.

At his residence, Elm-bank, Lawrie-road, Sydenham, aged 50, James Esdaile, esq., M.D., late Presidency Surgeon, Ceylon.

At Oudby Vicarage, near Leicester, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Lewis Gregory.

At Dover, aged 76, John Hamilton, esq.

At Cambridge-terr., Regent's-park, aged 61, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Graham Foster Pivott, of Abington Pigott's, Cambridgeshire, and M.P. for Kinross.

Aged 25, Arthur John, eldest surviving son of Henry F. Thistlethwayte, esq., of Gloucester-crescent north, Hyde-park.

At Torquay, aged 32, Mary, wife of John Peetham, esq., of York-terr., Regent's-park.

At Stoke Newington, Jane Frances, wife of William Baton, esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Of pulmonary consumption, at his seat, the Chateau de Rigny, Commune de Joué, near Tours, France, Charles Augustus Brooke, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 6th Royal Regt., younger son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Brooke, bart.

Aged 49, Mr. Adolphus Aekermann, the well-known book and print publisher, lately carrying on business in the Strand. He was found lying partly undressed on his bed, in a lifeless state.

A tumbler that had contained prussic acid was found near the deceased, from which he had drunk a quantity of poison. An inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, and a verdict of "Suicide" was returned.

Jan. 12. At his residence in Dublin, aged 82, Sir James Picairn, M.D., Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals. Sir James served at the Helder in 1799, and the whole of the campaign in Egypt, in 1801. The deceased was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, having passed his examination June 7, 1798. He was also a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and an Insp.-Gen. of the Army.

At Barwell Rectory, Hinxley, Charlotte Frederica, wife of the Rev. Christopher Broom Barrow, and dau. of Charles Brandt, esq., of Clydesdale-villa, Leamington.

Aged 32, Henry A. Thornton, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of New-sq., Lincoln's-inn, only son of the late Col. Henry Thornton, C.B.

At Mansfield-st., John Shepherd, esq., late a Member of the Council of India, and Deputy Master of the Trinity Corporation.

Aged 31, Louis Martineau, esq., late of the Royal Artillery, youngest son of P. Martineau, esq., of Cumberland-pl., Regent's-park.

Aged 38, Cecilia, wife of George Sedgwick, Jeffrey's-terr., Kentish-town, last surviving dau. of J. J. Tinkler, late of Old Bond-st.

At Margaret-st., Cavendish-sq., George Poyntz Stoddart, esq., third son of the late Capt. John Stoddart, of Madras.

At Oxenhorpe, near Keighley, aged 93, Sarah, widow of John Carhill, esq., formerly of Hull.

At Rochford-pl., Bath, aged 72, J. Sawers, esq.

At Healey-hall, near Rochdale, aged 75, Jacob Tweedale, esq.

Aged 80, William Oke Manning, esq., of Reigate-hill.

Annie, wife of Joseph Holl, esq., Encombe-terr., Wandsworth-road.

At Inverness-road, the residence of his brother-in-law, Col. Mednyansky, Thos. Brougham Birkbeck, youngest son of the late George Birkbeck, M.D.

At Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, aged 75, J. Woodman, esq.

Jan. 13. At Shortmead, Biggleswade, aged 85, W. W. Gardner, esq.

At the Vicarage, Steynton, Pembrokeshire, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. B. Thomas.

At his residence, Shoborough, near Tewkesbury, aged 63, John William Martin, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Park-road, Stockwell, aged 76, Robert Sharrock Dawson, esq., late of the Home-office.

At Edinburgh, Helen, fourth surviving dau. of the late Alexander Gillespie, of Sunnyside-lodge, near Lanark.

At Dover, aged 78, Cordelia, widow of Job Smallpiece, esq., late of Northbrook, Godalming, Surrey.

At Somerton Rectory, Oxon, aged 15, Raymond George, son of the Rev. R. C. Clifton.

Jan. 14. At Lowndes-sq., Maria Frances, widow of George D'Oyly, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of Lambeth and Sundridge.

At Gotham, aged 88, Mr. William Powdrill, the celebrated pedestrian of former days. He was many years gamekeeper to Earl Howe, and was the last survivor of the football players of Gotham and Riddington, who engaged in the great contest of 1793.

Aged 51, John Bould, esq., of Orenden-house, near Halifax.

At Tynemouth, aged 76, A. R. Bowes, esq.

At Yatesbury, Calne, Wilts, aged 78, J. Tanner, esq.

At Redheugh-hall, Gateshead-on-Tyne, aged 16, Robert Shaf'oe Hawks, youngest son of George Hawks, esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Durham.

At Brush-house, Ecclesfield, aged 80, John Kaye Boothe, M.D., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, late Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham.

At Coynach, Aberdeenshire, J. Ferguson, esq.

Jan. 15. At Northam; ton, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Rutherford Lumley, Adj.-Gen. of the Army in India.

At his residence, Hartley Wintney, Hants, aged 41, Charles Felix Palmer, esq.

From a fall from her horse, aged 24, Mary Ann Finnis, wife of E. J. Herapath, esq., of Blenheim-road, St. John's-wood.

At Winchester, aged 66, Augusta De Linnee, widow of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of Milford, Hants.

At Nine-terr., Rochester, aged 62, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Hussey Fleet, esq.

At his residence, Montague-pl., Bryanston-sq., aged 60, George James Squibb, esq., F.R.C.S.

At Crosswell-park, Blackheath, aged 37, Annie, wife of Robert Haynes, esq.

At Little Farington, Gloucestershire, aged 84, William Vizard, esq.

Aged 73, Mary Theresa, wife of William Andrews, esq., of Salisbury.

At his residence, Onslow-sq., aged 85, Gen. R. S. Brough, Royal Artillery, and 65th year of his service on full pay.

At Mile-end-hall, Stockport, aged 23, Samuel Hobson, youngest son of the late W. Dysart, esq.

Jan. 16. Aged 64, Lady Georgiana Mary Wolff, in South-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 3 months, Alan, son of the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stuart Wortley.

At Hythe, aged 34, Capt. C. E. Dansey, of the Bombay service.

At Topsham, aged 87, Frances, widow of Mr. Thomas Randel, Quarter-master of H.M.S. "Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar.

At Deal, aged 75, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Backhouse, esq., of Caldbeck, Cumberland.

Jan. 17. At Rydal-mount, Westmoreland, aged 88, Mary, widow of William Wordsworth, the poet.

At his residence, Caroline-buildings, Bath, aged



68. John Gresley Jelly, esq., son of the late John Jelly, esq., solicitor, and grandson of Sir Nigel Gresley, bart.

At Cambray-place, Cheltenham, Emma, wife of the Rev. Henry Reed Quartley.

At Portsmouth, William Taylor Cathcart, esq., Lieut. R.A., younger son of Taylor Cathcart, esq., of Carlisle and Piteilrie.

At Willing, Battery, aged 27, John Marchant, eldest surviving son of Robert Taylor, esq., Standcombe, Harberton.

At Southampton, G. Mills, esq., of Sussex-pl.

At St. Peter's-sq., Hammersmith, Jane, wife of Astley Holt, M.D., late of Enfield, Middlesex, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Heathcote, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Mary, wife of John Robert Vincent, esq., of Pont-st., Belgrave-sq.

Jan. 18. At his residence, Stratton-st., Piccadilly, aged 61, Dr. John Scott, M.D., F.R.C.P., Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Aged 58, David Lloyd, esq., of Rood-lane, and Shepley-house, Carshalton, Surrey.

At Slinfold, Sussex, aged 80, John Briggs, esq., late of Great Tower-st.

At Whitton-park, Middlesex, the wife of Chas. E. Murray, esq.

At Montagu-sq., aged 79, Juliana, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Raleigh Knight.

At his residence, St. Edmund's-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 73, George Holliday, esq., late of the Commercial-road east.

At Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 84, Mary, relict of William Roxburgh, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 19. At his residence, Canterbury-villas, Maidstone, John Cordy Baxter, esq.

Aged 32, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. F. M. Cameron, Incumbent of Ch. Ch., Brockham.

At Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 24, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Richard Clarke, esq., of the Powe, Koswieke, Cumberland.

At the Priory, Monk Sherbourne, Hants, aged 67, Maria Ethelreda, wife of John Green Bishop, esq., M.D.

At her residence, Prescott, Lancashire, Lucy, relict of Richard Willis, esq., of Halshead-hall, in the same county.

At Glasgow, aged 8, Fitzroy James William Henry, eldest child of Capt. (R.E.) and Mrs. Fitzroy Somerset.

At Cumming-st., Pentonville, aged 65, John Davis Sutcliffe, for many years of St. James's-st., Clerkenwell, and latterly of Longacre.

Jan. 20. At Jermyn-st., St. James's, aged 57, Miss McMillan.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 25 .	667	142	182	201	48	1240	703	709	1412
Jan. 1 .	811	202	211	213	52	1494	981	1013	1994
" 8 .	693	177	203	224	35	1338	886	852	1738
" 15 .	702	161	242	259	60	1429	933	897	1830

### PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Jan. 15.	40	5	33	2	21	10	31	3	40	6	43	3
	41	3	32	7	21	4	27	6	39	2	41	8

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 20.

Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 12s.—Straw, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.

### NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 24.	
Mutton .....	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts .....	3,860
Veal .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep .....	13,740
Pork .....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Calves .....	94
Lamb .....		Pigs .....	250

### COAL-MARKET, JAN. 24.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. Other sorts, 12s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55s. 0d. Petersburg Y. C., 54s. 6d.

WOOL, Down Tega, per lb., 19d½. to 20d. Leicester Fleeces, 19d.

Combing Skins, 14½d. to 17d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24 to January 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	39	48	42	29. 47	fair, cloudy	9	33	39	32	30. 61	fair
25	41	47	42	29. 48	cloudy, rain	10	34	42	40	30. 62	foggy
26	42	50	45	29. 29	rain	11	41	50	45	30. 46	cloudy
27	45	46	41	28. 39	fair, cloudy	12	45	51	43	30. 38	do.
28	39	47	39	29. 66	cloudy, rain	13	36	44	38	30. 36	foggy
29	39	41	44	29. 88	fair, cloudy	14	36	42	37	30. 37	do.
30	40	45	44	29. 32	rain	15	34	45	36	30. 25	fair
31	41	47	45	29. 14	do.	16	34	40	39	30. 10	do.
J. 1	41	48	34	29. 27	do.	17	43	49	50	29. 91	rain, fair
2	34	40	36	30. 51	do.	18	46	54	50	29. 74	rain
3	32	36	42	30. 49	foggy	19	46	51	39	29. 91	cloudy
4	37	45	42	30. 44	do.	20	39	47	43	30. 09	fair, cloudy
5	41	45	38	30. 46	rain	21	40	52	46	30. 02	cloudy, rain
6	33	36	38	30. 38	foggy	22	44	51	36	29. 89	do. do.
7	34	39	32	30. 39	fair	23	42	46	38	29. 31	heavy rain
8	32	37	36	30. 52	snow						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
28		97½	97½	224½		38 pm.	16 pm.	
29		97½	97½	225		36 pm.	17 pm.	
30		97	97	225½			15 pm.	
31		97½	97½	224½		39 pm.	18 pm.	
J. 1		97½	97½			40 pm.		100½
3		97½	97½					
4		97½	97			37 pm.		
5		96½	96½	226				100½
6	96	96½	96½	225	222	40 pm.		100½
7	96½	96½	96½	227		41 pm.	19 pm.	100½
8	96	96½	96½	227		42 pm.	19 pm.	
10	96½	96½	96½	226	222	40 pm.	19 pm.	
11	95½	95½	95½		224½	40 pm.		
12	95½	95½	95½	227	223	39 pm.	17 pm.	
13	95½	96	96½			37 pm.	20 pm.	
14	95½	96½	96½	226		38 pm.		
15	95½	96½	96½	226	222	35 pm.		100½
17	95½	96½	96½	226	223	38 pm.		
18	96½	96½	96½	227	223½	39 pm.		
19	96	96½	96½	228	224	38 pm.		
20	95½	96½	96½	226½	222	37 pm.	22 pm.	100½
21	95½	96½	96½	228	223	37 pm.	23 pm.	
22	95½	96½	96½	227	222	36 pm.	21 pm.	
24	95½	96½	96½	228	221½	39 pm.		

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1859.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### "ALMÆ MATRES."

WE have received a letter from Mr. Cockburn Thompson, complaining of the introduction of his name into our notice of the above work in our Magazine for January. He further complains of inaccuracies in the statements respecting him; one of which, that he was dismissed from Trinity College, he considers likely to be injurious, and wishes us to contradict; he states that he was not dismissed, but took his name off the books himself. The opinions expressed about him were simply intended as comments upon the book reviewed, which appeared to require a somewhat severe treatment. We have to express our regret if we have inserted anything likely to be injurious to this gentleman's private character.

### MODERN ANTIQUE BASQUE POETRY.

MR. URBAN,—On the strength of the ancient adage, *amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas*, permit me to correct some errors into which Mons. Francisque Michel has fallen, as I have learnt only four days ago, by reading the passage called "Basque Popular Poetry" of your October Magazine.

I am totally at a loss to imagine on what grounds that author, generally wary and sagacious, has referred, even dubiously, to the beginning of the tenth century, the song called *Abarcaren cantua*. Allow me, then, to state plainly how and where that song turned out for the first time. Being a great admirer of the sports and language of my forefathers, I undertook on my return from Ethiopia, about eight years ago, to give annual prizes for long-ball, a kind of athletic game unknown in England, and which in the Basque country never fails to draw together a large concourse of people. I was subsequently aided by the purses and advice of four friends, and then added a prize for the best Basque song. Finally, in 1856, H. H. Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte gave a special prize for Basque improvisation. With one exception, these prizes have been given in the Basque parish of Urrugne, where I reside. Now in August last, we received as usual, the prize compositions limited to songs under fifty lines of verse, and amongst them was the identical Abarca's song, which I still preserve in manuscript. I sent these papers to two judges chosen by myself, and who, at my request, agreed in naming the third judge. One of these umpires, a

Basque scholar of course, is now in London. He affirms the veracity of these very recent facts, and in point of time, looks on the Abarca's song as a suckling babe two years old, the said ballad having been composed by a living author, for another and previous occasion. This is far from its being the Methuselah-like production which your October Magazine recommends to its readers. In the absence of my friend Inchauspe, the learned Bayonne canon, I do affirm that he never dreamed of giving even a ten-year antiquity to the aforesaid song, which he received first at my request, and to which, with his two colleagues, he did not award our yearly prize.

I am sorry that the *Allabiscarraco cantua* mentioned in your same number, is acknowledged as a gem of ancient popular poetry. Truth compels me to deny that it is *universally* admitted as such, for one of my Basque neighbours has often named the person who, about twenty four years ago, composed it in French, and the other person who translated it into modern but indifferent Basque. The latter idiom, on purely philological ground, stands peerless among the most ancient languages in Europe, and I have felt it my duty to disclaim unfounded pretensions of which it has no need.—I am, &c.,

ANTOINE D'ABBADIE,

*Correspond. del Institut de France.*  
London, Jan. 31, 1859.

### EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

THE excavations at Wroxeter (the Roman *Uriconium*) continue with success, and are becoming daily more interesting. Some hundred feet of rooms and passages have now been laid open, the floors and pavements generally perfect, and the walls remaining to a certain height. It is very fortunate that the whole town seems to lie too deep to have been disturbed by the ordinary operations of agriculture, and that from the nature of the ground, the site has never required deep draining. We hope to be able in our next to give a full account of the result of the excavations down to that time.

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The "Gentleman's Magazine" for February contained an obituary notice, copied from the "*Glasgow Herald*," of Mr. John McLiver, who was styled Lord Clyde's father. This we have since ascertained to be incorrect.

In consequence of the length of our Correspondence this month, we are compelled to defer the publication of several interesting Papers and Reviews.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES  
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

*(Continued from p. 123.)*

For the MANUFACTURE of arms and armour, Milan and Bordeaux appear to have had the first place. "Le sage roy Charles," we learn from Christine de Pisan, having hurled his defiance at the crown of England, "fist à Milan haubergons et azarans camailz forgier à grant foison, apportés par deçà par l'affinité messer Barnabo, lors seigneur dudit lieu; à Paris, faire toutes pieces de harnois<sup>a</sup>," &c. For the proposed duel between the Earl of Derby and the Earl Marshal in 1398, the former dispatched messengers to Visconti, to request a supply of the armour of Milan. The Duke gladly consented, placing the best of his harness at the disposal of the Earl's envoy. "Besides this, when the knight had examined and chosen from all the armours of the lord of Milan, as well plate as mail, the said lord of Milan voluntarily, and to gratify the Earl of Derby, ordered four of the best working-armourers in all Lombardy to go to England with the said knight, in order to arm the earl to his wish<sup>b</sup>." The Earl Marshal appears to have obtained his equipment from Germany. In the will of Philip Lord Darcy in 1399 we have:—"Item, lego Philippo filio meo unam loricam de Milayne" (York Wills, p. 255). The weaponers of Bordeaux are very frequently mentioned by

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<sup>a</sup> Chap. viii.

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<sup>b</sup> Froissart, iii. 317.

Froissart :—" Et ceux qui devoient joster étoient à pied et armés de toutes pièces, de bassinets à visière et de glaives<sup>c</sup> à bons fers de Bordeaux, et d'épées de Bordeaux tous pourvus<sup>d</sup>." Again :—" At the third lance, they struck each other in the midst of the shield with such force that the spear-heads, which were of Bordeaux make, passed through the shields—et percèrent la pièce d'acier, les plates, et toutes les armures jusques en chair<sup>e</sup>." For a feat of arms in 1386 swords are provided :—" lesquelles épées étoient forgées à Bordeaux, dont le taillant étoit si âpre et si dur que plus ne pouvoit<sup>f</sup>." In the Poems of Eustace Deschamps we have :—

" De male dagues de Bourdeaux,  
Et d'espées de Clermont,  
De dondaines<sup>g</sup> et de couteaux  
D'acier, qui à Milan se font."—*Fol.* 350.

Among the weapons of Louis X. are :—" viii. espées de Toulouze : item, xvii. espées de Bray : ii. espées et une misericorde de Verzi : vii. fers de glaives de Toulouze." And, in the same Inventory, occur :—" Un haubert entier de Lombardie : item, ii. autres haubergons de Lombardie<sup>h</sup>." Froissart incidentally mentions the helm-makers of Paris and Brussels. Describing the clash of arms at the battle of Rosebecque, he says :—" Si tous les haulmiers de Paris et de Bruxelles fussent ensemble, leur métier faisant, ils n'eussent pas mené ni fait greigneur noise comme les combattans et les férans sur ces bassinets faisoient<sup>i</sup>." The "Rue des Héaulmiers" still exists at Paris. In 1384 the French, preparing to join the Scots, "caused to be made in Picardy and in Hainault great store of axes for their expedition<sup>k</sup>." The English weapon-smiths in the early part of the century appear to have been behind their Parisian brethren in the mysteries of their craft ; for in 1321 King Edward II. sends "David le Hope, smith, to Paris, to learn the method of making swords for battle<sup>l</sup>." In 1365 we find the London armourers in full work ; but their pro-

<sup>c</sup> Spears.

<sup>d</sup> Vol. ii. p. 126.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., ii. 194. And Sir Thomas Ughtred, in 1398, bequeaths "unum gladium curtum et unum gladium longum de Burdeux" (York Wills, p. 243).

<sup>f</sup> Froissart, ii. 567.

<sup>g</sup> Large crossbow bolts.

<sup>h</sup> Ducange, *Gloss.*, v. 'Armatura.'

<sup>i</sup> Vol. ii. p. 251. And compare, for the Paris armourers, the *Comptes de l'Argenterie des Rois de France au XIV. Siècle*, p. 126, seq., and 141, seq.

<sup>k</sup> Froissart, ii. p. 303.

<sup>l</sup> Wardrobe Accounts, *Archæologia*, xxvi. 343.

ductions do not seem to be altogether satisfactory. The king, therefore, insists on *armourers' marks* appearing on all their wares.

"Rex, majori et vicecomitibus London', salutem.

"Quia volumus quòd fabri gladiatorum et cultellorum, et aliorum armorum, in civitate nostrâ London', certa signa sua super omnibus operationibus suis ponant, et quòd eadem operationes dictis signis signatæ, coram majore, vicecomitibus et aldermannis London', in gildehallâ nostrâ civitatis prædictæ, ut cujuslibet operatio per ejus signum cognosci valeat, ostendantur, et quòd, si prædicti fabri aliquas operationes dictis signis suis non consignatas vendiderint, iidem fabri operationes hujusmodi, vel eorum pretium, nobis forisfaciant;

"Vobis mandamus<sup>m</sup>," &c.

The London armourers appear again in 1399. Some nobles of England having determined to attempt the liberation of Richard II., says Froissart, they called a tournament at Oxford, and began eagerly to prepare their armour for the fête:—"Et en étoient armuriers en la cité de Londres moult ensoignés" (iii. 363).

From the *Roman d'Alixandre* we obtain some further names of places noted from their armourers:—

"Au retor fiert un autre sor l'elme de Pavie."—P. 30.

"Branc ot il en sa main d'un acier Verdunois."—P. 122.

"Lincanors trait le branc, qui fu fais à Valance."—P. 131.

"Le main met à l'espée, qui fu forgié en Frise."—P. 133.

Among the STANDARDS and FLAGS of this century we find the Chief's Standard, the Carrocium, the Banner, the Pennon, the Lance-flag, and the Ship's Pendant. The engraving given in p. 230 illustrates at once three of these: the flag itself is a *banner*, of the old form seen in the Pictures of the Painted Chamber<sup>n</sup>; it becomes a *standard* by its fixed position in the *carrocium* beneath<sup>o</sup>. The miniature is from Roy. MS., 16, G. vi., written about 1330, and represents Charlemagne cutting down the standard of the Saracens; which standard was fixed in a car drawn by eight oxen.

<sup>m</sup> Rymer, iii. 772.

<sup>n</sup> *Vetusta Mon.*, vol. vi.

<sup>o</sup> Of the *carrocium*, see Ducange, in v.

"Les sarrasins avoient ou milieu de eulz un char que viij. buez menoient, et desus une enseigne a quoi ils se ralioient. Mais tantost comē kl'm lapercut, il se feri en la tourbe des sarrasins, garni et avironne de la vertu de n're seigneur. Lors commenca a occire et a craventer a destre et a senestre jusq's a tant que il vint a lestandart, qui seur le char estoit, et tantost comme il out copee la perche qui la banniere portoit, se desconfirent les sarrasins et commencerent a fuir en diverses parties. Les xpiens pristrent a crier et a huer, et se ferirent es sarrasins et en occidrent viij<sup>m</sup>" (fol. 173).

It is scarcely necessary to remark that up to 1340 the royal banner of England was charged



From Roy, MS., 16, G, vi, fol. 172.

No. 47.

sant-gardant in pale; that of France being Azure, semé of Fleurs-de-lys Or; and that early in the year named above, Edward III. began to bear the arms of England and France quarterly. Richard II. bore the same arms as his predecessor, interchangeably with a coat in which the above device was impaled with the so-called arms of St. Edward the Confessor. Sir Simon de Felbrigg, the Bannerer of Richard, carries a banner of these arms in his monumental brass at Felbrigg, Norfolk. The flag is there of a square form<sup>p</sup>. Richard appears also to have occasionally borne the arms of Saint Edward alone, as in his expedition to Ireland. See *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 28. From an ordinance of Louis Hutin in 1315, we learn that

<sup>p</sup> Cotman, pl. 15; Boutell's *Brasses of England*, ad an. 1416.



the cavalry and infantry fought under distinct banners. A levy is commanded of 400 horsemen and 2,000 foot, "qui porteront deux Bannières, c'est assavoir, cil de cheval une, et cil de pied l'autre<sup>1</sup>." The material of these ensigns was silk, the devices being expressed by a mixture of various colours and of beaten gold. On the expedition to Africa in 1390, Froissart tells us, "grand'-beauté étoit à voir ces bannières, ces pennons, de soie et de cendal, armoyés des armes des seigneurs, ventiler au vent et refluamboyer au soleil<sup>2</sup>." The Inventory of Louis Hutin in 1316 has—"Item, xviii. bannieres batues des armes de France et de Navarre, et quatre de couture: Item, li. penonciaux batus de France et de Navarre;"—that of the Earl of March in 1331—"un baner de cendal: un viel baner des armes de Mortemer batu, et un autre de cendal<sup>3</sup>."

The Oriflamme still maintained its sacred character<sup>4</sup>. In 1382 it was employed against the Flemings; not, however, without some previous discussion, for it had been held that this banner could only be legitimately unfurled against the enemies of Christianity. The difficulty was soon overcome, "for that the Flemings held opinions contrary to those of Pope Clement, and in their belief declared themselves Urbanists; wherefore, the French said, they were unbelievers and out of the pale of the Faith." On this occasion the Oriflamme again manifested its power, "for all the morning there had been so great and so dense a fog that scarcely could the men see one another; but so soon as the knight who carried it proceeded to unfurl it and raise the staff aloft, this fog all at once fell and dispersed, the sky becoming as pure and clear, and the air as fresh, as they had been at any time throughout the year. . . . I was told by the Seigneur de Esconnevort, and he said that he saw it, as did many others besides, that when the Oriflamme was displayed and the mist cleared off, a white dove was observed flying and making circuits over the division of the king; and when it had flown about for a space, and it was time to join battle, the dove went and sat upon one of the king's banners; which was held for a great signifi-

<sup>1</sup> *Coll. des Ordonnances*, i. 602.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. iii. p. 80.

<sup>3</sup> *Kalend. and Invent. of the Exchequer*, iii. 165. <sup>4</sup> See Ducange and Adelung, *in voce*.

cance of good<sup>a</sup>." On his return from the victory, the king restored the banner to its old resting-place, the Abbey of St. Denis, with a grand ceremonial; and the Bannerer, Pierre de Villiers, attested by oath the "miracle" which had been achieved<sup>x</sup>.

The Pennon, as we have before seen, was the ensign of those knights who had not yet become Bannerets. Hence, as the latter name distinguished the latter class, the term "pennonciers" was applied to the former. "Et devez savoir que tous ces Bannerets et Pennonciers étoient en front et en montre devant la forte ville d'Auffrique<sup>y</sup>," &c. Esquires appear sometimes to have led a body of men under a pennon. Thus, in the African expedition named above, the Saracen "Agadinquor et son drugemen" sought a parley with the Christians, "et chéirent d'aventure sur le pennon d'un gentil écuyer pour lors, et bon homme d'armes, qui s'appeloit Chiffrenal<sup>z</sup>." It was the "Ecuyer tranchant" of the Duke of Bourbon who carried his master's pennon:—"Si retint messire Goussot de Thory pour son conseiller, et Voulut Barbarie (qui l'avoit servy en Angleterre) pour son escuyer tranchant, et qu'il portast son pennon<sup>a</sup>."

After a victory the pennons of the vanquished were offered at the altar or at the shrine of some favourite saint, and preserved as trophies in the keeping of Holy Church. Thus the Duke of Guerles, after the defeat of the Brabanters in 1388, repaired to the church of Our Lady of Nimeguen to give thanks; and there, Froissart tells us, "all the pennons of the chiefs and seigneurs who had been taken in the battle were placed before the image of Our Lady: if they are there still, I know not<sup>b</sup>." Occasionally the pennon of the conqueror himself became the offering. Thus the Duke of Bourbon, in token of his devotion, "après la prise des places, s'en alla à Nostre-Dame-d'Orval en pelerinage, et illec offrit son pennon, qui encores y est<sup>c</sup>."

The pennon appeared also at the knightly interment. The Black Prince, in his will, directs that in his funeral procession, "celi qe sera armez pur la guerre ait un home

<sup>a</sup> Froissart, vol. ii. ch. 196 and 197.

<sup>x</sup> Monk of St. Denis.

<sup>y</sup> Froissart, iii. 84.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid., p. 90.

<sup>a</sup> D'Orronville, chap. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Vol. ii. p. 711.

<sup>c</sup> D'Orronville, ch. 36.

armez, portant apres li un penon de noir ove plumes d'ostruce<sup>d</sup>." The pennon thus charged may be seen among the illuminations of the History of the Deposition of Richard the Second<sup>e</sup>. Its form there is that of a long streamer gradually tapering to a point. The old triangular shape is found in Roy. MS., 14, E, iii., engraved in Strutt's "Sports," bk. iii. ch. 1.

Among the Military Musical Instruments of this century we find the trompe, trompette, oliphant, cor, cornet, cor sarrazinois, clarion, graisle, cornemuse (or pipes), chalemie, buisine, claironceau and drum (nacaire); and those who played upon them were called "minstrels." In the *Chronique de Duguesclin*, under 1364, we have:—"Qui lors ouyt menestrels corner et trompettes sonner d'une part et d'autre, merveilles fut à escouter" (ch. 40). Christine de Pisan has:—"Les trompetes du roy, à trompes d'argent à panonceaulx brodés, aloyent devant; qui, pour faire les gens avancier, par foiz trompoient<sup>f</sup>." Drums (tambours or tabours) accompany the trumpets in the "Romance of Merlin:"—

"Tho began knyghtes riding,  
Trompes beting, tambours dassing."

And again:—

"The tromping and the tabouring  
Did together the knights fling."

And in "Richard Coer-de-Lion:"—

"Of trumpes and of tabourere  
To hear the noyse it was wundryr."

At Juberot, in 1385, the troops of the king of Castille marched forward "en menant grand'bruit et en sonnans grand'foison de trompettes, de claironceaux, et de gros tambours<sup>g</sup>." The band of horns of various sizes and of drums in use among the Scots, has been already noticed<sup>h</sup>. In Chaucer's description of a tournament in the Knight's Tale, we read:—

"Now ryngede the tromp and clarioun."—*L.* 2,602.

<sup>d</sup> Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 68. See a notice on the origin of this device in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 350. It is there referred to the family of Philippa of Hainault.

<sup>e</sup> *Archæologia*, xx. plate 2.

<sup>f</sup> *Vie de Charles V.*, ch. 35.

<sup>g</sup> Froissart, ii. 431.

<sup>h</sup> Vol. cciv. p. 244.

And again :—

“Pypes, trompes, nakers and clariounes,  
That in the batail blewe bloody sownes.”—*L.* 2,513.

The nakere, both word and instrument, is of Eastern origin; the *Naqarah* of the Arabs and Moors, which is a kind of drum. That the nacaire of the Middle Ages was a drum also, is very clearly shewn by several evidences of the time; as in these passages from documents cited by Ducange:—“*Quidam nacaria baculabant, magnum sonum facientes*” (ad an. 1343). “*Sint quatuor tubatores, tibi-cines, tibiatores, et qui sciant pulsare nacharas, tymbana seu tamburlai.*” The form has not been ascertained, but it has been suggested that the term has reference to the pair-of-drums—kettle-drums, as we now call them; of which an early example is furnished by the carving at Worcester cathedral, figured by Carter, “*Painting and Sculpture*,” pl. 98. The clarion named in the above passages appears to have been a smaller kind of trumpet. The buisine (from *buccina*) was also a sort of trumpet: it was of a bent form, and made of brass.

“*Ces buisines et cors croçus.*”—*Le Dit des Heraults.*

“*Ces buisines d'arein resonent.*”—*Roman d'Athis*<sup>k</sup>.

This instrument was amongst those used in the Duke of Lancaster's army when marching against Richard II. at Flint Castle. “*Jusques audit chastel on ouoit le son et bruit de leurs instrumens, cors, buisines, et trompettes*’.”

The trumpets were furnished with banners, or pennoncelles, as they are called in the extract from Christine de Pisan given above :—

“On every trumpet hangs a broad banner,  
Of fine tartarium, ful richly bete.”

*Chaucer, Flower and Leaf, l. 211.*

The trumpet with this appendage is seen in the miniature from Roy. MS., 14, E, iii., engraved in Strutt's “*Sports*,” bk. iii.; where also we have the pipes, the *bourdon* of which is also decorated with a banner. Other examples of the trumpet with banner occur in the ivory carving

<sup>l</sup> *Gloss, in voce ‘Nacara.’*

<sup>k</sup> And compare *Rom d’Alexandre*, p. 414.

<sup>l</sup> Deposition of Richard II., *Archæologia*, xx. 370.

figured in the Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. iv.; in Carter's "Sculpture and Painting," pl. 114; and in Hefner's "Costumes," pl. 149.

The graisle (from *gracilis*) was, among other employments, used as a signal for aid by hard-pressed troops. Thus the Greeks, in the *Roman d'Alexandre*,—

"Reclament Alixandre o les graïles menus :  
Alixandre les ot, cele part est venus."—*P.* 310.

In the Chronicle of Duguesclin by Cuvelier we find frequent mention of the military musical instruments of the day :—

"Vers Pestien s'en vont de prendre desirant :  
Sonnoient haultement trompes et oliphant."—*i.* 110.

In 1367, on the entry of the English army into Spain :—

"Moult fu grande li os au Prince des Galois,  
Trompes, et chalemies, et cors sarrazinois."—*Ib.* 388.

Again :—

"Or chevauche Henri<sup>m</sup> o Bertran le sené,  
Pour bataille livrer se sont bien ordené,  
Là y ot mainte trompe et maint cornet sonné."—*Ib.* ii. 89.

In the *Libvre du bon Jehan, duc de Bretaigne* we read :—

"Adonc véïssez belle assemblée  
De gens prestz à faire mellée,  
Et oïsez les tabourins,  
Trompez, naquaires et bouzins,  
Cornemuses et chalemies,  
Et menestreux de toutes guis."—*L.* 849.

On occasions of triumph we find some other instruments added to the concert. When Edward III. and his queen made their entry into Calais in 1347, they were accompanied by "si grand'foison de menestrandies, de trompes, de tambours, de nacaires, de *chalemies*, et de *muses*, que ce seroit merveilles à recorder<sup>n</sup>."

Naval engagements were not deficient of the inspiring accompaniment of military music. At the famous battle of Sluys, "nos niefs retournerent sure eux, et la medlé comensa des trompes, nakaires, fioles, tabours, et de plusours autre menistracile<sup>o</sup>."

<sup>m</sup> Henri de Transtamare.

<sup>n</sup> Froissart, i. 273.

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<sup>o</sup> *Cron. de London*, published by the Camden Society.

The HORSES of the men-at-arms, if we are to accept literally the evidences given by the chroniclers and poets of the time, were almost universally clad in armour; either defences of chain-mail, cuir-bouilli, or quilting. Armed horses are ordered by royal mandate at various periods of the century. In 1303 Philip the Fair requires a gentleman to be equipped for war and mounted on a horse "couvert de couvertures de fer, ou de couverture pourpointée." And in 1353 King John of France calls upon various his good towns to furnish, for resistance to the English, "le plus qu'on pourra de chevaux couverts de mailles et de gambaiseure<sup>1</sup>." The Spaniards in 1385 are reported to have had a large force of armed coursers:—"Ainsi demeura le roy d'Espagne de-lez ses gens les Espaignols, où bien avoit vingt mille chevaux tous couverts<sup>2</sup>." But at the same battle the French auxiliaries do not seem to have been similarly provided, for we find that their horses were pierced on all sides by the English arrows and sent rolling one over the other:—"Car ce qu'il y avoit d'archers d'Angleterre traioient si ouniement que chevaux étoient tous encousus de sajettes et meshaignés, et chéioient l'un sur l'autre." The armed horses of the Spaniards are again named in the Chronicle of Duguesclin:—"Bien estoient nombrés Espaignols soixante mille hommes, dont Henry fit deux batailles à cheval, chascune de dix mille, montés sur destriers armés, pour la bataille du prince rompre<sup>3</sup>," &c.

In the Inventory of the Armour of Louis X. of France in 1316 we have:—"Item, une couverture de jazeran de fer. Item, une couverture de mailles rondes demy cloées. Item, une couverture gamboisées des armes le roy et unes Indes jazeguenées." For the duel between Douglas and Erskyn in 1367 are provided "longas armaturas et cooperturas pro duobus equis<sup>4</sup>." Seals sometimes, but very rarely, shew the mail housing underneath the lighter caparison; as in that of John Duke of Burgundy in 1404<sup>5</sup>. An ivory chess-piece in the possession of the Rev. J. Eagles, here engraved from a drawing by Albert Way, Esq., exhibits a

<sup>1</sup> *Collect. des Ordonnances*, i. 383.

<sup>2</sup> *Memor. C. Cam. Comput. Paris.*, fol.

143.

<sup>3</sup> Froissart, ii. 429.

<sup>4</sup> Battle of Najara. *Chron.*, chap. 87.

<sup>5</sup> Rymer, iii. 838.

<sup>6</sup> Wailly, vol. ii. p. 362.

curious variety of the *couverture de fer*. The pieces placed above the mail probably represent trappings of silk, on which the arms of the knight were pictured. The figure appears to be of the end of the century. Still more singular is the arming exhibited in our woodcut, No. 41, from a miniature in Add. MS., 15,477. In that subject the appendages in the form of flaps, hung over the breasts and flanks of the horses, probably indicate a defence of *cuir-bouilli*. Chain-mail protects the neck, the head is armed with the chanfrein, while a "crinet" of articulated plate covers the mane. The breast-piece of leather for the horse is expressly mentioned in the will of the Earl of Surrey in 1347:—"Jeo devys à Monsire Robert de Hollande les quissers ove le picer de quir qui sount pour mon destrer" (York Wills, p. 43).

In the same collection of wills we

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No. 48.

G G

find devised by the Earl Warren certain "*couverturs bur-nutz de plate qui sount pour mon destrer.*" (*Test. Ebor.* p. 41.)

The armorial caparison is seen constantly throughout the century. Good examples occur in the sculpture of the De Valence tomb (Stothard, pl. 49), in the portrait of Sir Geoffry Louterell (Carter, pl. 14), in the great seals of Edward II. and III. and of Richard II., in those of Robert II., king of Scotland and the Earl of Carrick (Laing, pp. 8 and 129). And see our woodcut, No. 34, from Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., *circa* 1330. The kings of France and England being in presence with their armies in 1339, "*c' étoit très grand'beauté que de voir sur les champs bannières et pen-nons ventiler, chevaux couverts de draps à leurs armes, chevaliers et écuyers armés si très nettement que rien n'y avoit à ramender\**." The materials were sometimes of a very costly description; silk, velvet, gold and pearls being employed in the construction and adornment of this brilliant appendage of knightly state. The Inventory of Louis Hutin has:—"Item, cote, bracieres, houce d'escu, et chapel de veluyau, et couvertures à cheval des armes du Roy, les fleurs de lys d'or de Chypre broudées de pelles (perles). Item picieres<sup>†</sup> et flanchieres de samit<sup>‡</sup> des armes le Roy, les fleurs de lys d'or de Chypre." In the Accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine in 1352 is a payment "*pour vi. pieces de camoquas blanches, à faire deux hernois de cheval: c'est assavoir, colliere, crupiere,*" &c. Camocas was one of the richest kinds of silk in use at this period. And compare the Accounts of Geoffroi de Fleury in 1316<sup>§</sup>.

The heraldic charge usually occupies the whole of the caparison, but sometimes it is contained in a number of escutcheons which are distributed over the suit. Examples are furnished by the seals of John, King of Bohemia, 1314, Albert III., Duke of Austria, 1386, and William of Austria, 1386, and in the vellum-picture of Walter von Klingen, engraved by Hefner, pt. i. pl. 16. The relic in the British Museum, supposed to be part of a horse-trapper, has the arms arranged in this manner.

In many monuments of the time the knightly steed is

\* Froissart, i. 83.

† The portion covering the breast.

‡ Silk.

§ Page 14 of the same volume.



represented without housings of any kind; as in our woodcuts, Nos. 47, 49 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465).

The chanfrein, or armour for the head, is seen in our engravings, Nos. 49, 41 and 48, of the dates 1340, 1360 and the end of the century. Another variety is offered by the statue of Philip the Fair at Notre-Dame, Paris; where the chanfrein itself differs but little from our No. 48, but the crinet, of the form seen in No. 41, extends only half the length of the neck. A drawing of this example will be found in Add. MS., 6,728, fol. 125. The chanfrein preserved at Warwick Castle resembles some of the above, but in lieu of a single aperture on each side for sight, has a cluster of small holes over each eye. (Grose's "Ancient Armour," pl. 42.) In the Inventory of Louis X. we find head-pieces of mail, of leather, and others that are gilt or heraldically decorated:—"Item, une testiere de haute clouure<sup>b</sup>, de maille ronde. Item, ij. chanfreins dorez et un de cuir. Item, une testiere et une crouppiere garnie des armes de France." The armorial chanfrein is very clearly shewn in the vellum-picture of Sir Geoffry Louterell (Carter, pl. 14). Its decoration was sometimes very costly. In the Accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine in 1352 we have a payment "pour trois onces de perles menues, à pourfiller les fleurs de liz du chanfrain" (p. 143).

Occasionally the horse wears a Crest. In the Louterell picture named above it is similar to that of the knight. In other cases, it differs; as in the seal of Johann v. Avesnes, Graf v. Hagenau, early in the century; where the Count has a fleur-de-lis and the steed an eagle.

The usual form of the Saddle of this time is shewn in woodcuts 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465) and 48; and again in Hefner's 31st plate, where, the knights being dismounted, the saddle is fully in view. In our engraving, No. 41, both pommel and cantle are much lower than in the examples named above, but this may perhaps be referred to the rudeness of the drawing. Throughout the century this portion of the horse-furniture was occasionally of an enriched character. In a French instrument of the time we have "une selle de la taille d'Allemagne, et se siege de cendail vermeil gamboisié, et pourfillée d'or<sup>c</sup>." In 1376 Sir Marma-

<sup>b</sup> Of this term, see *Archæol. Journ.*, xv. 273.

<sup>c</sup> *Regest. 5 Chartoph. regii*, fol. 5.

duke Constable leaves as his mortuary "optimum equum meum cum cellâ deauratâ prout solebam equitare<sup>d</sup>." Christine de Pisan, describing the entry of the Emperor into Paris in 1378, tells us:—"Après les prelas et leur route venoyent les grans destriers de parement du Roy, menés en destre, ensellés moult richement de veloux à brodeures de perles<sup>e</sup>." Enriched saddles of a somewhat similar kind are frequently represented in the illuminations of the Meliadus MS. (Add. MSS., 12,228): compare our woodcut, No. 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465).

Carved figures were also used as a decoration of saddles at this time. The curious example formerly in the Debruge collection, engraved in the "Handbook" of M. Labarte and in the *Archæological Journal*<sup>f</sup>, offers a good illustration of this mode of enrichment. Moulded ornaments were likewise employed, the manner of forming them being very clearly discoverable from the earlier works of Theophilus the Monk<sup>g</sup> and the *Régistres des Métiers de Paris* published by Depping<sup>h</sup>. Embossed-leather decorations were also in vogue, a striking example of which will be found in the British Museum, having formed part of Mr. Roach Smith's collection. The design consists of scrolls of foliage interspersed with animals and monsters. Rich saddles, of which the principal material was bone or ivory, appear at this time. Every one remembers the instance in the tale of Sir Thopas:—

"His sadel was of rowel boon."

And in the early ballad of "Thomas and the Elf Queen:"—

"Hir sadille was of reuylle bone,  
Stifly sette with precious stone."

In the *Roman d'Alixandre*, the hero Porrus—

"Li trance la teste, et le vis, et le bu,  
Et la siele d'ivoire, et le ceval crenu."—P. 367.

A saddle of carved bone, covered with painting and inscriptions, of the fifteenth century, is in the Tower collection; a relic to which we may safely refer for an idea of the "sadel of rewel bone" of Chaucer's day.

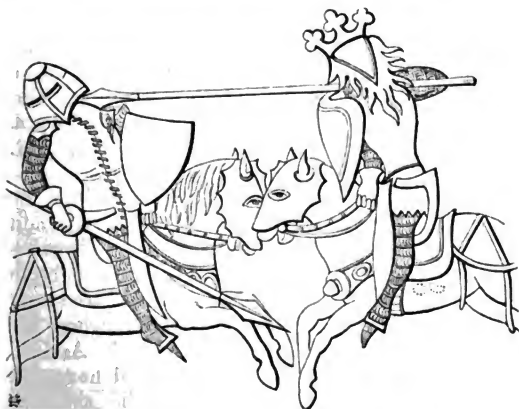
Heraldic figures were also placed on the knightly saddle;

<sup>d</sup> York Wills, i. 97.  
<sup>f</sup> Vol. xii. p. 417.

<sup>g</sup> *Faiz du sage roy Charles*, ch. 35.  
<sup>h</sup> Titre 78, p. 206.  
<sup>g</sup> Lib. iii. cap. 75.

as in the examples of the Louterell picture<sup>1</sup> and the sculpture of the De Valence tomb<sup>2</sup>. A manuscript of the period furnishes an instance in which the shield and cantle of a knight are both charged with a Cross<sup>3</sup>.

In the fourteenth century, two new and very curious features appear in some of the military saddles. They are made so high in the seat that the knee of the rider is on a level with the horse's back. The Louterell figure named above affords a good illustration of this fashion; a second is supplied by the statue of Bernabo Visconti at Milan (figured in Add. MS., 6,728, fol. 134 seq.); and a third is furnished by the statue of St. George at Basle, engraved by Mr. Cruikshank in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* for 1857. The second feature to which we have alluded consists in carrying the pommel and cantle so far round the knight's person that they touch each other, or fairly become one continuous rail. An early example of this mode is found in the miniature here given (No. 49),



No. 49.

from a manuscript in the Munich Library, *circa* 1350<sup>m</sup>. The front of the saddle, it will be seen, forms a shield for the leg as far as the ankle. The metal ewer figured at

<sup>1</sup> *Fetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi.

<sup>2</sup> Stothard, pl. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Roy. MS., 19, B, xv.

<sup>m</sup> Hefner's *Trachten*, pl. 8.

page 114 of Worsaae's "Copenhagen Museum" supplies an analogous instance; and another is furnished by the figure of St. George on a triptych at Susa, engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 207. The curious German tilting-saddle, of the fifteenth century, in the Tower collection, may be referred to with advantage by the student, as illustrating and confirming the evidence derived from the limner's art.

The Stirrup appears to have been usually triangular, as in the preceding woodcut; and compare the examples in Hefner's 31st plate. The peytrel (breastplate) is seen in our woodcuts 49 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465); and again in the pictures of the "History of the Deposition of Richard II." (*Archæologia*, xx. pp. 31 and 40), where the patterns are escallops and leaf-forms. The last-named monument (pl. 2) shews us also the crupper ornamented with pendants: they are jagged or leaf-formed. In our engraving No. 49 the pendants are plain. The Bridle is single or double-reined. The former occurs in woodcuts 34 and 41, the latter in Nos. 49 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465). Both reins and headstall are of a leafy pattern in pl. 2 of the "Deposition of Richard II." Reins of iron are mentioned in the Inventory of Louis Hutin:—"Item, ij. paires de resnes de fer." The Bits are snaffle or long-checked. Both kinds are represented in our woodcuts, Nos. 34, 41 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465).

Bells, which were appended to the trappings for the tournament in the thirteenth century, were also added to the horse-gear in the present. In the *Chroniques de Flandres* we read that in 1330 certain inhabitants of Valenciennes set forth for a "Round l'able" tournament at Paris, "à cloquettes et campanes moult riches, pendans aux parures et harnats de leurs chevaulx." And in 1360 the King of the Espinette<sup>o</sup> rode an armed horse "houssé jusqu'en terre de samit blanc, entretailé avec houppes et sonnettes dorés." In the "Romance of Richard Coerde-Lion" we read:—

"A messenger ther com rydand  
Upon a stede whyt so mylke:  
His trappys wer of tuelly sylke,  
With five hundred belles ryngande."—P. 60.

\* *Panthéon litt.*, p. 620.

° Another tournament festival; held at Liège.

And again, the steed of Saladin had—

“His crouper heeng al full off belles,  
And hys peytrel and his arsoune :  
Three myle myghte men here the soun.”—*P.* 223.

Even Churchmen caught up the fashion; the Monk in Chaucer's “*Canterbury Tales*” furnishes an example:—

“And whan he rood, men might his bridel heere  
Gynge in a whistlyng wynd so cleere,  
And eek as lowde as doth the chapel belle.”—*L.* 169.

### GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

THE following extract, shewing that Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, was lessee of one of the City Gates, has not, we believe, been hitherto noticed by any of his biographers:—

“UNIVERSIS ad quos præsens scriptum indentatum pervenerit, Adam de Bury, Major, Aldermanni, et communitas civitatis Londoniarum, salutem. Noveritis nos unanimi assensu et voluntate concessisse, et dimisisse per præsentem, Galfrido Chaucer totam mansionem supra portam de Algate, cum domibus superædificatis et quodam celario subter eandem portam, in parte australi ejusdem porte, cum suis pertinentiis, habendum et tenendum totam mansionem prædictam, cum domibus superædificatis et dicto celario, cum suis pertinentiis, præfato Galfrido, ad totam vitam ejusdem Galfridi. Et prædictus Galfridus totam mansionem prædictam ac domos ejusdem, quotiens necesse fuerit, in omnibus suis necessariis sustentabit et reparabit, competenter et sufficienter, sumptibus ipsius Galfridi per totam vitam ejusdem Galfridi. Et bene licebit Camerario Gyhaldæ Londoniarum qui pro tempore fuerit, quotiens sibi videbitur expedire, ad intrandum mansionem et domos prædictas, cum pertinentiis, ad eas supervidendum quod bene et competenter et sufficienter sustententur et reparentur, ut prædictum est. Et si prædictus Galfridus prædictam mansionem et domos non sustentaverit nec reparaverit competenter et sufficienter, ut præmittitur, infra quadraginta dies postquam per eundem camerarium ad hoc faciendum requisitus fuerit; quod tunc bene liceat præfato Camerario prædictum Galfridum totaliter inde expellere, et easdem mansionem, domos, et celarium, cum pertinentiis, in manum civitatis reeisire et reassumere ad opus communitalis prædictæ, et eas in pristino statu suo tenere ad opus ejusdem communitalis, sine contradictione quacumque. Et non licebit præfato Galfrido mansionem, domos, et celarium, prædicta, nec partem inde, nec statum suum inde, alicui dimittere. Et nos prædicti Major, Aldermanni, et communitas, nullum carcerem inde, pro prisonibus ibidem custodiendis, fieri faciemus durante vita prædicti Galfridi; sed nos et successores nostri easdem mansionem, domos, et celarium, cum suis pertinentiis præfato Galfrido ad totam vitam ejusdem Galfridi, in forma prædicta, warantizabimus: hoc tamen excepto, quod pro tempore defensionis civitatis prædictæ, quandocumque necesse fuerit, nobis et successoribus nostris mansionem et domos prædictas bene licebit intrare, et de eisdem disponere et ordinare pro eodem tempore, prout nobis melius tunc videbitur expedire. Et post decessum ejusdem Galfridi, prædicta mansio, domus, et celarium, cum suis pertinentiis, nobis et successoribus nostris integre revertentur. In cujus rei testimonium, tam sigillum commune civitatis prædictæ quam sigillum prædicti Galfridi presentibus indcuturis alternatim sunt appensa. Datum in Camera Gyhalde civitatis prædictæ decimo die Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii post conquestum quadragesimo octavo.”

—(*Extract from Letter-book G, in the Record-room at Guildhall, London.*)

\* Compare the mention of bells attached to girdles in the third volume of

the “*Kalendars and Inventories of the Exchequer*,” pp. 337 and 338.

## LIFE AND TIMES OF RUBENS\*.

THERE are various aspects in which works of this class may be viewed : as illustrating the character of the central personage or hero of the narrative ; as supplying interesting particulars of contemporary celebrities ; as exhibiting the conditions of society and affording grounds for very instructive comparisons with later times ; as throwing a general light upon the world and its doings at the period in hand, more or less valuable, as the actors presented had more or less important parts to perform in them. In all these respects there is a good deal to be gathered from Mr. Sainsbury's researches, though Rubens and the age in which he flourished have been canvassed till we might fancy very little new could be told of either. But diligence has always some results and some reward ; and the Editor merits the praise of having wrought in the right quarry, (the State Paper Office, to which he belongs,) and to a useful purpose, especially as regards the patronage of the fine arts and literature before the clouds of adversity gathered and burst over the doomed head of Charles Stuart.

After Waagen's Biography, Gachet's collection of letters, Michel's investigations, and the curious contributions of Dawson Turner, (privately printed,) and of Mr. Carpenter, the assiduous and able officer of the British Museum, it was hardly to be expected that so much original intelligence remained to be gleaned, confirming or making additions to preceding accounts ; but the more the vast storehouse in St. James's Park as well as other record depositories are ransacked and arranged, the more of real information will be eliminated for the public ; the romance of history will be corrected, and men and circumstances stand forth more clearly as they truly were. The strange admixture of private letters with public documents in these recesses often furnishes lighter food for the archæologist ; while the careless manner in which national papers have found their way, and are still hidden, in the muniment chests of families descended from statesmen, offers great temptations to a far more comprehensive and minute examination of such treasures than has ever been bestowed upon a tithe of them.

In the present instance, in scraping everything together, there must be much of small consequence either to Rubens, his times, or posterity, and we shall endeavour to sift the heap and detach only what is valuable from what is new, and reflect what lights attach to concomitant points and lesser men from the better known shine of the greater luminaries. And a few general remarks may preface this task.

The princely patronage of the fine arts by Charles I., and the zealous following of his example by Buckingham, Arundel, Danby, Somerset, and other eminent persons, rendered this epoch the most brilliant that ever this country saw for the encouragement and acquisition of the noblest productions of human genius. But it is seldom noted that the pedant James, as he is described, had gone before in the same course ; yet in many places, royal hunting-seats and other residences, are still to be seen beautifully carved marble chimney-pieces, painted ceilings, curious cornices, panels for Venetian glasses, skilful ornaments, and furniture of the choicest

\* "Original Unpublished Papers illustrative of the Life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens as an Artist and a Diplomatist, preserved in H.M. State Paper Office, &c. Collected and Edited by W. Noël Sainsbury." (London : Bradbury and Evans. 8vo.)

Italian sculpture and manufacture, which shew that the king's love of artistic virtu and splendid embellishment (in the spirit of Solomon, to whom he was flatteringly compared,) was simply inherited by his son and successor, and that the rich and graceful patterns of plate, jewelry, and other elegant luxuries were derived from such artizans as the famous George Herriot, his Majesty's goldsmith. It was, indeed, the refined taste and improved judgment of Charles which gave the grand impulse and completeness to the golden age of the arts in England; but the way was opened by his father.

Another prominent feature of the age consisted in the universal system of seeking favour and promotion by means of presents to great men from kings upon the throne, through every gradation of favourite, minister, judge, courtier, ambassador, secretary, and Jack-in-office, however subaltern. Gifts, or, in plain language, bribes, were the undisguised as well as secret pioneers to every view or application for preferment. Friends at court were expensive, but absolutely necessary, and many of the transactions recorded in this volume relate to the obtaining of articles likely to be most acceptable to the powers above; and as the mania ran high for antiquities, manuscripts, books, statues, paintings, &c., these came most naturally within the scope of the climbers to fortune. The fashion of fulsome compliment which accompanied these slavish offerings renders them still more disgusting to at least our more independent, if not more virtuous, period. It would be difficult to reach and influence justice now by bribery, and impossible for the utmost court-interest to screen a public delinquent from public punishment.

As the traffic in paintings and ancient relics was much prompted for the purposes we have mentioned, so was it conveniently employed as a cover for diplomatic intercourse. Rubens was as great as a negotiator as an artist; but we dare say the political intrigues in which, more than two hundred years ago, England, Austria, France, Holland, Spain, and the Low Countries were so desperately engaged, can have little attraction for our readers, and we therefore not only pass them over, but the distinguished share in them taken by the master-painter of Antwerp. As he appears often to have been a close stickler for his own advantage in bargains for his works, and exchanges of gold chains and pictures by other masters, so in his ambassadorial capacity we find Sir Balthazar Gerbier writing to Lord Carleton (April 1628), "Monsieur Peter Paul Rubens always keeps to his old course, and is constantly endeavouring to make us speak," (worm out their secrets); and in another place, when troubled in driving a hard arrangement, he exclaims, "Of painters deliver me!"

This Gerbier (himself an artist,) was born at Middleburg, but naturalized in England, 1617, and became Master of the Horse to the Duke of Buckingham, and agent for the English government at Brussels, where he took a very active part in affairs of every kind, especially in those connected with the arts, in which he had a superior and practical judgment. When Rubens was nine months in London, (May 1629 to February,) he lived in Gerbier's house at the expence of the king; and many of the dealings with the great painter were conducted through him both there and when abroad. One other characteristic of the times may be stated from Gerbier's memorandum to Sir F. Cottington:—

"I also think that the last letter I sent under cover of the *Lord Treasurer* had been opened, because, the day after I gave it to him, *the King* came and asked me, secretly, if *Carliste* had told me that *the King* intended making *Rubens* a Knight. I know that no living soul knew of this, and that the King would not have spoken to

me about it, if the *Lord Treasurer* had not caused my letter to be opened. All this proceeds from distrust, for which there is no cause. As to what concerns *Rubens*, the *King* had promised it him secretly, and when he took leave he did not do it, although I believe he will even now, because the *King* has reserved a ring which he wishes to give him with his own hands. I am very glad that *Rubens* knew nothing of the resolution that the *King* had taken, because it would have been a disgrace if he had not done it, to have changed his mind, and the cause might have been attributed to him, who, having cognisance, chose rather to prevent than facilitate it. The *King* has taken from *Gerbier* a cordon of diamonds and a ring to give to *Rubens*. God knows when *Gerbier* will be paid; as also for the charges of ten months' entertainment for *Rubens*. It is poor reward to be put to charges, and still be excluded from confidence.

"Sir, you gave me liberty to write freely, I have this confidence that I do so to a generous person, and to one who will do me the honour to allow me all my life to subscribe myself," &c., &c.—(pp. 145, 146.)

And we farther learn that—

"*Gerbier's* fears as to when he should be paid for the cordon of diamonds and ring, which, four days afterwards, King Charles I. presented to *Rubens*, as also 'for the charges for nine months' entertainment for *Rubens*,' appear to have been groundless. Three days after writing the above letter to Sir Francis Cottington, was issued 'A Warrant for a privie Seale of £500, unto Mr. Balthazar Gerbiere for a diamond ring and a hatband, by him sold to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to be presented unto Signor Piere Paulo Rubens, Secretary and Councillor to the King of Spaine. Feb. 20, 1629-30.' and 'The charges and entertainment of Sig<sup>r</sup> Piere Paulo Rubens, Secretary and Councillor of State to the King of Spaine, by his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s expresse command, defrayed at Balthazar Gerbiere, Esq., his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s servant's house, with Mr. Brant, the sayd Sig<sup>r</sup> Rubens' brother-in-law, and their men from the 7 of December last to the 22 of Febr<sup>y</sup> 1629-30, amounting to £128:2:11, were allowed the 29 of Febr<sup>y</sup> 1629-30. Montgomery.'"—(p. 146.)

Contemporaneously with *Gerbier*, and in ceaseless correspondence with him and the great officers of state, and other eminent persons, Sir Dudley Carleton, our ambassador at the Hague, occupies by far the larger portion of these pages. Of all the emissaries and purveyors for the demand at home and for himself, he was the most energetic, and appears to have been the most capable. Missions to Venice and Paris had extended his experience; and his numerous letters are full of information concerning living artists and their works, and archæological remains, busts, medals, intaglios, &c., of Greece and Rome. Out of these a vast amount of notices might be selected, almost in a dictionary form, but for straightforward reading they are sadly confused by tautology and repetitions occasioned by the letters being addressed to so many different parties, and to the endless and reiterated particularities which distinguish official and semi-official communication from every other species of literary composition. To organize them within the compass of a review is impossible, and we can only separate a few illustrations:—

"Sir Dudley Carleton appears to have been one of the first to contribute to Lord Arundel's collection. Walpole says, *he began to collect statues and pictures about 1615; from which I think we may infer that the pictures bought by Carleton of Daniel Nys in Venice, and for which Lord Arundel paid £200, were, perhaps, one of the first purchases of works of art made by the Earl.* It will be remarked also that Carleton, on several occasions, sent him choice presents; to wit, 'a Jupiter's head,' 'a very fine basen of stone, w<sup>th</sup> an Ewer alla antica,' 'Æneas flying from y<sup>e</sup> sack of Troy.' Fortune seemed to smile on this highly favoured patron of the Arts; in October, 1616, King James I. 'bestowed upon his L. all my L. of Somersett's pictures, wh<sup>ch</sup> are valued at the least worth £1000,' and they must have been fully worth that sum, a large amount in those days. The purchases of pictures and statues, which Carleton alone made for the Earl of Somerset, amounted to nearly £900, and we may suppose they did not nearly embrace the whole of that rich gift. Here, then, was a rock, as it were, upon which to found his afterwards most celebrated and world-



renowned collection. This glorious acquisition must have stimulated him to renewed exertions to increase it; it certainly did, for we have evidence that he never omitted taking advantage of any opportunity to purchase antiquities, pictures, articles of virtue, choice books, &c. He no sooner heard that such treasures were to be had in Italy, Holland, Spain, or in fact in any part of the world, than he immediately despatched an agent with full power and ample means to purchase. The obstacles which he surmounted, and the length of time which elapsed before he succeeded in obtaining some of the most interesting portions of his matchless collection, fully exhibit his untiring zeal and perseverance, when the possession of any object relating to art was in question.

"Perhaps the first picture, by Gerard Honthorst, brought to England, was 'Æneas flying from y<sup>e</sup> sack of Troye.' It was presented to Lord Arundel by Sir Dudley Carleton, whose letter, dated 22 June, 1621, is exceedingly interesting, and an evidence of his judgment in detecting great ability in this young artist, then only twenty-nine years of age, whose works were subsequently so much admired by Rubens and sought after by connoisseurs. Lord Arundel was not slow to appreciate the talent of this rising artist. His letter to Carleton, acknowledging the receipt of this picture, will arrest attention; Lord Arundel's favourable opinion of its merits is a record of his judgment in matters of art. It is quite possible that this picture may not only have been seen and admired by King Charles I., but may have been the cause of that monarch's subsequent invitation to Honthorst to visit England. The letters from Lord Ambassador Fielding are also valuable as relating to the cabinet belonging to Daniel Nys, which is no doubt the same mentioned by Evelyn in his Diary, who says, 'That great lover of antiquity, Thomas, Earle of Arundel, had a very rich collection, as well of medals as other intaglios, belonging to the cabinet he purchased of Daniel Nice, at the cost of ten thousand pounds.'"—(pp. 268, 269.)

Le Sueur's statue of Charles I. was originally done at the expense of the Earl of Arundel. Honthorst visited England in 1628, and—

"won the favour of Charles I., especially by an allegorical picture in which the King and Queen of Bohemia are represented in the character of Two Deities, and the Duke of Buckingham as Mercury introducing the liberal arts to them. For this composition the King gave him 3,000 florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a beautiful horse. He also received £210 in money, [see the King's Sign-Manual of 30 March, 1631, at p. 295]. He afterwards instructed the Queen of Bohemia and her daughter, the Princess Sophia, in drawing. He excelled in representing figures by candlelight, whence he obtained the name of Gerardo dalle Notte. Rubens was a great admirer of his paintings in that style."—(p. 290.)

Of Horace Gentileschi, another foreign artist and visitor to London, the account is very interesting. He seems to have been an adept at pushing his way, (as many foreign artists *have been*,) and was lavishly entertained by the King and Buckingham, though Gerbier, here and there, has several severe hits at him, as he has elsewhere (less depreciating) at Jordaens, as a competitor with Rubens for painting the Queen's cabinet at Greenwich. From Gerbier's statement of "the Sommes Monnys Gentileschi has received," we gather that he was esteemed by his royal and ducal patrons one of the greatest painters of the day:—

"Besides a liberal pension of £100 per annum, a large sum in those days, his house was, by the King's orders, furnished expressly for him, 'from top to toe,' at the enormous outlay of £4,000. The King also seems to have taken Gentileschi's family under his especial protection, to have sent his sons to Italy for their particular benefit, and to have paid every expense attending their journey."—(p. 311.)

After the death of the King nine of his pictures were sold for £600, (a proof of the high estimation in which his works were held,) and are now the ornaments of the hall at Marlborough-house. The ceilings at Greenwich were also among his performances; he painted an excellent portrait of his friend Vandyck, and died in 1647, at the age of 84. Gerbier's document, in his own hand-writing, is so much a curiosity that we append it:—

	£
"In Primis, for a Picture, onley a single figure beeing a Magdalene . . .	300
For his coming over as appeared by a quittance . . .	500
What monny he had by Milords one hand for two pictures he sent from France, the one having bin the Cardinals, is not knowne . . .	...
Item, after his arrivall he importunacted the Duck so long, that Mr. Indimion Porter was forcett to sollicit for him . . .	500
which was the 500 whaire with his sone with a plott ment to go for Italy	
Item, got for to buy Collors beeing a new plott to putt upon the King, witness Mr. Cary . . .	150
Item, more for to travell . . .	150
And after the sonne came back agayne maide beleve that he had bin robde at sea and gott an other somme which I cannot tell . . .	...
In the leare he maide one peece for the King got an Yrish Baron for his schaire	1,500
Afore the Duke went to Rê, the Duke tould me that Gentiles squised out of his purs . . .	400
	£3,500

Besides all his housse furnisheet from top to too; wich will amount more then . £4,000

Gentilesco for this hath sent a Madelen wich, in regarde of rare peecees of

Titian & better Masters then he, may be worth . . . 50

A Maghdelen with Joseph . . . 80

A Christ at the Pillare . . . 40

The Picture he hath maide in Englant of Lott, that wich the King hath . . . 100

£270

"Mr. Lanier saith by a Note he had that the Gentilesco had in Italy about £500, and yet they bring in reckning £80 they have spent."—(pp. 314, 315.)

Upon the biography of Rubens himself we need not enter in detail, as it has been exhibited in many popular publications, so as to be pretty well exhausted. Here we find the particulars of his haggling about prices: "I did," writes the well-known Toby Matthews from Antwerp in 1620, respecting the Caccia (Hent),—

"I did, w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> discretion I had, deale w<sup>th</sup> him about y<sup>e</sup> price, but his demands ar like y<sup>e</sup> Lawes of Medes and Persians w<sup>th</sup> which may not be altered. He valued, as he sayth (in a letter to Mr. Trumbull) his Caccia at a hundred Philipps besides y<sup>e</sup> Creation. I wish y<sup>e</sup> letter had not been written, for I see it helpes to oblige him to be unreasonable. Yet I was so imprudent as to offer him fifty Duckatts and so by degrees, but y<sup>e</sup> cruell courteous Paynter would not sett a less price upon it then before; but told me, as he sayd he told Mr. Trumbell, y<sup>e</sup> he would referr himselfe to your L<sup>ps</sup> curtesy. I told him plainly y<sup>e</sup> I would not oblige you to such a proportion of expence, y<sup>e</sup> I thought he might content himselfe w<sup>th</sup> less; y<sup>e</sup> yow did but ordayne this picture out of a compliment to a friend of yours in England, and y<sup>e</sup> if he would not color I would tell your L<sup>p</sup> in what case thinges stood, and what I had seen and what I had sayd, y<sup>e</sup> your L<sup>p</sup> might take your owne resolution."—(p. 53.)

The artist's well-grounded self-esteem, and the value he attached to his productions, are no less conspicuous throughout; and no wonder,—for this same year he agreed to paint the twenty-one famous allegories for the Luxembourg Gallery, in which his poetic genius and flowing pencil had ample space to revel in unrestrained luxuriance. In 1625 began his treating with the Duke of Buckingham, wherein politics and paintings ran neck and neck. In 1627 he sold his antiquities to the duke for 100,000 florins, and continued the negotiations for peace. In 1629—30, while in England, he painted an allegory of peace and war, which he presented to the King, (now in the National Gallery,) and was commissioned to paint the series of pictures for the banqueting-hall at Whitehall, the subject to be the allegorical history of James I., at the cost of £3,000, which was not finished and sent to England till the winter of 1635. After disposing of one noble

collection he made another still more important, left at his death. He was covered with honours by various monarchs, to some of whom he could lend money on their jewels. He died at the end of May, 1640, and the following letter from Gerbier at Brussels gives an account of that event, together with an interesting notice of his successor, Jordaens:—

“ My Secretary parted hence ere, yesterday, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Picture Jordans hath made, and a Landschipp, drawne after a designe of S<sup>r</sup> Peeter Rubens, w<sup>ch</sup> peeces my said Secretary is to deliver unto yo<sup>r</sup> selfe, to present them unto his Maj<sup>ty</sup>. Since, by y<sup>e</sup> lre, I received y<sup>e</sup> first direction, touching y<sup>e</sup> pictures off Jordans, S<sup>r</sup> Job. Harbys correspondent hath payed £44 starlings to y<sup>e</sup> Abot d'Escaglias Secretary, to bee repayed to Jordans for his picture, w<sup>ch</sup> is a most reasonable price, as you shall see by y<sup>e</sup> worke, w<sup>ch</sup>, iff his Maj<sup>ty</sup> likes, Jordans may bee sett on to finish y<sup>e</sup> other peeces belonging to y<sup>e</sup> roome. S<sup>r</sup> Peeter Rubens is deceased three dayes past, so as Jordans remaines y<sup>e</sup> prime painter here. There wilbe many rarities of Pictures, Agats, and other pretious things sould in S<sup>r</sup> Peeter Rubens out-cry; iff his Maj<sup>ty</sup> would have annything bought, it must bee knowne in time and bills off credit sent; for it must bee done with reddey monney. I cease troubling you w<sup>th</sup> more, humbly kisse y<sup>e</sup> hands and rest.”—(pp. 229, 230.)

In another letter, two days later, he adds, he deceased—

“ off a deflection w<sup>ch</sup> fell on his heart, after some dayes indisposition of ague and goutte; hee is much regretted and comended, hath left a rich widdow, and rich children; many rarities, w<sup>ch</sup> will be sould by out-cry. If his Maj<sup>ty</sup>, my Lord Mar<sup>ss</sup> [Arundel], and other *Lieffhebbers* (lovers of art) would have off his said rarities, itt were necessary they sent bills off credit, for such summes as they would imploy; since w<sup>thout</sup> reddey monney nothing can bee had, there being also many hands readdy ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> out-cry: w<sup>th</sup> more I shall not trouble you att this time.”—(p. 130.)

“ The person of Rubens is described to have been of just proportions; his height about five feet nine and a-half inches; his face oval, with regular and finely-formed features, dark hazel eyes, a clear and ruddy complexion, contrasted by curling hair of an auburn colour, with mustaches and beard; his carriage was easy and noble; his introduction and manners exceeding graceful and attractive; his conversation was facile and engaging, and, when animated in discourse, his eloquence, delivered with full and clear intonation of voice, was at all times powerful and persuasive.”—(p. 223.)

His posthumous collection, including 319 pictures, is said to have produced £25,000!!

We have left ourselves but little room for a few miscellaneous observations. The difficulty of procuring passports for travellers and safe transit for works of art, was tremendous in those uncertain and troubled times. Rubens was terrified how he should get from Dunkirk to the Thames, and every package of pictures required many applications and much letter-writing before it could be transported (and not always securely) either by land or water. The purchase of pearls and diamonds and gold chains also appears to have been a keen pursuit among the highest classes, and often, indeed, answered the purpose of a circulating medium. We hear of 120 pearls of 200 crowns a-piece to be sold on the Infante's death, “ the fairest of water and the perfectest in the world,” and “ the other halfe of a chaine King Philip gave to his daughter, Duchesse of Savoye,” which King Charles is recommended to buy.

But we must now conclude, which we do with the remark that there is some rather indifferent translating from foreign tongues, but that the Editor has honestly and usefully performed a great duty in giving us a copious index,—and with as short and pithy a letter to a king as we remember to have met with in the course of our reading. Sir B. Gerbier to King Charles I.:—“ Rubens prooves lame, and Jordaens will not worke without monney! Mr. Surveyor answeris not on that point.”

## BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

Among the more striking anomalies that still exist either in the statute or the common law of this country, despite the thousand changes that have taken place in our laws and legislation of late years, there are none to be found, perhaps, more inconvenient or more absurd than the variations of the rules which regulate the descent of real estate. The general English law of descent, as everybody knows, is that of primogeniture; in case of intestacy as to realty, the eldest son, to the exclusion of the others, succeeds to the same. This either may or may not be a good rule for the regulation of descent; but whether it be so or not, (a point which at present it is not our object to enquire,) there are hundreds of instances to be found where you have only to cross a ditch or to pass the confines of a hedge, and you are forthwith upon ground where the common law of the country in reference to inheritance no longer prevails; where, in case of the father's intestacy, the youngest son perhaps takes the land, to the exclusion of his elder brethren; where all the sons take the land in equal proportions, share and share alike, the daughters being wholly excluded; or where perhaps the youngest daughter, in case of there being no sons, takes the whole of the land, and leaves her elder sisters destitute. Such absurd and unjust inconsistencies as these have been recommended for abolition by Real Property Commissioners, more than once, if we recollect aright; and there can be little doubt that, as common sense is, at least, sometimes found in these days to guide the hand of reform, the time cannot be very far off when the besom of abolition will be rather rudely applied to these unseemly excrescences upon the comparatively fair features of our national law of inheritance.

A consummation so devoutly to be wished for being, in our opinion, among the events of a no very distant future, we purpose devoting a few lines to the most remarkable among these anomalous tenures, and, in the first place, to Borough-English, Gavelkind being reserved for future consideration. In so doing, we cannot do better, we feel very sure, than put ourselves mainly under the guidance and authority of Mr. Corner; a gentleman who, in his able little work<sup>a</sup> on this subject, by bringing to the consideration of it at once the enthusiasm of the antiquary and the research and critical discernment of the lawyer, has all but exhausted some of the most interesting questions in reference to it, and has put himself in the position of being justly considered among the best modern authorities on the subject. In one or two instances, it will be remarked, we venture to differ from him as to the value of his deductions; but this slight difference of opinion must be by no means supposed to detract from our estimate of the value of his opinions in general on Borough-English. In his interesting compilation there are many features, of course, that our want of space will preclude us from taking into consideration, in so limited a notice as the present must of necessity be.

Borough-English may be broadly defined as (in the words employed by an ancient authority) "a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby

<sup>a</sup> "On the custom of Borough-English, as existing in the County of Sussex. By George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A. Reprinted from Vol. VI. of the 'Sussex Archaeological Collections.'" (London, 1853.)

they come to the youngest son, or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother."

This, however, is but a comparatively vague definition; and if we would gain a more accurate acquaintance with the group of anomalous usages that are knit together under this much- vexed name, we cannot do better than appeal to Mr. Corner for aid:—

"There are," he says, "certain variations of this custom in different manors; in some, for instance, the custom is confined to sons, and does not extend to prefer the youngest daughter, youngest brother, or collateral heir; while in other manors, the youngest daughter would inherit, if there were no sons, and the youngest brother or collateral heir if there were no issue; whereas, if the custom does not extend to prefer the youngest daughter, or youngest brother, or collateral heir, all the daughters would be entitled to the inheritance; or for want of daughters, the eldest brother would succeed, as at common law; for the custom is strictly confined to the youngest son, or his lineal representative, and does not extend to the youngest brother without a special custom of the place for that purpose—for customs ought always to be taken strictly."

The origin of these customs is involved in the greatest obscurity: the same, too, may be said in reference to the name by which, time out of mind, they have been known: could we only arrive at anything like a satisfactory solution of either of these questions, we should have little difficulty probably in dealing with the other. As to the *name*, Robinson, the leading authority on the kindred custom of Gavelkind, has the following remarks:—

"The name of this custom guides us to judge of its antiquity, and teaches us that this custom had its rise among the Anglo-Saxons; indeed, it is probable that it was not known by this title until the Normans, who were strangers to any such kind of descent in their own country, on their settlement in this kingdom gave it the name of 'the Custom of the Saxon towns,' to distinguish it from their own law; and this may be collected from 1 Edward I. (Year Book, No. 38), where it is said that in Nottingham there are two tenures, '*Burgh Engloyes*,' and '*Burgh Frauncoyes*;' the usages of which tenures are such, that all the tenements whereof the ancestor dies seised in Burgh Engloyes, ought to descend to the youngest son, and all the tenements in Burgh Frauncoyes to the eldest son, as at common law."

From these dicta, as will be seen in the sequel, Mr. Corner sees reason *to toto cælo* to dissent. For the present, however, it will be as well to devote our attention to what has been said by the older authorities upon the *origin* of Borough-English. Littleton ("On Villenage," bk. ii. c. 2.) says:—"This custom also stands with some certain reason, because that the younger son (if he lack father and mother) may, least of all his brethren, help himself." Blackstone seems strongly inclined to uphold this opinion, and informs us that, according to Duhalde, this custom of descent to the youngest son also prevails among the Tartar tribes; and that among many other Northern nations it was the custom for all the sons but one to emigrate from the father, which one became his heir:—"So that possibly this custom, wherever it prevails, may be the remnant of that pastoral state of our British and German ancestors which Cæsar and Tacitus describe." Robinson, the authority already quoted, inclines also to the reason given by Littleton, that the youngest son, after the death of his parents, is least able to help himself, and most likely to be left destitute of any other support.

The Editor of the "Modern Reports," on the other hand, as quoted in Mr. Corner's work, says of Borough-English:—"It is a custom contrary to the positive law of God, and which inverts the very order of nature;" and, starting with this unfavourable dictum, has no hesitation in attributing its origin to a supposed right of the lords of certain manors, *prælibare*

*pudicitiam* of the brides of their villein-tenants. Among the supporters of this singular and fanciful theory we find the learned antiquary Dr. Plot. Sir W. Blackstone has been at some unnecessary pains, as it appears to us, to combat it, and Robinson apparently (as quoted by Mr. Corner) at even greater; and it is with justice that he remarks, or perhaps rather implies, —as this is what his arguments amount to—that even if doubts existed as to the paternity of the eldest son, and so prompted a provision for his exclusion from the inheritance, no such doubts could rightfully exist as to the paternity of the second son, who, however, was just as rigorously excluded from the inheritance as the eldest. With equal reason, too, he certainly might have remarked that supposing it possible for such a state of things as the *prælibatio pudicitie* by the superior lord to have ever existed, the same power and authority which would have enabled the lord to assert and maintain so outrageous a right, would have equally enabled and, indeed, emboldened him to insist on due provision being made for the only member of his villein's family who was likely to be his own flesh and blood. The subject, however, is hardly deserving of serious consideration, and with Lord Hailes, who has found time and matter to devote an elaborate essay on the subject, we may safely dismiss the story of the Scotch King Evenus, his supposed law, and the establishment of the *Marcheta Mulierum* by Malcolm III., as at once fabulous and absurd.

The more satisfactory reasons for the provision for the youngest son, to the exclusion of the elder children, that have been suggested by Littleton, Blackstone, and Robinson, are reviewed by Mr. Corner, and taken exception to by him:—

“The reasons assigned by these writers are all virtually the same, all resting upon the disadvantage of position of the youngest son; and they are all equally unsatisfactory; for they are grounded on the supposition that the youngest son alone is unsettled in life, or left with his father at his decease, in which case alone the custom would have an appearance of justice; and they overlook the very constant occurrence of one or more of the elder sons being set forward in life during their father's lifetime, leaving several at home; and the not unfrequent case of a father dying early, and leaving all his sons young and equally helpless and unprovided for; in which cases it would seem to be most inconsistent with justice and equity, as well as most inconvenient to the family of the deceased tenant, that the inheritance should go to the youngest son in preference to his brothers, as unprovided, and, except by a few years more or less of age, not more able to help themselves than he is.”

He then proceeds to say that “with sincere deference to the opinions of those who are much better qualified to decide upon questions of legal and antiquarian research,” he considers that the custom of Borough-English took its rise from the period when copyhold lands were held *really and substantially*, and not, as now, *nominally* “at the will of the lord; when the lord's will, uniformly exercised, made the custom of the manor, and was not, as now, controlled by the custom.” And in no instance, he remarks, was the lord's will so likely to be exercised as in determining which of his tenant's family, on the decease of the tenant, should succeed to the tene-ment by the lord's will.

He then continues:—

“The custom of Borough-English is in fact to be accounted for in the same manner as the various other customs which exist in different manors. In some manors the lands descend to the eldest son, in others to all the sons equally, as in Gavelkind.—‘Custom of some manor is, that if the tenant dies seised of five acres or less, then the youngest son ought to inherit, but if above, then all the sons, as in Gavelkind, ought to inherit it. Custom of some manor is, that the youngest son, or youngest daughter of the first wife, being married a virgin, ought to inherit.’—(*Kitchin*, pp. 203, 202.)

In other manors the sons and daughters inherit equally, as at Wareham in Dorsetshire. In others, the eldest daughter alone succeeds to the inheritance, if there be no sons, as at Yardley in Hertfordshire. . . . Thus it is, I think, owing to the caprice of the several ancient lords, that these different manorial customs have arisen and been established. This opinion is in accordance with those of Sir Martin Wright, in his introduction to the *Law of Tenures*, and Mr. Watkins, in a note on Chief Baron Gilbert's work on *Tenures*. As to the reasons which would induce the lord to prefer the youngest son to succeed the father in the inheritance of the tenements held of his manor, we may suppose that the lords and barons, being liable to furnish certain numbers of men for military service, in many instances took care to secure the elder sons of their tenants as military retainers; and that the villenage or copyhold lands, being generally held by agricultural services, were left to the younger sons or son to cultivate, and render the services due to the lord for the land. And another reason may be attributed to the avarice or love of patronage of the lords; for as the lord was entitled to the wardship of his infant tenants, which allowed the infant only a decent maintenance during his minority, (all the surplus profits going to the guardian,) the lord had a direct interest in long minorities, and therefore might have willed that the youngest son should be the heir."

Mr. Corner has been very successful, we are inclined to think, in here tracing the basis upon which these anomalous customs were originally founded, the arbitrary exercise, namely, of the will or caprice of the superior lord; and he very appositely illustrates his position by reference to a charter executed by Simon de Montfort in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., a document which affords a singular illustration of the exercise of the superior lord's will in this respect; and that, too, at a comparatively recent date, sixty-six years subsequent to the date of legal prescription. As a copy of this curious instrument happens to be now lying before us, we annex a translation of it for the better illustration of the theory above propounded:—

"To all the faithful of Christ, the Lord Symon de Montefort, Earl of Leicester, and Seneschal of England, greeting. Be it known unto all of you, that we, for the salvation of our soul, and of Alienora our wife, our children, our ancestors and successors, at the instance and supplication of the burgesses of our vill of Leicester, for the common advantage and amelioration of the state of the said vill, which, by reason of the default of heirs and their weakness, now for a long time past has been verging almost upon downfall and ruin, with the common assent and goodwill of all the burgesses of our vill of Leices'er aforesaid, have granted, and by this our present charter confirmed, that all sons first born in lawful wedlock in our vill of Leicester aforesaid, and in the suburbs thereof, shall in future, after the death of their fathers, peacefully, quietly, and without any gainsaying thereof, have and possess the paternal inheritance and abode; provided always that all last-born sons in our vill of Leicester aforesaid, who, before the grant and completion of this our charter, shall have succeeded their fathers or ancestors as heirs to the inheritance, shall throughout the whole period of their life peacefully, quietly, and without any gainsaying thereof, have and possess their inheritance and abode; and that their first-born sons shall in future, according to the grant aforesaid, succeed to the inheritance. Witnesses hereto, Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester; Ralph Basset, William Basset, Richard de Havering, Thomas de Estleghe, Knights; Bartholomew le Jeune, Richard Morin, Andrew de la Breche, Alexander the Clerk, and others. Done at Westminster, the Friday next after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist, in the year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, thirty-nine."

But, ready as we are to admit that Mr. Corner is happy in his conclusion that the customs known as Borough-English were based originally on the exercise of the will or caprice of the superior lord, we are still inclined to think that there is abundant room for Littleton, Blackstone, and Robinson to be equally right in their suggestion, that in those cases where the inheritance devolves upon the youngest son, the provision was originally made with the view of assisting him in his comparatively helpless state. At all events, though selfishness may possibly, as Mr. Corner suggests,

have influenced the exercise of the lord's caprice in some instances, it is hardly less probable that good and kindly, and indeed commonly prudent, motives (a desire, for example, that their most helpless dependants might not be reduced to beggary) may have animated them in others.

In reference to the *name* of this custom, we must again have recourse to Mr. Corner's work :—

"My opinion is," he says, "that the name originated with the Norman lords, who imposed this custom as a peculiar mark of serfdom on their English vassals, which their Norman followers, who were accustomed to the law of primogeniture as attached to freeholdings, would not submit to; hence the distinction of tenures at Nottingham, of *Burgh Engloyes*, and *Burgh Frauncoyes*, which, although not now known in that town, are kept in remembrance by the two parts of the town, having been not long since distinguished as the 'English borough' and the 'French borough.' It is worthy of observation, as corroborative of this view of the subject, that the Earl of Warren and Surrey, who soon after the Conquest possessed the barony and rape of Lewes, where the custom of Borough-English is almost universal as regards copyholds, possessed also Reigate, Dorking, Betchworth, and Kennington in Surrey, and Stamford in Lincolnshire; in all which places we find the same custom still prevailing."

It seems to us, however, that if manors and manorial rights, and tenure according to the will of the superior lord, existed here, as is pretty generally admitted, in Saxon times, the various anomalous tenures, now known as Borough-English, were probably in existence *also* long before the days of the Norman Conquest. The ordinary law of inheritance, on the other hand, with the Anglo-Saxons, was that known as Gavelkind, which distributed both realty and personalty equally among the children of the deceased. Socage lands, too, by the laws of Normandy being divided equally among the sons, the custom of Gavelkind would excite little surprise or comment among the Normans upon their arrival; while, on the other hand, what is more likely than that the singular laws of inheritance which they found prevailing here in certain manorial burghs would attract their early notice, and obtain from them—in a spirit of sarcasm, very possibly—the distinctive appellation of *Burgh Engloyes*, or "English borough tenure"? We cannot conceive, too, any reason why the Normans, rather than their Saxon predecessors, should have been the first to introduce a custom which preferred the youngest *daughter* rather than the eldest one.

In further support of his hypothesis, Mr. Corner has industriously collected the following facts, which, in justice to his arguments, we briefly annex; though, to our thinking, they go to shew, not so much that the Normans, prior to their conquest of England, were acquainted with the custom of descent to the younger son, as that their Picard neighbours, at an early period, were acquainted with manorial tenure and inheritance at the will of the lord; institutions which, very possibly, they may have originally borrowed from the same sources as the Saxons themselves :—

"To shew," he says, "that the customary descent to the youngest son was not unknown to the Norman and Flemish followers of William, as a peculiarity of serfdom and villenage, (although Robinson says that they were unacquainted with it in their own country, and Blackstone was obliged to go so far away as the Tartar tribes for any similar custom,) I can, thanks to the improved facilities of international communication, and to the general desire among enlightened nations to receive and impart knowledge, refer to the *Contumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens*, by M. Bouthors, Greffier en chef de la Cour d'Appel d'Amiens, &c., where we find that the same customary descent to the youngest son prevails in that province of France, and in Artois, under the name of *Maineté*, viz. in the Seignuries of Gouy et Bavaincourt, Rettembes, Croy, Lignieres," &c., &c.

The two following suggestions have occurred to us, in considering the



subject, as possibly, the one or the other of them, tending to a solution of this much-vexed question. They are mere hints, however, and we annex them with no great confidence, but merely *valetant quantum* :—

1. As the Normans, before the Conquest, on the occasion of their visits to this country, usually embarked and disembarked on the coast of Sussex, and would of necessity have to travel through the interior of that county, it is possible that, from imperfect information, they may have laboured under the impression that the Sussex tenure was only a sample of that prevalent throughout England in general, and have accordingly conferred on it the distinctive title of “Tenure of the English Burghs.”

2. The fact that Gavelkind and Borough-English are confined (except in a comparatively few instances) to the south-western districts of England, goes far towards shewing that they were introduced by the Saxon invaders. It may be worth enquiry, whether inheritance by the children equally was not a custom confined to the Jutes and Saxons, inheritance by the younger children being peculiar to the Angles<sup>b</sup>, and inheritance by the eldest<sup>c</sup> son the usage with Romano-British population at the time of the Saxon invasion.

As we now approach the limits of our allotted space, we shall only add what the untiring research of Mr. Corner has enabled us to do—that in the county of Cornwall there is one manor subject to the custom of Borough-English; in Devonshire, two; in Essex, eight; in Glamorganshire, one; in Hampshire, nine; in Herefordshire, four; in Hertfordshire, one; in Huntingdonshire, three; in Kent, one; in Leicestershire, one; in Middlesex, sixteen; in Monmouthshire, one; in Norfolk, twelve; in Nottinghamshire, five; in Shropshire, three; in Staffordshire, two; in Suffolk, eighty-four; in Surrey, twenty-eight; in Sussex, one hundred and thirty-five; in Warwickshire, two; in addition to which, upon the same authority we learn that Borough-English prevails in the city of Gloucester<sup>d</sup>, the town of Derby, and the borough of Stamford.

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## MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM BECKFORD, OF FONTHILL\*.

BECKFORD and Fonthill are names that haunt our memory like the remembrance of an unpleasant dream; for the truths we know of that wayward child of fortune have such an air of unreality about them, that we could wish we did not know them as truths. Beneath these lie surmises, dark and mysterious, which loom like a pall over what remains of the fabric he raised, striking the spectator with awe and sadness. Welcome is any attempt to place the character of this strange man in its true light before his contemporaries have all passed away, and before facts can cease to be tested by living evidence. The part enacted on the stage of life by William Beck-

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<sup>b</sup> This suggestion, however, is unfortunately at variance with what is said by the Saxon Chronicle, *sub anno* 449, that Sussex was peopled, not by the Angles, but by the Old Saxons.

<sup>c</sup> This was the usage in the city of London at the time of the Norman Conquest, and perhaps had continued to be so since the time of the Romans.

<sup>d</sup> Here it regulates the descent of freeholds, not of copyholds.

\* “Memoirs of William Beckford, of Fonthill, Author of ‘Vathek.’” (London: C. J. Sket. 2 vols., 12mo.)

ford has its significance both "to point a moral and adorn a tale;" its study cannot be altogether unprofitable. Moreover, he was a public character, both as an author and as cultivator of the arts; his influence was great, on account of his wealth; no less so was his conduct an example to shun if not to imitate. These Memoirs, therefore, require no apology for their appearance; they will be perused with curiosity and interest, and the perusal will make us both sadder and wiser.

William Beckford was the son of William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London in 1762 and 1770, who was one of the thirteen children of Peter Beckford. Speaker of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. His father married twice. His second wife, the mother of the subject of these memoirs, was the daughter and co-heir of the Hon. George Hamilton, M.P. for Wells. When Peter Beckford died, he left behind him great wealth; no less than twenty-four plantations and twelve hundred slaves in the island of Jamaica, besides mortgages and similar investments. His second son, William Beckford the elder, was sent from Jamaica to England when fourteen years of age, and received his education at Westminster School, where he distinguished himself by his ardent devotion to study. At this school Beckford formed the acquaintance of many persons who became celebrated in after-life for their talents or genius, amongst whom we find Lord Mansfield, Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester, and Lord Kinnoul. His elder brother, Peter, dying unmarried in 1737, William Beckford became his heir, as he did also of his next younger brother Richard, M.P. for Bristol, who died in 1756, and bequeathed William ten thousand a-year. The following episode in his life is not without interest:—

"He was induced to visit Holland, where he was deeply smitten with a beautiful girl, daughter of a shopkeeper of Leyden. He was well aware that his family would not consent to his marriage with the object of his affections, towards whom there can be no doubt of his sincere regard, and of his determination to marry her the moment it was in his power to do so. He had a son by her, which he kept a secret until his father's decease, having brought her over and placed her in an establishment suited to his rank and fortune. His arrangements had not long been completed, when, in consequence of his father's death, he was obliged to go to Jamaica to arrange his family affairs, where he was detained over a year. At the expiration of that time he returned to London, intending to marry the object of his cherished affections, all obstacle to a union being removed. On his arrival he made the painful discovery of her unfaithfulness. It was no common example of feminine infidelity that struck him down. His beloved mistress, whom he intended to make his bride, he discovered to be pregnant by a mulatto page in his service, only sixteen years of age. This incident so much affected him, that it was thought at one time he would not recover from the state of despondency into which he was thrown by this discovery. Fears were even entertained for his life. He ultimately recovered, settled an annual sum of money upon the unfaithful one, and sent her back to Holland."

Mr. Beckford sat in the House of Commons as member for London in 1747 and subsequent years. In 1758 he served the office of sheriff for the city, and became Lord Mayor in 1762, the year in which his son William Beckford was born.

Thus much is necessary to shew the nature of the inheritance to which the subject of this memoir was born. Foremost stands the enormous wealth which had accumulated in his father's hands, and, as he was but eleven years old when his father died, there was some ten years for further accumulation. His lot was not an enviable or a desirable one. Inheritor of unbounded wealth, this spoilt child of Fortune could hardly avoid the temptations that surround the path of every one who has the means of gratifying the wildest desires. His whole course was beset with the countless snares

of evil ; it is not therefore surprising that his errors were great and singular : yet they were not greater than of many who have had less to excuse them. Great are the perils that encompass the rich man. Pampered in vice by parasites who fatten on the riot they instigate, who make folly appear wisdom to the inexperienced, it is to them that we may attribute the many faults that lie, a heavy burden, on the shoulders of William Beckford. Yet he was not all bad. The nearer you approach to what remains of Fonthill, the scene of the greater part of his life, the more you will find his name held in esteem as one who was generous and kind, and gave much employment to the poor. These are virtues that may cover a multitude of sins. His education had also much to do with the formation of his character. He had not the advantages of the discipline afforded by the training of a public school. The private education he received nurtured a shyness and contempt for the knowledge and opinion of others. His mind early became biassed.

Of his mother we gather from these volumes less information than could be desired. We learn little more than that she was of the Abercorn branch of the Hamilton family, and sedulously careful of her son's education. At a very early age she placed her son William under the care of a private tutor, with whom he remained until he was eleven years of age ; at which time Lord Littleton of Hagley applied to Dr. W. Cleaver, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, to recommend a tutor to instruct a youth considered heir to one of the first fortunes in the kingdom, an undertaking of some consideration. The appointment was three hundred a-year ; and Lord Littleton represented the pupil as possessing parts above mediocrity, and indeed of more than ordinary promise, with a disposition peculiarly amiable. Dr. Cleaver recommended his cousin, the Rev. Mr. Lettice, who appears to have been well qualified for his office. The character of his pupil is thus given :—

“ When about twelve years of age his friends indulged in high expectations of him after he should attain manhood, looking for the consummation of their wishes regarding him to that which nature designed he should become, a common and partial mistake. Even at that early age his personal figure was advantageous, while his genius and talents were of the most promising character. His vivacity of imagination and natural flow of eloquence were remarkable ; his comprehension was lucid and uncommonly quick. His facility in acquirement as well as his memory were good, and his progress in learning considerably beyond the average ; while, amidst all, his application was commendable. His principal fault was, that he grew to be too desultory, notwithstanding he made great way. His temper, though lively, was prone to irritability, yet he was respectful to his instructors, with whom Lord Chatham did not disdain to correspond upon the subject, and to tender advice which was scrupulously followed. A serious regard for religion and pure moral principle, as the solid foundation of all acquirements, was carefully inculcated.”

Again :—

“ On all upon which he set his mind he succeeded marvellously. In music and design he shewed both invention and enthusiasm, not confining himself to the cold task of scientific execution, but entering into the very marrow of the study for which he had a predilection. He was sometimes too eager to advance beyond those steps which few but those of his own temperament feel inclined to travel.”

Had he been goaded by the sharp spur of necessity, William Beckford might have shone amongst the highest ornaments in the society and age in which he lived, but his aspirations and genius were crushed and hidden under the gold-mountain of his inheritance.

Upon attaining the age of seventeen it became necessary to consider what steps should be taken to complete his education. His mother having a prejudice against the two great Universities, it was decided that young Beck-

ford should complete his educational course at Geneva, and thither he accordingly went, residing with a relation of his mother's, Colonel Hamilton. While there he entered upon a course of instruction in civil law, acquiring the usual accomplishments of a gentleman, and forming the acquaintance of Huber, Saussure, and Bonnet.

About this time, but previous to his residence in Switzerland, William Beckford had written a book, a satire upon Descamp's *Vie des Peintres Flamands*. The origin of this book was, according to his own account, that he felt prompted to write something of the kind by remarking the ridiculous memoirs and criticisms on certain Dutch painters of whom he had read in Descamp's book, as well as to play off a trick upon the housekeeper at Fonthill, who used to play the *cicerone* to visitors, shewing the house and giving accounts of the different painters that executed the pictures. He had been greatly amused at hearing her bestow most extraordinary names upon the artists who painted them, and wondered how such nonsense could get into her head. Fond of satire, he thought the double exposure of the Fleming's authorship and the housekeeper's conceit and ignorance excellent subjects for mystification. His plan succeeded, and his love of mischief was gratified in listening to descriptions more extravagant than ever.

The production of such a work by one of riper years would have been thought frivolous: whether all his own production or not is of little consequence, as the book had but a very limited object, and no very high aim.

At twenty, young Beckford was a citizen of the world in respect to knowledge of a varied character, shewing that he must have paid serious attention to whatever he felt desirous of learning, while his natural abilities quickened his progress in study. His acquisitions were still further extended and improved by travel: he visited Holland and Germany, and then returned to England to celebrate his coming of age in 1781. He then became possessed of nearly a million in ready money, and an income of a hundred thousand a-year.

In the following year he took a second tour on the Continent, taking with him every convenience that comfort demanded. His retinue included an eminent artist, a physician, and a musician. They occupied three carriages, besides having led-horses and outriders.

William Beckford had on many occasions evinced a marked predilection for Oriental studies, which had been checked by those entrusted with his education, they deeming it necessary for his future career that he should be better acquainted with fact than fiction. But this bias for Orientalism must have been fostered by the visions of luxury and indulgence his enormous wealth would open to him. Nothing short of Oriental tastes and appetites for display could have given vent to the fountain of riches at his command. The fruits of his Oriental studies were found in his tale of "Vathek," and in "The Story of Al Raoul."

The mind that produced "Vathek" could have done better things, had the circumstances of the author been more favourable; as it is, it stands alone in English literature.

On the 5th of May, 1783, Mr. Beckford married Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aboyne, and sister of the late Marquis of Huntley. To this lady he was strongly attached, and full of aspirations after promised happiness, he set out with his bride for Switzerland. His hopes were crushed by the death of his bride three years after their marriage. She died in childbed of her second daughter, the present Duchess of Hamilton. This calamity sorely tried him. He quitted Switzerland, and after a

while returned to England, whence, after a sojourn of six months, he crossed to Portugal and Spain. He has left a valuable record of what he saw in those countries, which were in a condition that has never been paralleled since, nor is ever likely to be seen again.

His life was unmarked by any remarkable incidents from this period until the death of his mother, which took place in 1798. Soon after that event he paid a third visit to Portugal. It was about this period that he indulged in the strange purpose of surrounding his property with a wall twelve feet high, and nine miles in extent, and also in the Fonthill improvements. With respect to the wall he thus explains it himself, in a letter to Mr. Redding:—

“Some say I built the wall before I built the house, to cut myself off from mankind. Why, I had always from one to two hundred workmen with me, and I superintend all myself; I built the wall because I would not be intruded upon by sportsmen. In vain were they warned off. Your country gentleman will transport a pauper for taking a few twigs from a hedge, while they break it down without ceremony themselves. They will take no denial when they go hunting in their red jackets to excruciate to death a poor hare. I found remonstrance vain, and so I built the wall to exclude them. I never suffer an animal to be killed but through necessity. In early life I gave up shooting, because I consider we have no right to murder animals for sport. I am fond of animals. The birds in the plantations of Fonthill seem to know me: they continued their songs as I rode close to them. It was exactly what I wished.”

The contemplated alterations at Fonthill he now began to carry out. He laid the foundation of the new building named the Abbey, and the work proceeded. But the external wall he had built excluded the indulgence of the curiosity excited by the reports that some extraordinary work was going forward. Rumours and malice grew busy, and the wildest stories gained credence. Recluse and Sybarite were the names bestowed upon him, but he was neither of these. But that he was proud—the pride of superior intellect—and wayward and wilful, we need not attempt to deny; these were qualities which he inherited from his mother. He was not one of those who square their own ideas with those of others; he kept to his own peculiar fancies, and saw in them only what imagination more than reason first prompted, rather than what the mind contemplated after the exercise of reason.

So much of the Abbey as had been completed was fitted up in 1800 for a *fête* in honour of a visit from Lord Nelson and Sir William Hamilton. Among the amusements on this occasion was Lady Hamilton's dramatic personation of the Roman matron Agrippina, which “drew tears from some of the company.” In 1801 the Abbey had advanced so far towards completion that Mr. Beckford determined to take up his residence in that part of the building which he designed for his personal occupation. “The effect of the entire building was very impressive, and the cost (£273,000) was greatly enhanced by architectural blunders.” The tower was twice rebuilt, and even then, through the dishonesty of the architect, was tottering to its fall. The foundations had been shirked, and fall it did, but not in Mr. Beckford's time.

With that insatiable longing after change which seems to have infected most of his life, Mr. Beckford grew weary of this expensive toy, and resolved to sell it, and go and live in retirement at Bath. Besides, various heavy losses compelled him to retrench, and in 1823 it was sold to Mr. Farquhar. There was something startling and painful in this event. It was generally supposed that he was secure against the attacks of ill-fortune, but riches take to themselves wings and flee away. The expense of the Abbey, the

depression of his West Indian property, and the adverse result of a Chancery suit, so reduced his former income of a hundred thousand a-year, that he could not afford the thirty thousand that it would have required to maintain his state in the enchanted palace he had reared.

At Bath his life was as retired as it had been at Fonthill, maintaining the same habits, but on a reduced scale. To the society of that gay city he was as little known as by the inhabitants of the metropolis. He was occasionally seen on horseback, in company with the late Duke of Hamilton, but his guests did not number more than half-a-dozen persons, literary men and artists. Upon one of these rides he caught cold during an east wind, fever ensued, and death overtook him at last, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. His remains were enclosed in a granite sarcophagus, and conveyed from Fonthill to Tincombe, where they were not destined to rest, but were afterwards reconveyed to the Tower ground. His personal property was sworn to as under eighty thousand pounds.

Thus, after an aimless life, passed away, like a comet, William Beckford of Fonthill. Gifted with natural endowments which, by judicious culture, might have exalted him to a high and worthy position among the men of his time, he gave way to a life of sensuous ease and indulgence. Having no life-plan, he sought for little more than the gratification of crude fancies in literature and art which led to nothing. With the wealth he at one time possessed, how much he had it in his power to benefit his fellow-creatures, and, by providing for their happiness, ensure his own. Some allowance must be made for the influence of the state of opinion and things into which he was born. The doctrine of humanity, and the active exercise of the higher impulses, had not begun to quicken the actions of the high and mighty. A change for the better has come over the spirit of the age, and another Beckford would scarcely be possible.

On the dark side of the character of William Beckford these memoirs shed no light, and none was required. As he dared to be singular in his habits and tastes, he became a fit object for the slander and malevolence of the common herd. It is not our object to vindicate his memory from the obloquy that attaches to it, but to deal charitably with one who appears to us to have been greatly misrepresented. The natural tendency of man is to indolence and sensuality: these can only be overcome by necessity and culture. The rich man relapses into a state of nature when he pursues only the narrow round of frivolous and sensual pleasures. A high and active moral principle may carry him scatheless through the ordeal of wealth, and lead him to perform not only the duties that lie nearest to him, but those also which have for their limits the amelioration of the condition and increase of happiness of his fellow-creatures.

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## SCHOOL HISTORIES OF ENGLAND.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

NOTHING would appear to be so easy as to write the history of England, if we are to judge by the number of works produced, and most of which command a large sale. It is our intention to enter into an examination of the merits and demerits of some score or so of the best known, new editions of which have appeared in this or the immediately preceding years, and which therefore may fairly be taken to represent the present state of the historical reading for the rising generation. We shall divide our review into the juvenile, and the more advanced. One work that should belong to the latter class has already engaged our attention in a separate paper<sup>a</sup>—a circumstance mainly owing to the high standing of its publisher—and to the attack that this has brought upon us we have replied in another paper<sup>b</sup>. Others possibly may be in store for us, but we shall not, from fear of such, scruple to point out errors wherever we may find them, for it is only by directing the attention of the public to the defects of the works now in common use that we can hope to see room made for something better.

At the most casual glance at the received school histories of the present day, it will be seen that one circumstance is common to all, and that is, the absence of anything like original research in their compilers; but until some one well acquainted with the subject shall think it worth while to compress his learning into the requisite compass, and shall be self-denying enough to give in one small volume the essence of the materials painfully collected for twenty, we cannot expect any substantial improvement.

Meantime we will pass in review the very elementary works:—

1. 1. "History of England. (Pinnock's Catechism)." (Whittaker and Co. No date.)
2. 2. "Catechism of the History of England. By C. Irving, LL.D." (Aylott and Co. 1857.)
3. 3. "The Stepping Stone to English History. By a Mother." (Longmans. 1857.)
4. 4. "First Lessons in English History. By the Rev. Dr. Giles." (C. H. Law. No date.)

These four little works are all in the question and answer style, and they have much else in common, which is not surprising, as the last three appear to be based almost entirely on the first, which has beside had the honour of being used by the Compiler of the "Student's Hume," though we do not observe it in either of his lists of authorities. Pinnock, of course, gives us the foundation of the University of Oxford by Alfred, who also "made the navy very respectable;" the extirpation of the wolves under Edgar; the signing of Magna Charta; the drowning of Clarence in a butt of wine, retained in so many more pretentious works; he also affords the questionable information that Richard I. was killed before Chalons, instead of Chalus; that marriages were first celebrated in churches, and the Inquisition introduced to England, in the reign of Henry III.; "geography and the use of the globes" in that of Edward I.; that the electorate of Hanover was "annexed to the British crown" in the time of George I.; and that the Princess Charlotte died, "after having given birth to a still-born son."

<sup>a</sup> GENT. MAG., vol. cxi. p. 44.  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., p. 289.  
x k

It must be remarked, however, that he shews more critical acumen than several of his imitators, for he speaks doubtfully of the deaths of Henry VI. and Edward V., and makes a remark respecting Richard III. that appears worth reproducing :—

“He was the supposed murderer of his two nephews, and has generally been represented as a compound, both in body and mind, of cruelty and deformity. He nevertheless passed several excellent laws; and as all the accounts given of him were written by his enemies, it is probable that many of the allegations against him are false, and all exaggerated.”

“Irving’s Catechism,” (No. 2) is a far inferior production. Most of the errors in Pinnock are faithfully preserved, and several are added. We do not, of course, undertake to furnish complete tables of errata for this, or any of the rest, but we think that we may usefully point out some of the errors that are to be found in them. Thus, in Irving, under the heading “Britain a Roman Province,” we read :—

“Q. Who introduced Christianity into Britain?”

“A. The Romans, and several monasteries were built by them.”

Alfred’s mother, Judith, recites Saxon poems to him; Edgar’s reign was “distinguished only by the extirpation of wolves in England;” Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders after a siege of two years; Henry II. procures a bull, authorizing the conquest of Ireland after the invasion of Strongbow; the Oxford parliament, which in fact deposed Henry III., is placed (apparently, for clearness is not studied) near the beginning of his reign; Roger Bacon was longer-lived than we were before aware of, for he lived in the time of Henry III. and also under Edward III.; the “disposition” of Richard II. gave rise to the war of the Roses; it was only “towards the latter part of her reign that Elizabeth became haughty and despotic;” and “the first public lottery was drawn in the reign of William III.”

“The Stepping Stone” (No. 3) would seem to afford rather treacherous footing. According to it, the “great system of Christianity” was introduced to England about the year 828; that “wicked and cruel court, the Inquisition,” was established here in the time of Henry III.; John of Gaunt was the grandfather of Henry VI.; Edward IV. left but two sons and four daughters; Henry VII. came to the throne in 1185 (but that is clearly a “misprint”); it was the duke (not earl) of Argyle who was executed under James II. The general run of the book may be estimated from the following account of the “only memorable event” of the reign of Edgar :—

“Q. What animals infested England during [Edgar’s] reign?”

“A. Wolves.

“Q. In the mountains of what country did the wolves take shelter that escaped the destruction of Edgar?”

“A. Wales.

“Q. By what means did Edgar oblige the Welsh to diligence in hunting and destroying them?”

“A. By changing the annual tribute into 300 wolves’ heads.

“Q. Was this contrivance effectual in extirpating them?”

“A. Yes.”

This doubtful story is thus made to occupy a large part of a page; and things quite as well “adapted to the capacity of young minds,” are necessarily omitted; the work, too, though a “new edition,” dated 1857, closes with the year 1851.

“First Lessons” (No. 4) “for the Use of Little Children,” though by a



Rev. Doctor, is a very superficial affair. We do not have the story of the wolves, probably because we have no mention of Edgar, nor do we meet with Ethelred the Unready. But in return, we have the information that Corfe Castle is in Devonshire; that William I. "made Lanfranc, the archbishop of Canterbury, governor of all England;" the Spanish Armada was fitted out to revenge the refusal of Elizabeth to marry Philip of Spain; Mary Queen of Scots was "kept prisoner eighteen years in Fotheringhay Castle;" and Mary was "daughter of Margaret, who was sister to Henry VIII." This last bit of genealogy is of a piece with the following:—

"Q. Was Henry VII. one of the royal family of England?

"A. He was partly so; for his grandfather, Owen Tudor, married Queen Catharine, the widow of Henry V."

These little books may be taken as a fair sample of their class; and as they are professedly addressed to young children, it may perhaps be thought that they hardly needed notice. We do not think thus, for first impressions are of high importance, as being hard to remove in after life, whence it is very desirable that they should be correct ones; but such will not be given to children until such books as these have undergone a searching revision.

We will now proceed to consider a few of the rather more advanced works, too many of which we shall find to be in reality worse than those that we have been speaking of; for they retain the errors of the smaller books, and add some of their own.

- II. 1. "First Book of History. England. (Gleig's School Series.) New Edition," (Longman and Co. 1858.)
2. "Outlines of the History of England, for Families and Schools. 23rd Edition." (John W. Parker and Son. 1858.)
3. "History of England . . . on a Plan recommended by the Earl of Chesterfield. By the Rev. Mr. Cooper. 24th Edition." (Longman and Co. 1854.)
4. "Plain and Short History of England for Children. By George Davys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. 12th Edition." (Rivingtons. 1856.)
5. "Ince and Gilbert's Outlines: English History." (James Gilbert. 1858.)
6. "A Summary of English History, for the Use of Schools. By Amelia B. Edwards. New Edition." (Routledge and Co., 1857.)
7. "History of England for Junior Classes. Edited by Henry White. 9th Edition." (Oliver and Boyd. 1858.)
8. "Kings of England: a History for the Young. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe, &c.' 5th Edition." (J. and C. Mozley. 1857.)

The "First Book of History" (No. 1) is a praiseworthy attempt to give something like systematic reading for the pupils of the military schools and others. The writer justly remarks in his preface on the very miscellaneous nature of the reading-books in general use, and he has endeavoured to provide books on various subjects, in which the earlier portions are drawn up almost entirely in monosyllables, then succeed words of two, afterwards of three, and of four syllables, thus attempting to render the progress of the pupil easy, while at the same time much useful knowledge is gained. It is to be regretted, however, that the Chaplain General did not take more care as to his statements, for he gives currency to many errors which, if once fixed in the heads of his pupils, will not be easily driven out. If he should at any time incline to revise his work, we would call his attention to the fact that at pages 67 and 68 he has confounded two very distinct affairs, in making the earls of Northumberland and Nottingham, Archbishop Scrope and Owen Glendower league together against Henry; also that it was not Edmund, earl of March, but his uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, who fell into the hands of the Welsh chieftain; that Edward III. was not the builder of Westminster-hall, neither was Edward II. the first-born son of his father. We

also object to the King-maker being confounded with the slayer of the dun cow, and styled "Guy, earl of Warwick," nor can we agree to have a new crime laid on Richard III., who is here said (p. 89) to have drowned his brother Clarence; and it is making Henry VII. worse than he actually was to charge him with executing "Lord Stanley, to whose service in the fight at Bosworth he mainly owed his crown," (p. 92).

If to these blemishes we add an occasional carelessness about dates and titles, (as giving May, 1547, instead of January, for the time of the death of the gallant and poetic Surrey, and the title of duke, instead of earl, to "unfortunate Argyle,") we have exhausted our objections to this work. Its general tone is truthful, and some portions (especially when describing military affairs) are penned with vigour, and remind us of the more elaborate productions of its well-known writer.

The "Outlines" (No. 2) are published under the auspices of the Christian Knowledge Society. With it we shall associate Nos. 3 and 4, one by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the other by the present Bishop of Peterborough. We are bound to say that the "Outlines," though the smallest and the cheapest, is much the best of the three. With the exception of a wrong date here and there (as June 14, 1547, for the death of Henry VIII.), we see little to censure except the errors common to the whole class of school histories. But the case is widely different with the History of the Rev. Mr. Cooper. He dismisses 1,100 years of history in a scanty Introduction of six pages, and commences English history, so called, with William the Norman. His book, however, affords some curious information. Wales, it seems, was "wholly subdued, and governed by English laws," in the year 1251; "crockery ware was invented" in 1309; "Sir Pierce Oxtou" was the murderer of Richard II.; and at Richard's death, the crown "belonged of right to Edward Mortimer, earl of March, then duke of York, the descendant of Lionel, duke of Clarence;" "Edward Mortimer, earl of March," was kept prisoner by "Glendower;" Hotspur "fell by the hands of the Prince of Wales;" "great guns were first used in England at the siege of Berwick" in 1405; the dauphin (Charles VII.) was crowned at Poitiers; and the English had only Calais and Guisnes remaining of their conquests, in 1451, in consequence of the civil wars which broke out in England four years afterwards; Henry VII. made war on the Scots, founded several colleges, and was "a pious prince and a friend to learning;" Henry VIII. commanded in person at Flodden, and he beheaded Catherine Howard because he had "conceived a violent passion for Catherine Parr, a young widow of great beauty." Somerset was executed for a design to imprison the earl of Warwick; the parties of Whigs and Tories "were formed" in the parliament of 1621; Queen Anne was remarkable for "intolerance in religion;" the earls of Nithsdale and Wintoun escaped from the Tower; the bishops Atterbury, Kelly and Plunket, were attainted by parliament; George I. was "a just and merciful prince." "The constitutions of Massachusetts Bay and of Quebec were altered," in consequence of the destruction of the cargoes of tea at Boston; but this seems the only very palpable error in the latter part of the book, which has evidently been furnished by a far more careful writer than the Rev. Mr. Cooper; it is to be regretted, however, that he did not supervise the work of his predecessor.

The Bishop's little volume (No. 4), it must be owned, does not contain such glaring blunders as the preceding; but it is a very superficial production, which crowds all ante-Norman history into a page or two, and treats all the rest in a way that can conduce very little to the information or

amusement of its readers. It is avowedly mainly a reprint of some papers in the "Cottager's Monthly Visitor," and really does not seem worthy of being reproduced in a separate form.

To the next work on our list, Ince and Gilbert's "Outlines," we cannot accord even the negative praise we have just given to the Bishop's book. It is in the preface paraded as having been "the only book appointed by the Educational Branch of the Society of Arts (H.R.H. the Prince Consort President) as tests for their examinations in June, 1856, of the prize students on the subject of English history." Since this "recognition of its merits," it seems "every page has been very much enlarged and improved;" which we are sorry to learn, as giving us a very low idea indeed of the historical knowledge of the "Educational Branch," for it certainly now contains almost as many errors as pages, and what it must have been before the recent "improvements," it is hard to guess. Not to waste our space, however, in mere generalities, we will produce a few specimens of the information to be found in a work which one of its reviewers is represented as saying contains, "Just the matter that any well-educated man would like to have at his fingers' ends on the subject of English history." 4

To begin: the gods of the Britons, it states, were Woden, Thor, and Friga (p. 6); Sebert founded the University of Cambridge in 644 (p. 8); the name of England is derived "either from the triangular form of the island, or more probably from Anglen, a village near Sleswick in Denmark, whence great numbers of the invaders came" (*ibid.*); the art of making glass was discovered in the seventh century by Benedict, a monk (p. 15); Lanfranc founded Canterbury Cathedral (p. 18); the earl of Shrewsbury repulsed Magnus of Norway from Anglesey, instead of being killed by him (p. 19); Henry II. died in Normandy (p. 26), and was buried at "Font-Evrard," a spelling often repeated; 1,500 (instead of more than as many thousands) Jews only were banished by Edward I. (p. 34); Queen Philippa fought the battle of Neville's-cross (p. 37); Edward III. lost all his French conquests except Calais (p. 38); both Roger Bacon and Schwartz invented gunpowder (pp. 32, 38); "Raffaele, Leonardo da Vinci, Corregio and Titian," all lived in the middle of the fourteenth century (p. 40); "St. Piers of Exton" murdered Richard II. (p. 43); the notorious king of Navarre was called "Charles the Bald" (p. 44); the Percies took up arms in favour of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who had been killed in Ireland years before (p. 45); one of "the followers of Wycliffe" was "the Rev. Sir William Sautre" (*ibid.*); Vincennes is near Rouen (p. 46); Joan of Arc, though described as living from 1402 to 1431, was burnt at the age of twenty (p. 50); "coffee was imported from Arabia, and glass first introduced," in the time of Henry VI. (*ibid.*); many of the bishops in the reign of Edward IV. were unable to write (p. 53); "an old manuscript picture" of Edward IV., his queen, and Edward V. exists (p. 54); Owen Tudor was the son of Margaret, countess of Richmond, not her father-in-law (p. 59); and it was the earl of Warwick who was executed by Henry VII. that "maintained 30,000 servants and retainers on his different estates" (p. 60).

Such are a few of the absurdities that a glance over the first half of the book has revealed to us, without noticing the customary errors about Domesday, Becket, Edward I. and the bards, Richard II., Richard III., and Clarence and Burdett, but it is not worth while to pursue the subject further. A dip here and there into the "Names of Note," a very important part of the work, apparently, reveals more curiosities, some few of

which we are tempted to cite. The earl of Surrey, the poet, gained the victory of Flodden, though stated to be born three years after it was fought; Dudley, earl of Leicester, was beheaded by Elizabeth; Holbein was patronized by her as well as by Henry VIII.; Strafford was beheaded for trying to force the English Liturgy on the Scots; Hugo Grotius was a divine; Colonel Titus was "an adherent of Cromwell" when he published his work, "Killing no Murder;" the President Bradshaw was a general; "Sir R. Boyle" was an eminent philosopher; Louis XIV. seized the Spanish dominions *from* his grandson, Philip, duke of Anjou; and Laws was a musician, "who had not been surpassed by any musician before him."

Equally remarkable for gross errors is a "Chronological Table" which closes the book. According to this (among other misstatements) the Crusades commenced in 1080, Wales was "annexed" in 1292, Calais retaken by the French in 1548, Cranmer burnt in 1555, the Armada defeated in 1558, the "Protestant Bible translated" in 1611, the battle of the Boyne fought in 1689, that of Blenheim in 1708, that of Minden in 1757, Scotland united to England in 1703, the peace of Paris concluded in 1768. It is true that many of these may be taken as "misprints," but works sent before the world in so slovenly a manner, even if they had no other fault, would be very unsafe guides.

We should not have alluded to these "Outlines" at this length but for the fact that a short time ago some changes introduced therein became the subject of newspaper controversy; very unnecessarily, as it seems to us, as the opinions put forth in a work only deserve attention if the work itself is a careful collection of facts—a character to which the present one has evidently no claim.

Somewhat smaller and lower priced, and so far better than the "Outlines," is "A Summary of English History" (No. 6), which, as we learn from the Preface, is intended "not for the young scholar only, but for the student of maturer age, for the tradesman, statesman and soldier,"—"a volume of little pretension, but earnest purpose—to act in the class-room, and in the public and private library, as a concise and truthful handbook of those dates, facts and biographies which, taken in the aggregate, constitute our English history." Seldom have such lofty professions been worse met.

Take, for example, the statement that "St. Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, bequeathed this island to the emperors of Rome" (p. 10); "the famous Arthur, king of Britain . . . secured to his people forty years of peace" (p. 11); the Saxons "worshipped the false gods of ancient Rome" (p. 12); the University of Cambridge was founded in the year 644, and soon after the whole of Britain embraced Christianity, and Egbert united the seven kingdoms into one (p. 13). Alfred, it seems, "was the first earl created in England" (p. 14); our language at this day contains as many Norman as Saxon words (p. 23); Prince Henry received the order of knighthood and invaded England in 1135, when he was but two years old (p. 25); "the lordly and brilliant line of Plantagenet kings"

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\* Since this was written a new edition of the "Outlines" has appeared, bearing date February, 1859, in which we are glad to see that a few of the errors mentioned above are rectified. There is also prefixed a kind of rhyming chronology, which, along with a somewhat similar ingenious device for burdening the memory under the pretext of assisting it, we shall notice in a future paper.

ended with Richard II. (p. 33); "the Rev. Sir William Sautre" again appears (p. 35); and Richard III. has more murders than usual to answer for:—

"Not only did he murder his young nephews, but he put to death his brother the duke of Clarence, the generous lord Hastings, the unfortunate Jane Shore, and his own friend and ally, the duke of Buckingham."—(p. 39.)

Still more remarkable are the facts for later times:—

"Henry VII. was the first representative of the noble house of Tudor. He was grandson to Owen Tudor, grandfather of King Henry VII., and connected by marriage with the family of King Edward IV."—(p. 41.)

Very remarkable, that he should be grandson to his grandfather. "Brave old Sir Thomas More" appears to have been executed before the fall of Wolsey (p. 43); grapes were first cultivated in England in the time of Henry VIII. (p. 46), and knives first made here in 1563 (p. 49); Mary of Scotland was imprisoned for many years in Fotheringhay Castle (p. 47); Holbein was patronized by Elizabeth (p. 49); "in the fifth year of Elizabeth's reign the poor laws were enacted" (*ibid.*), and in the same reign New England was colonized (p. 50); Cromwell took the command in Ireland in 1653 (p. 57); the Rye-house plot was discovered in 1680 (p. 63); the seven bishops were sent to the Tower on the 29th of June, that being the day on which they were brought to trial (p. 65); James II. fought the battle of Aughrim and defended Limerick, though he had gone to France long before (p. 67); "England's glory and interest were secured by the celebrated Conference of Utrecht" (p. 68); Robert Harley is made into not one, but two peers, for we read "the earls of Oxford and Mortimer were impeached of high treason" (p. 70); and George I. is made more merciless than fact will warrant, as "the lords Derwentwater, Carnwath, Wintoun, Kenmuir, Widdrington, and Nair were executed" (*ibid.*)

Dates have been so carefully attended to in this "truthful handbook," that, without noticing more remote matters, we see those of the accession of her present Majesty and the deaths of her uncles William IV. and George IV. are all wrong. Style is not a matter that we should much insist on in such works as these, but it would be as well if their writers did not indulge in such magniloquent nonsense as describing the attempt of Charles I. to seize the five members as "an act for which history can furnish no parallel, and posterity no excuse" (p. 55); or speak of the Act of Uniformity as intended to "make the presbyterian ministers embrace a new faith" (p. 61).

We gladly turn to two works of superior character with which to close this notice.

Mr. White's "History of England for Junior Classes" (No. 7) is a very readable one. Like all the rest it treats the Anglo-Saxon period too scantily, as if nothing worth remembering had occurred before the battle of Hastings, and the author's avowed admiration of Lord Macaulay has led him to adopt his false and insulting estimate of the Highlanders, who are at p. 97 coolly compared to the Afghans, and their country said to have been in 1745 "as barbarous as Kamtschatka." We also mark some oversights: as making Henry V. bring his mad father-in-law Charles VI. to London; executing Sir Thomas More for slandering the marriage of Anne Boleyn, instead of for denying the supremacy; describing Henry VIII.

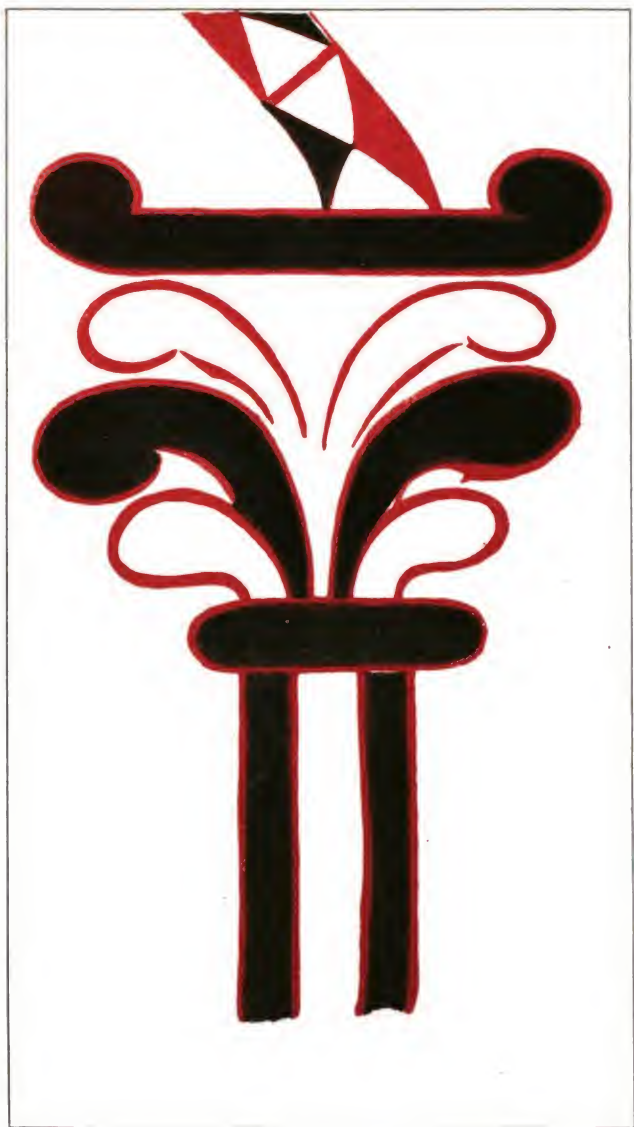
as only in his latter days "ambitious of influencing the politics of Europe;" asserting that the ministers of Edward VI. "put no one to death for religion;" styling Mary Queen of Scots daughter instead of grand-daughter of the sister of Henry VIII., and placing her execution in July instead of February; making the Long Parliament meet at the end instead of the beginning of November, 1640; placing the battle of Worcester on the 30th September, 1650, only a few weeks after that of Dunbar; misdating by a month the battle of La Hogue; ascribing "nineteen children" to Queen Anne; and making the earl of Mar "hold the complete command of the greater part of Scotland for more than a year." But these are blemishes easily removable, and if they disappear, as we trust that they will, from the next edition, we shall think the work well suited for its purpose.

"Kings of England" (No. 8) is modestly styled, "A History for the Young," but it is well deserving the attention of their seniors. It is from the pen of Miss Yonge, whose "Heir of Redclyffe," "Lances of Lyndwood," and other works are so well known. The authoress avows in her preface that she has a higher aim than many professed historians, for she truly says, "History is a grave subject even to a child, especially when viewed in its highest light, as feebly tracing the dealings of God with mankind; and, at the same time, as a religious lesson, a course of examples and warnings calculated, alike by greatness and reality, to impress the mind." This high purpose she has evidently kept before her, and the result is a work, limited in extent, but coming much nearer to our idea of what a history for youth should be than any that we have yet passed in review. The style is pleasant, never above the comprehension of a child, yet never laboriously plain and easy. It is a somewhat ungracious task to point out blemishes in such a work, but, in the interest of history, we must request the authoress to amend a few of her statements. Her dates, though but few are given, are not all correct; and she will see, on reference to authorities, that Margaret, countess of Salisbury, bore that title in her own right, not as the wife of Richard Pole,—indeed, did not receive it until after his death; that twice three bishoprics were founded by Henry VIII.; that Bishop Gardiner died three years, instead of only one day, before Queen Mary; and that the American war happily lasted but seven instead of, as she says, seventeen years.

In another paper we shall consider the intention and the execution of various works of larger size than any that we have here noticed, and shall endeavour to ascertain how near any one or more of them approaches to the standard of a really useful and trustworthy manual for advanced scholars.

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WESTWELL CHURCH, OXON.



## EARLY PAINTINGS ON THE WALLS OF CHURCHES.

FROM the earliest period of the history of the Church, even during the brilliant yet dreary era of the catacombs, has it been the custom to adorn the walls and vaultings of ecclesiastical structures of every rank with paintings in fresco; at first rudely executed, and the subjects veiled in such mysterious and symbolical forms that their hidden meaning was not evident to the uninitiated; but, as time rolled on, and Christian art, in its several branches, rose above the rigid conventionality in which it was long fettered, magnificent buildings were erected, many of which were especially constructed with a view to the introduction of this effective and instructive decoration. Their walls and roofs glowed with sacred emblems and subjects, the windows with the resplendent hues of richly painted glass, and the Office-books with exquisitely elaborated illuminations.

There are abundant proofs that our English interiors were often embellished in a very superior manner in accordance with the prevailing taste; witness the examples in St. Stephen's Chapel, the painted chamber and the chapter-house at Westminster, the beautiful Madonna in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace, Chichester, the roof of the chapel of the Holy Angels Guardians and the north wall of the Lady Chapel, Winchester.

Although many of the specimens which have been brought to light in our village churches possess considerable merit, in general these remains are not in a style of execution which commends them to special notice, and they are often so coarsely drawn as to resemble the performances of itinerant draughtsmen.

It is true that the greater number have been covered for ages with repeated coats of whitewash, after defacements which were sufficient to deprive them of whatever superior touches they originally received at the hand of the artist.

In many ancient buildings successive layers of mural paintings, one upon another, have been found.

In the recent repair of one of the arches of the tower of Iffley Church, it was discovered that the whole of the stone-work had been coloured; and the fragment of a highly sculptured Norman column, consisting of a gold pattern on a red ground, was found in the wall of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, during the restoration of the chancel.

At Winchester, Ely, St. Alban's, Chichester, and Exeter, interesting specimens of early fresco may be observed, presenting respectively chequered and diapered fields and interlaced foliage, or flowing tendril patterns. As a more recent example of the latter form, on a white ground, the decoration of the groining of the choir of Boxgrove Priory is valuable, and similar in

general effect, but with beautiful medallions of saints in lieu of shields, to the fresco work in the venerable cloister of the Dominican convent at Genoa.

Among many recent discoveries, the fragments which have called forth these remarks are few and detached, but they present sufficient interest to be preserved for future reference.

In the chancel of the new interesting little church of Westwell, Oxfordshire, we have full evidence of the design with which the interior was originally covered. The lack of carved embellishment in the stone-work was to be supplied by the ingenuity of the limner, who bordered the arches of the windows with floriated ornaments in great variety, exercising much ingenuity both in design and execution, while the general surface was lined in imitation of masonry, with a small star in each square. He felt himself at liberty to treat the subject as best suited his taste and genius, to mimic the ornaments of architecture which had no substantial existence in the building, in a style and with a freedom of execution allowable in the painter, but very much beyond the latitude permitted to the sculptor.

In this view the subject might admit of illustration abundant in interest, as explanatory of the auxiliary embellishments of architecture; the object and effect of such work can scarcely be appreciated, however intently the attention may be bestowed upon a detached portion, which may attract notice by the representation of some well-known event connected with ancient history or a popular legend.

It often happens that in the earlier specimens of this branch of art, the painter expressed the forms and ornaments of a bygone style, and used no effort to represent in his own familiar way the characteristic features which other hands had just before relieved with the chisel.

The engravings from the churches at Westwell and St. Twinnel exhibit productions of the early part of the thirteenth century. The former represents a pilaster and capital, with the ornaments which curved over the arch of the window and completed its marginal decoration; the latter exhibits the profile of a capital, with the arch-joints of the masonry and remnants of other devices of a fanciful kind. This church is likely to have resembled in its embellishments the Norman apse of East Ham Church, Essex, painted in the thirteenth century, in which the whole surface of the masonry, including the window-splays, was lined in imitation of the squared blocks, each marked with a kind of cinquefoil; the arch and piers have a green border, and were covered with an entwined pattern of elegant design.

It seems probable that in poor village churches, where the people could not afford to employ carvers in stone, painting was often employed to imitate stone carving; and as the carving was usually coloured, the general effect would be very similar.

C. A. B.



ST. TWINNEL'S CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Jan. 20.* The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The President nominated the following gentlemen as Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year:—

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; James Whatman, Esq., M.P.; the Earl Jermyn, M.P.; the Rev. Thomas Hugo.

Mr. David Brandon was balloted for and elected Fellow.

Mr. GERSTENBERG, through Mr. Bollaert, exhibited a gold ornament, consisting of a mask with tusks and rings, found in Indian tombs at Cuenca, near Quito. Mr. Bollaert communicated the following note on these objects:—

“The gold ornament from ancient Indian tombs of Cuenca, near Quito, Republic of Equador, exhibited by Mr. Gerstenberg, weighs 4 oz., 19 dwts., and 20 carats fine. Between Cuenca and Guayaquil the Equador Land Company have acquired a district of land, the Molletura, where many similar remains are found. At the Pailon, another district obtained by the Company, and situated on the Pacific, in one of the valleys there are often found similar gold ornaments after the rainy season; they are washed from the ridges of the mountains, where the Caciques and others were buried. These gold articles are mostly broken up and melted by the finders or purchasers, but the Company will give strict orders to preserve those that may fall into the hands of their agents.

“Cuenca is in 3° South, 79° West, the beautiful country of the Cañaris, a nation contemporary with the Cara dynasty of Quito. The Caras conquered the Quitus about A.D. 1000, but in their turn were conquered by the Incas of Peru about A.D. 1480. The Inca Huayna Capac married Paccha, the daughter of Cacha, the fifteenth Scyri of Quito: this Paccha was the mother of Atahualpa.

“The face of the gold object from Cuenca may be compared with that of the stone statues from Timaná in 2° North, which are much older than antiquities of the Chibchas (Muyscas) of Bogotá.”

Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited two daggers found in the Thames, near Battersea, both of iron. The largest has a sheath, faced with a plate of bronze. In form it somewhat resembles the Roman parazonium. The hilts are unfortunately lost. These weapons have much of the Roman character, and may possibly be Romano-British.

Mr. AKERMAN, Secretary, exhibited and described several reliques, obtained from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, at Fairford, comprising a fibula of bronze, formed like a cross patée, a buckle which had been silvered, an enamelled oval pointed plate, and a spindle-whirl formed of the lower portion of a fossil echinus.

Mr. J. JACKSON HOWARD, at the request of the Rev. George Dashwood, exhibited a long vellum roll, containing a table of the golden number, Sunday letter, and date of Easter from the year 1286 to 1817. This roll, which is the property of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., appears to have been made in the sixteenth century, probably as an aid to historical investigation.

In the margin are various entries of deaths and births, commencing with the deaths of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, which are all in the same handwriting. The other events commemorated refer principally to the Hare family or their friends, commencing in 1557, and terminating in 1626.

The Director exhibited a monumental brass plate, from the Church of Great Berkhamstead, Herts., taken by permission from the tomb of the Waterhouse family. On the back is an inscription to the memory of "Thomas Humfre of Londō, and Jone hys wyffe."

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS read a paper on a passage in the Saxon Chronicle, and on certain erroneous inferences deduced from it. The passage in question occurs under the year 870, in the translation of which, by Miss Gurney and Dr. Ingram, it is stated that "in that year Anlaf the Dane came with ninety-three ships to Staines, which he plundered, and thence went to Sandwich." In two works, "*The Chronicles of London Bridge*" and "*Londiniana*," this passage is made to assert that Anlaf sailed up the river Thames with 390 ships as far as Staines, which he plundered, and thence returned to Sandwich, and is quoted as a proof that no bridge existed over the Thames at London at that time, although in the following year the same Anlaf, attempting to pass up the river, was driven back by the Londoners, his defeat having been greatly accelerated by his ships running foul of the bridge. In the original the word rendered Staines is Stane; and the author's object was, first, to shew that it was exceedingly improbable, and indeed utterly inconsistent with the succeeding part of the narrative, that Staines in Middlesex could be the place intended by the Saxon writer, and consequently that any inferences deduced from this passage, as to the existence or non-existence of a bridge over the Thames at London at that time, were wholly untenable; and secondly, he expressed his opinion that as Sandwich was the place to which the Danes went after plundering Stane, this latter place was in all probability at no great distance from that town, and mentioned Stonar, a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, and which was, after the sea had retired from Eborfleet, the principal landing-place for that part of the country, as that, in his opinion, intended by the Saxon writer, as, although situated at a short distance only from Sandwich, it was not only in the direct road to that town, but was also the first place the Danes would come to on their landing of sufficient importance to justify the Saxon writer in noticing their having plundered it before they went to Sandwich. The author merely expressed this as an opinion, leaving the question open to further investigation.

*Jan. 27.* The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

Mr. BRUCE, V.-P., exhibited a deed bearing the signature of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of Henry VIII. The document to which this signature is attached is an appointment of the Dowager Queen of Philip Chewte, Esq., to be bailiff of the lordship or manor of Frossenden, in the county of Suffolk.

A letter was read from the Director, addressed to the Secretary, introductory of a transcript of a letter addressed to the Duchesse de la Tremouille by Monsieur Duplessis du Bellay, governor or tutor to her son, Henry de la Tremouille, then in London in the suite of the Duke de Bouillon, dated London, May 12, 1612, communicated by Monsieur Paul Marchegay, Archiviste at Angers.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCE exhibited two receipts for rent for certain lands

in Frindsbury, "late belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester," in the time of the Commonwealth.

MR. CARRINGTON read a paper on the modes taken to improve the apple-crop in different parts of the kingdom,—in some counties prayer, in others drinking and poetry, and in one instrumental music was added. With respect to Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, in the *Manuale in Usum Sarum*, now in the vicarage library of Marlborough, there were two beautiful Latin prayers to be said on St. James's and St. Christopher's day, (July 25.) in the orchards, when the trees were to be sprinkled with holy water. In Devonshire at this day a bowl of toast and cider is taken into the orchard on Christmas-eve, and a piece of toast put on the principal tree, and verses repeated as follows:—

"Apple tree,  
We wassail thee  
To bear and to blow  
Apples enow.  
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

In Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of Minehead and Dunster, a similar custom prevails, but the poetry, though evidently of the same origin, is extended to fourteen lines; and in Sussex, near Horsham, is a custom called "Blowing the trees," or "wassailing," which is performed by a number of young men blowing cows' horns under the apple-trees, and each taking hold of a tree and repeating verses, a little different, but evidently of the same origin, as those repeated in the other counties. He was not aware of any custom of this kind as to apple-trees in the county of Hereford.

EARL STANHOPE remarked that the custom of blessing the apple-trees still prevailed in Normandy.

MR. AKERMAN, the Secretary, stated that among the *Formule Exorcisorum* contained in the *Corpus Juris Germanici Antiqui*, [ed. F. Walter, Berlin, 1824, p. 580,] was an invocation to the Queen Bee in the name of our Saviour, "ut non te altum levare, nec longe volare, sed quam plus cito potest ad arborem venire. Ibi habeo bona vaso parato ubi vos ibi in Dei nomine laboretis."

MR. CARRINGTON stated that about the year 1809 he had seen morris-dancers in the southern part of Gloucestershire; they had crossed the Severn, and were what were called "Auver Zevern men." They were eight in number, who danced in a circle exactly the same as the chain figure of the Lancers is danced now. They wore neither coats nor waist-coats, but their shirts and hats were very profusely decorated with loops of ribbon of various colours. They wore white knee-breeches, white stockings, and shoes, and round the knees three bands of narrow fringe, in which were little bells nearly as small as those of a child's coral. One of these men had two *couteaux de chasse*, which he flourished before his face while he danced. In addition to these were two other dancers who danced alone: the one wore a tight yellow dress and a narrow leathern girdle, on which, in the middle of his back, was fixed a bell as large as a sheep-bell, and he carried the long hair of a cart-horse's tail fixed to a short handle; the other was a man in female attire, with a brass ladle in his hand. The one of these was called "Tom Fool," the other "Mad Moll." In addition to their bells, they danced to the music of a violin.

MR. AKERMAN, the Secretary, stated that he had seen morris-dancers in Wiltshire about forty years ago nearly as above described, and that a

money-box was carried, which, when any girl or woman put in money, was shut, so that a large phallus sprang up. This coarse buffoonery, he thought, might possibly be a continuation of some of the Anglo-Saxon worship of Fryga, the god or goddess from whom the name of the day "Friday" is derived.

MR. CARRINGTON read a letter [Harl. MS., No. 6,990] from Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Serjeant Harper, then holding the Sarum Assizes, to the Privy Council, dated July 10, 1563, asking directions as to the case of Robert Brooks, an inn-keeper of Devizes. With the letter are depositions of witnesses taken before John Erneley and John Berwicke, Esqrs., on the 19th of June, 5 Elizabeth, in which it is stated that Bartholomew Anger, baylie of husbandry to Mr. Berwicke, deposed that Brooks had said to him, "Saye nothinge, it ys sayd my lorde Robte [Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester.] ys fled oute of the realme; (he answered) Why so? then sayd Robte Brooke, Saye nothinge, hyt ys tolde me that he hath gotten the Quene with childe, and therefore he ys fled, and so ended mo words." At the end of the depositions there is written in a different hand, "Contra forma Statut. a<sup>o</sup> p<sup>mo</sup> et sedo, Phi et Marie cap iij<sup>clo</sup>." By this statute anyone uttering seditious slander against the King or Queen is for the first offence to be put in the pillory and lose his ears, or pay £100 and be imprisoned for three months. This statute expired on the death of Queen Elizabeth, but whether Mr. Brooks lost his ears or paid £100 is not known.

*Feb. 3.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. James Hamilton was elected Fellow.

The President in a letter to the Secretary introduced to the notice of the Society a photograph of the colossal lion at Venice inscribed with Runic characters, the subject of Professor Rafn's dissertation in the Transactions of the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

The Secretary exhibited a massive gold ring weighing 15 dwts., said to have been found in the Thames near Battersea. It is engraved with a coat bearing two lions passant. On the inside of the loop is the posy, "RE PORT FOY | OU IE DOY," in Gothic characters.

MR. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited a document in the possession of Mrs. Newcomen, of Kirkleatham-hall, Yorkshire. It appears to be a copy of the vow of Charles the First as given by Echard, *Hist. of Eng.*, Lond., 1720, p. 624, and is attested by Gilb. Sheldon, Aug. 21, 1660.

The Secretary communicated a note on the type of the coins of Ilium in the Troade, on which is a representation of the Palladium, holding a spear and a distaff of the most primitive form, and not the colus and pensum as described by Apollodorus.

MR. CHARLES LEACH presented to the Society's museum an iron cannon-shot weighing nearly six pounds. Mr. G. R. Corner, in some notes read to the Society, stated that this object was found on the site of Mark Brown's wharf, Tooley-street, and was in all probability fired from the batteries of the Tower of London when Lord Scars was besieged in that fortress in the year 1460.

MR. GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS exhibited an oval pointed seal, supposed by him to be of the College of St. Mary at Cobham, but which in reality belonged to the official of the Archb., as shewn in a communication read by Mr. Weston S. Walford, in which the device and legend were described, together with notices of the Court of Archb.



*Feb.* 10. JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Hon. Charles Robert Winthrop, of Boston, U.S., President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was elected an Honorary Fellow.

MR. JOSEPH MAYER exhibited a memorial ring of Charles I., bearing the portrait of the King and two other persons executed in enamel. On the inside is a skull and the letters C. R.

A report by MR. THOMAS WRIGHT was read, describing the commencement of excavations at Wroxeter (Uriconium), promoted by Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., who had contributed liberally towards a fund raised by subscription to defray the expenses of these researches, which bid fair to lead to important discoveries.

MR. F. A. CARRINGTON exhibited a drawing and read a description by Mr. Edward Kite, of a wooden structure still existing in the church of Bishop's Canning, Wilts. It has been called a "Confessional," but it was probably designed for a pew or an oratory. The panels are inscribed with religious sentences in Gothic character, the initials being rubricated.

The Director read the first portions of a notice of Ortholithic Vestiges in North Africa, by Mr. Alexander Henry Rhind.

### OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Wednesday, Feb. 9, the Rev. S. W. WAYTE, B.D., Trinity College, in the Chair.

A Letter was read from Mr. HAINES, calling attention to the publication of a complete list of English Brasses, which will shortly be out.

Mr. James Parker read a paper on the study of "English Domestic Architecture." He began by referring to the great attention which had been paid during the last ten years to the study of ecclesiastical architecture, and the revival of the true principles of art, through the careful study of the remains which we have of former ages, and by minute enquiry into the laws and circumstances by which our ancestors were guided in laying out and erecting those wondrous fabrics:—

"Yet while so much has been done for ecclesiastical architecture, what has been done, may be asked, for domestic architecture? where are the students? where are the notes and architectural sketches? where the measured surveys of the grand monuments which we have remaining of the domestic life of our ancestors? The fact is, this study has been neglected. Why it has been so it is difficult to say. It ought not to be for its want of interest, for, to most persons, it would present a more varied and attractive field for enquiry than the ecclesiastical, especially if taken in connection with the history of our country. But beyond this is there not a practical advantage to be derived from the study? and to the consideration of the latter I propose on the present occasion to confine my remarks.

"Surely there is as much room for improvement in our domestic habitations as there was ten or fifteen years ago in our

churches. The study of the latter produced a reformation in our church fabrics. I believe that a study of the former will produce a similar reform in public buildings, Regent-streets, and 'Park Villas,' a reform admitted on all hands as not unwelcome."

Mr. Parker then pointed out that it was "the compulsion from without that produced the reformation in church architecture. Until now there existed scarcely an architect of any note who was not conversant with the true principles of the Gothic style. What is to hinder the same results being arrived at with regard to domestic architecture? What will prevent the same external compulsion? That it will come at last, there is little doubt—that it does not arrive more quickly, he believed arises from the little attention that is paid to the practical study of our castles and manor-houses.

"The battle will never be fought by

the architects, unless a large body of amateurs lead the way ; and it is therefore for us to move, and not draw back upon the plea that our house architecture must depend upon our architects. But the question then still remains—‘Why, if domestic architecture is an interesting study, if it is capable of producing good and practical results, why does it not meet with more favour?’

“To some extent the fact may be accounted for, by the peculiar manner in which Gothic has, by so many writers, been claimed as a religious style; so much so, that in archaeological works, otherwise of great value and shewing much learning and study, it is not uncommon to find that in the description of a ruin a pointed window with tracery is put down as belonging of necessity to the chapel, just as if in the middle ages they used one style for their churches, and another for their houses.

“The fact that Gothic architecture was a national style—our only true style—as much as Grecian was the early architecture of Greece or Roman that of ancient Rome, is strangely ignored. When the question is put as to what was the style houses were built after in the middle ages, no doubt the answer would be, probably, much in the same style as that of the churches which we have remaining; but this fact is not realized, and men have written as if there were two different styles, and so our shops, our suburban villas, and country manors, are made the puppets for shewing off new and uncongenial importations—or of newer and more incongruous emanations from the minds of those who, not believing that England possesses a real and national style, think themselves at liberty to offend our tastes by the introduction of any barbarous designs whatever, provided they be new to the majority of Englishmen.

“But, on the other hand, did people once become convinced that there was really an ‘indigenous’ style—that it only required that gradual development which it found during the middle ages, and which rendered it admirably adapted to the requirements of each successive generation to render it once more suitable to all our wants, we should hear little more of importations. The fact, however, is ignored—by many denied. This, however, I am sure of, the Gothic architecture in England during the fourteenth century, or during the fifteenth century, more completely met the requirements of that age than the nineteenth century architecture, as it is called, meets those of our own.

“Study only will shew this. A mass of ruins tell no tale without an interpretation. Comfortless stone walls, with the

wind whistling in the crevices and the ivy mantling them, instead of tapestry, convey to the mind of the casual observer a poor idea of the household comforts of the middle ages. He sees bastions, and towers, and gateways; these are all supposed to be for soldiers; the ‘family’ are thought to have lived how they could, probably like cattle. But this supposition simply arises from no attention being paid to Domestic architecture.

“The castle of the middle ages was but a baron’s mansion. In those warlike times every man’s house was obliged to be literally his castle, or it would have been demolished by some friendly neighbour who might have conceived a desire to possess himself of the goods and chattels of its proprietor.

“Hence the fortifications; but on examining the building more carefully, especially if it be of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, one would find standing out most prominently the hall. The cellar he would find perhaps marks of only by digging beneath. He would look near the lower end of the hall, and would find the pantry, probably also the buttery. Near these, again, he would find the kitchen. If he mounted the towers he would find capital fireplaces, with wide splays for burning the large faggots, which once lighted up the room and made the walls golden with the blaze. In the window he would find bolts for the window-frames or shutters; on the walls marks of the pegs on which the tapestry was hung. These were the private apartments; some belonging to the lord and his family, others to his retainers. Passing along a passage at the back of the hall, in most cases, he would come upon the remains of a chapel. All perhaps is now in ruins; but he can see the plan, the extent, and realise that such things were. The hall is overgrown with weeds and grass, or filled with rugged stones, or mayhap turned into a cart-shed; but still it tells its tale to the student who cares to ask for it. There are no signs of the dais. Were it not for the position of the entrance, the marks of the screens, or some other details which would catch his experienced eye, we might doubt even at which end the dais or high table stood. But in his imagination he can soon put the dais where it originally stood. From more perfect specimens he can fill up what is there wanting; and when examples fail, he turns to the old chronicles or the wills and inventories of a bygone age; and he can people those halls and supply in his mind’s eye every piece of furniture that was needed at the time.

"Thus the picture assumes a different aspect. At first, it was but an outline, a rough, ragged, almost meaningless outline, such as a painter draws boldly in chalk upon his canvas; then, as with the brush colour after colour is laid on, each one harmonizing with the last, the picture begins to assume a vivid reality. The outline is there still, for without it the picture could not be, but its ruggedness is gone. Fill in but the ruined walls of these old buildings, but let the furniture and the people be in harmony with each other, and both with the architecture; then you have a picture on which people will gaze with pleasure and speak approving words. It may have seen the outline, but knew not its meaning and purpose.

"To judge, then, whether or not the architecture of the period fulfilled its requirements, the picture must be painted, and that by an experienced hand. In many instances our Church restorers went through the same process, and pictured to themselves what had been from the few remains which are, and by comparison, by analogy, by deduction, and perhaps by some invention, they have produced the harmonious buildings which we see at present. I say harmonious, because in buildings it is allowed that harmony is one of the most essential elements of beauty; but if we well consider what enabled us to arrive at that harmony, we shall see that it was study—close and attentive study, not only of form and design, but of date and history. It is customary now with a few ecclesiologists to despise history as a part of architectural study; they pooh, pooh, the study of antiquities and sneer at what they call 'antiquarianism'; nothing is easier than when on the top of the wall to kick down the ladder by which you mounted; nothing more simple than to exult over the fallen instrument of your elevation as it lies lowly on the ground, to all intents useless and valueless. That is what the progressive ecclesiologists do; they laugh at antiquarianism lying on the ground, and turning their eyes upwards from the earth beneath them, they look to the skies for help and inspiration. This may be all very well, but the top of one wall may not be the highest, and they may yet find of use, when too late, the much-despised ladder. In the meanwhile others may make use of it, and carrying it on with them mount to a higher stage than ever an inspiration from the skies would enable the votaries of a charming æstheticism to ascend.

"But to return to the question now under consideration. If the study of ancient

examples was conducive to this harmony and effect in building churches, and if the domestic architecture was as English and as pure during the middle ages as the ecclesiastical, and if the same results would be probable if the same course were pursued, how is it that we do not find more workers in the field? This leads me to take into consideration the paucity of the remains of domestic architecture, in comparison with the ecclesiastical, and, no doubt, in consequence, the practical study is thereby rendered more difficult. For instance, if a mediæval chancel were wanted within a circle of ten miles of Oxford, at least two hundred might be found; but if a mediæval hall were required, if we except our colleges in this University, I know of but three examples that would give any assistance to the student as to the original plan and mode of arrangement. This is probably about the average over the whole of England, some parts, such as the border counties, supplying numerous examples; other inland parts of England supplying, as far as I have been able to learn, none at all.

"This being the state of the case, and the study being surrounded with many difficulties, it is natural to fall back upon the plea that study is valueless; and when once such a conclusion is arrived at, it is easy to find arguments appearing to bear it out. The requirements of the middle ages, it may be said, were so different from our own, that (although a few of the ornaments which were introduced may be introduced again) the general plans and designs cannot be in the least followed or copied. We have no military escorts to provide for when we are travelling. We have other things to do than to hunt or farm, and our constant intercourse with foreign nations has introduced customs, and our growing wealth has necessitated luxuries, which our poor, stupid, forefathers never wanted or required. Some of them, it is true, were artists, and carved their buildings, or turned their tracery in an ingenious and elegant manner. These we may copy, and photographs and engravings are at hand, but investigation further than this is totally useless.

"It is difficult, perhaps, to shew the fallacy of this argument, because we have so few instances where the results of the study of Mediæval Domestic Architecture are apparent; and, on the other hand, in the cases where I believe the failures should be rightly attributed to the copying without understanding, they are attributed to other, and in general to various causes, which may often be summed

up in the meaningless expression, that 'the proportions are not æsthetically correct.'

"But, at the same time, it may not be unfair to meet the argument by reference to our churches; and who will say that the architects who have studied least our ancient examples, (I do not mean copied, but studied in the sense of thoroughly understanding the relation the details bear to the whole building,) who will say that these have been less successful than others. The architect of a church or chapel, must know something of the ritual which that church is intended for; but beyond this, when he takes his designs from earlier examples, he must know something of the ritual to carry out which those plans and arrangements were adopted. So in houses. It is not necessary to copy the old plans, but it is necessary to understand them, in order to arrive at the principles on which they were laid out, which principles we may imitate with advantage.

"Again, I very much doubt, if in nine cases out of ten, an instinctive love of art would teach the principles of that harmony which sometimes reigns in our large ecclesiastical fabrics, or enable the architect to detect the causes why in these cases, when the building has been erected at different periods, there is a want of harmony. There must be a knowledge of the styles, not only as to the use of the rule and compass in drawing the arches, or cusps, or pillars, but a knowledge of the dates when the style prevailed, and how one overlapped, as it were, another, and how one was *developed* from another; this knowledge it is that enables him to detect faults, and guard against errors in designing.

"Little should we now listen to the reasoning that would say that the Church architecture of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries can have nothing to do with the Church architecture of the nineteenth; that the lapse of five hundred years must have changed all. Little should we listen to the reasoning that would point out that, the ritual and requirements of those times being in many respects different to our own, it was worse than useless to pay any heed to that architecture farther than to copy what might be pleasing to the eye.

"And in what way is not this view applicable to our houses? It has yet to be shewn that there are not sufficient examples to enable us to study perfectly the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages. It has to be proved that out of some hundred examples in which the purpose of the various chambers can be distinctly traced, and some five hundred more where much is obscure, but where by analogy much

may be filled up, that there is not a sufficiency of material to guide us in arriving at the principles which the mediæval architects adopted in rearing those large castles, as we call them, and which, indeed, were the dwelling-house of the time, such as Warwick or Kenilworth, almost within an hour's journey from Oxford; or those castles of the North, or again those of Wales. They may not be wanted again as entire buildings; but the principles which guided their erection, if applied fairly and honestly to our larger modern buildings, would produce monuments of this age which our children would look back upon with wonder, and no such failures as 'the Houses of Parliament,' which we are now beginning to look upon rather with shame than pleasure, in spite of the vast sums which have been spent, or rather squandered, in stretching a Gothic skin over a Palladian skeleton.

"Having, therefore, attempted to vindicate the study of our old manor-houses and castles from the stigma of being frivolous and useless, I would, before concluding, point out what I conceive to be a source of error in many of the present attempts at revival of Gothic Domestic.

"I cannot say much on the subject without referring to modern works of some of our best architects; this I wish to avoid.

"We have in these days several classes of buildings to be dealt with: the larger mansion of the nobleman, or the man of wealth. For this, our older examples, if rightly studied, and if used, not abused, will provide all that is necessary to the preparation of designs. As in the fifteenth century the military character gradually gave way to the domestic, there is wider scope for study amongst the buildings of this century; but the main principles in substance rest the same as they were in previous centuries. Divest, therefore, these earlier buildings of their military character, which may be done without destroying their grandeur, and we have to our hand as safe guides as we found for the reproduction of ecclesiastical architecture.

"But next, we have smaller houses, of the size of parsonage-houses, and so on, such as those for the wealthy farmer or the retired tradesman, in most cases standing distinct. For those the remains are not so numerous, or rather not so perfect; but by comparing the remains of the smaller buildings with those of the larger, the latter will supply principles where the former fail; and in this way we might even treat cottages, attending of course to the principles, rather than to the exact design of the mediæval building.

"In the next place we come to towns: here, with very few exceptions, our remains fail us. There were in towns very beautiful houses. Of the later dates, that is, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we fortunately find some, such as at Coventry, Shrewsbury, Chester, &c., but of the earlier houses scarcely any; besides, our examples are mostly of wood, and we want models of brick or stone. Now there is little doubt that there were fine houses in towns: remains, very slight, have been constantly found. A few years ago remains of Beaumont Palace were standing at the back of Beaumont-street, and many a house like Kettle Hall must have existed from far earlier times than those in which that was built. I admit the majority were low, were built of wood, and were not consistent with our modern ideas of show and grandeur, or adapted to our modern requirements, where, from the close packing of very large numbers into a small space, light and air have much more to be taken into consideration than they were formerly.

"But if these requirements be taken into consideration, I am satisfied that even the country houses may be resorted to as models. Allowing, of course, for the isolated position of the one, and the necessity for surrounding of the other, except on one or at most on two sides, I have no fear that, if fairly treated, English Gothic would look as well in Regent-street as on Shotover Hill.

"But here the error creeps in. England is said to have 'no town architecture.' It is true, none remaining. Foreign countries have town architecture remaining, and in very perfect and beautiful condition, to the present day. That is true also; yet I will not admit that these data are sufficient to warrant our sending to foreign countries for our designs for our town houses. I think the error of argument lies in this: that because we have no town architecture to speak of remaining, we are apt to argue as if we never had any; while, by adapting the country architecture to town purposes, which, without doubt, as towns grew up the mediæval architects did, we arrive at what was probably our town architecture. By running over to Italy, or other foreign countries, we can only have what it was simply impossible for our town architecture ever to have been.

"Consider for a moment the rule which guides our finding existing remains. It is this: as a town increases in wealth and prosperity, the old buildings gradually disappear; if it diminishes, the ancient buildings remaining to us are more numerous.

When the town remains the same in point of wealth, the older buildings fluctuate, according to circumstances, though, of course, in the long run they tend to become entirely extinct, provided no 'snubbed' antiquarian raises a hand to stay the ruthless destruction. In fact, the ruling principle which guides our existing buildings may be summed up in Dr. Ingram's trite sentence, 'Poverty is the great Preserver.'

"Now England has advanced. France is advancing somewhat, but far less rapidly, and in some parts not at all. Italy has been going down—and yet lower still. In glorious Venice, once the Queen of the Seas—with her palaces now turned into ordinary hotels, lodging houses and shops, the tide has gone out, and left what it has brought with it on the strand. In parts of France, towns such as St. Emilion, and Cordes, and others, have been left high on dry ground, and the antiquary may revel amongst domestic buildings; but in English towns the tide is ever ruthlessly advancing and sweeping all away, each wave perhaps not felt at the moment; now falls an old doorway, then but an old window, this week but a little portion of the old city wall, the next, but an old bastion, but at last nothing remains. The sea of prosperity bringing with it its volumes of brick and mortar, and lath and plaster, has swallowed all up, and scarcely a stone remains to tell the tale.

"This, then, is the reason why town domestic architecture is so scanty; and, bearing this in mind, I think there is no justification for seeking in foreign climes, and bringing over incongruous designs, under the plea that it must be this or nothing. It was not so in the middle ages. I have yet to learn that Walter de Merton sought for the architecture of his college in Paris, because there happened to be a university there, and, at the time, nothing similar in England. He worked on what we had, and he built an English college, and an English chapel, and Merton college and chapel is admired, because it tells us, as plainly as stones can speak, that it is English in plan and conception, that it is true and real, built for a purpose, and to that one purpose held in view every detail and ornament is subservient.

"I have yet to meet with the man who exclaims, Oh that, instead of peaceful New College cloister, William of Wykeham had sent for plans of one of those rich and glittering Venetian palaces which were then building on the edges of the bright blue lagoon.

"I have yet to be taught to regret that good William of Waynflete was not content

to gain renown at small cost to himself of labour and study, and rear a copy of the leaning tower of Pisa at the end of Magdalen bridge!

"Popularity may be gained for the moment by the architect who brings in a new design, as some speculator who imports novelty; but whether our art will be benefited by the bare importations of foreign forms, remains to be seen; and—though like the modern drama, which has now almost lost its nationality by the introduction of every thing French, and for a time draws large houses, the successful translator is welcomed as the great author of an original play—English art will never be advanced one jot by vesting all national beauty in the gaudy display and meretricious colours of some Venetian beauty; and posterity will honour the name of no architect who, despising his own country's treasures because of the labour required in seeking them, goes to a foreign market, and comes back laden with tinsel, and dazzles for the moment the eyes of the admiring and flattering crowd around him.

"And what will tend more to prevent so great an insult to our national architecture than the real, earnest study on the part of those who feel and love their native land, who see in it monuments of our greatness, and the love, and feeling, and talent, and perseverance of our forefathers? If we do but search well for our treasures, and labour till we understand their worth, we shall form a strong barrier, stronger than the powers of a custom-house, against the foreign designs with which there seems now

a possibility of our English style being overwhelmed. Worse, indeed far worse, will it be than when the Palladian fashion set in, because Gothic strove, and though for the moment trodden under foot, it never united with the stranger race, and eventually rose again pure and untainted. There is danger of more lasting harm, when styles are introduced that have in them germs common to both, though their developments differ. Gothic and Grecian were never amalgamated, and never could be; the Lombardic Gothic and the English Gothic may be—the latter will succumb to the former; it will be still thought English Gothic, but it will then be divested of that purity which marks it as the style of a nation, and the embodiment of the ideas and feelings, and history of one people.

"Making the most of what we have remaining to us of the glory of the castles and mansions of our forefathers is the surest way—it is the only way—to resist this new invasion of foreign styles with which we are threatened.

"Let us study—that is, examine carefully and minutely—all our domestic buildings themselves, and all else, in the way of records, which can throw light on their history; let us shew the buildings as they were in all their perfection and greatness; and then the intrinsic merits of our pure architecture will shine brightly forth; and I much mistake English ideas of art, I much mistake English feeling, if the foreign importations will longer find favour in an Englishman's eyes."

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 9. Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Daniel M. Littler, Esq., of the Temple, was elected an Associate.

Mr. Savory exhibited a third brass Roman coin (*Urbs Roma*) of the time of Constantine the Great, and minted at Treves. It was found in the Tower ditch.

Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., produced a fine silver medal of Paulus Lascaris, of the date of 1649. He was a Grand Master of the Order of St. John at Malta.

Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., made a communication respecting the columns in front of the Bristol Exchange, where it appears they are known by the appellation of "The Nails."

Mr. S. Wood laid before the meeting a coarsely-executed woodcut about six inches square, which it was suggested might have

formed the wrapper of a pack of funeral cards of invitation in use among the city companies about the middle of the seventeenth century. It had been found upon pulling down an old house in the Old Change, St. Paul's.

Mr. Bergne, F.S.A., gave an account of four very rare silver coins executed at Belgium in the twelfth century. They had various religious devices.

The Rev. Mr. Kell, F.S.A., communicated a paper describing the present small remains of the Priory of St. Dionysius at Southampton, accompanied by representations of monastic tiles and other antiquities found on the spot.

Dr. Kendrick exhibited three incense pots found in Lancashire, and Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes on domestic censers in general.

Mr. Forman exhibited a remarkably fine specimen of bronze thurible of the thirteenth century, obtained from Cologne.

Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., read a paper on the *Sarum Tornado* by Mr. Lambert. It

was from a manuscript in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The paper offered some very ingenious observations on the subject of mediæval music, and will be printed.

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Feb. 16.* At a meeting of the members in their hall, George-street, Robert Chambers, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., in the Chair,

Mr. Stuart reported the result of the applications to the Treasury by the Society and the Commissioners of Supply throughout Scotland, whereby the finders of ancient relics, gold and silver ornaments or coins, are now entitled to receive the actual value thereof, on delivering them up to the sheriff of the county where they are found, on behalf of the Crown. He also suggested various steps which it would be necessary to take, with the view of making the new arrangement generally known, which were approved of.

The following communications were read:—

1. Notices of Bee-hive Houses in the Island of Harris, with Drawings. By Captain J. W. L. Thomas, R.N.

In this valuable paper Captain Thomas gave the result of his recent examination of these curious remains in Harris. They are generally to be found in the inland pasture-ground of the island, and are still inhabited during the summer months. They greatly resemble the cloghans of Ireland. One of those described is 18 feet in diameter on the outside, and 9 feet in height, the walls being 6 feet thick, and converging to the top in form of a dome till a single stone joins them. The doorway is about 3 feet high and 2 broad. The interior chamber is about 8 feet in diameter. In some of them are cells in the walls, still used as sleeping-places. Captain Thomas, who has examined very minutely the chambered cairns, or "Picts' houses," in Orkney, was struck with the analogies of idea and arrangement between them and the circular houses at Harris, and has no doubt that they were the abodes of kindred people.

The paper was accompanied by several drawings of the houses in question, and was illustrated by a detail of some of the superstitions of the Long Island connected with them.

Mr. Chambers, in adverting to the value of Captain Thomas's paper, made some interesting comparisons between the houses in Harris and those in Lapland. Mr. Stuart stated that the drawings and plans

of Captain Thomas were of great value as the ground-work of comparison with other remains, and expressed a hope that a general collection of such plans and measurements would yet be procured. He remarked that Captain Thomas's opinions were of great weight, from his familiarity with the ancient Celtic structures in Orkney, and added that they gave more weight to what had been suggested at the last meeting as to the unity of idea pervading the Picts' houses, chambered cairns, and burga.

2. Note—Ben Jonson in Edinburgh in 1618. By D. Laing, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Many years ago Mr. Laing brought the name of Ben Jonson before the Society in connection with the Hawthornden manuscripts, and the portion of his papers relating to Jonson was afterwards reprinted for the Shakspeare Society under this title,—“Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversations with William Drummond of Hawthornden, January, 1619.” Lately Mr. Laing discovered some additional notices of Jonson when in Edinburgh, and these he now submitted to the Society. They occur in the city treasurer's accounts, and relate to a banquet given by the magistrates of Edinburgh to the English dramatist, and to the circumstance of his admission as a burgess. On September 25, 1618, the Dean of Guild is ordained “to mak Benjamin Jonsoun, Inglisman, burges and gildbrother in *communi forma*.” On October 26, 1618, the treasurer is ordained to pay to James Ainslie, “late Bailie, twa hundreth twentie ane pund sex shillingis four pennys, debursit be him upone the dener maid to Benjamin Jonstoune, conforme to the Act maid thairanent,” and in the ensuing November the treasurer enters the above sum for “ane banquet made to Benjamin Jonstoune.” From the Dean of Guild's account, it appears that Jonson's burgess ticket was ornamented with unusual care, as £13 6s. 8d. is charged for “wrytting and gilding of Benjamin Jonestoune's burges ticket, being thryes written.”

3. An account of the Dane Dyke, an ancient Camp at Fifeness, with Drawings. By John Mackinlay, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It is recorded by some of our early

chroniclers that in the year 881 the Danes invaded the east coast of Scotland, and that in the course of the war which followed, the Scottish monarch, Constantine II., was slain by them. According to one account he was taken prisoner, and carried to a cave on the shore near Fifeness, still known as "Constantine's Cave," and then put to death; while Wyntoun makes his death to happen at Verdofatha, apparently the place where the battle took place, or perhaps this same cave. The Danes' Dyke is a fortified inclosure or camp, occupying the point of Fifeness; and fragments of the wall which protected it still remain. These were described by Mr. Mackinlay, who also laid before the meeting careful drawings of the Dyke and Cave from surveys made by himself.

Some donations were announced, including the fragment of the urn dug

up at Ardochy, on the estate of Glenquoich, Inverness-shire, with pieces of charcoal dug up in a stone circle near Callernish, in the Lewis, under a depth of moss of seven feet, by Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P.; and a quern found in the ruin of an old building near Warriston-close, from the directors of the Railway Station Access Company.

Mr. Christie exhibited the original MS. of an address by Robert Burns to Robert Graham of Fintry. Mr. J. T. Gibson-Craig exhibited a similar (and unpublished) address by the poet to the same gentleman: also Burns' copy of Ferguson's Poems. The volume had the poet's initials stamped on the outside of the boards; his name is written on the title-page, and on the fly-leaf is a poetical paraphrase in the poet's handwriting on a verse in the Prophet Jeremiah.

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*Jan. 7.* James Yates, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham read a notice of the Roman remains and a tessellated floor discovered at Dorchester, within the precincts of the castle, and he produced a plan of the buildings, with drawings of pottery, personal ornaments, vestiges of fresco-painting, &c., indicating the site of a villa of more than ordinary character. Some particulars in regard to this discovery had been sent at a previous meeting. Mr. Bingham brought also, by permission of R. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., an original drawing by Engleheart of the remarkable building and pavement of the same period, found in 1794 at Frampton, Dorset; also a publication of rare occurrence by S. Lysons, displaying the results of his subsequent excavations, in which he received considerable encouragement and assistance from King George III., at that time resident at Weymouth. These mosaic floors are of great beauty, and specially interesting as presenting the monogram of the Saviour's name, in immediate connexion with symbols and subjects of pagan mythology. The pavements were covered up not long after the discovery, and remain thus reinterred on Mr. Sheridan's estate near Dorchester. It were much to be desired that examples of so fine a character could be transferred to some National Museum. Mr. C. Roach Smith communicated a short notice of the Walls of the town of Dax, in the south of France, to which much attention has been

attracted, as specimens of Roman construction, a fact which had been demonstrated by an eminent French archæologist, M. Léo Drouyn, of Bordeaux. Mr. Roach Smith related the proceedings taken by himself in behalf of these interesting remains, and his appeal to the Duke of Malakoff for their preservation. The subject has been brought forward by him in this Magazine in more full detail. Mr. Albert Way produced several photographs executed by Pontet, of Venice, in illustration of the inscription in Scandinavian runes, found on a colossal marble lion at the entrance gateway of the Arsenal in that city. This monument had been placed on the shore of the Piræus at a remote period, and the harbour thence received the name of Porto Leone, by which it was generally designated in mediæval times. At the time of the conquest of the Peloponnesus by the Venetians under Morosini, in 1687, the lion was transported as a trophy to Venice. It measures ten and a-half feet in height, and is of Pentelic marble, probably of a period long anterior to the Christian era. The runes inscribed on both its flanks are much defaced by exposure to weather: they were first noticed by the Swedish traveller Akerblad, about the close of the last century, and were repeatedly published by subsequent writers, without any satisfactory explanation. On consulting Signor Lazari, the Custos of the Correr collection at Venice, an antiquary of very great attainments, he communicated to



Mr. Way the result of the laborious investigation by Rafn, which has at length been published at Copenhagen. According to the reading prepared by that learned scholar of the North, these remarkable inscriptions are the record of the capture of Athens, and suppression of a revolt which had occurred, as he supposes, in the times of the Emperor Michael the Paphlagonian, in 1040. The names of Harald the Tall and of other distinguished Varangians of the Imperial Guard have been deciphered, and Rafn has endeavoured, with much ingenuity, to identify several of the bold Northmen of whose services under the Byzantine empire so remarkable a memorial has been preserved. Mr. Edmund Waterton read an account of a collection of valuable rings, part of the fine series which he has found in Italy and other countries; noticing especially one of silver purchased in Rome, and believed to have been the wedding-ring of Cola di Rienzi, the Tribune, and Catarina di Raselli. Mr. Waterton entered into a detailed narrative of the circumstances which have led to the identification of this remarkable relic, and described the other beautiful examples which he brought for examination, among which were Etruscan, Greek, and Roman rings of great interest; Saxon rings, including that of Bishop Alstan, one of the choicest productions of its class; a gold Saxon ring bearing the name, as believed, of King Alfred, and found with coins of that period; a silver ring attributed to King John; the gold betrothal ring of Henry Darnley, found near Fotheringhay, and supposed to have been preserved by Mary Stuart throughout her captivity; a memento ring of Gustavus Adolphus, and a ring which was worn by Frederic the Great, and bears his cypher engraved on a turquoise. An account of the architectural peculiarities of the cathedral of Roskilde, one of the most important ecclesiastical buildings in the North of Europe, and attributed to a prelate of English origin, was communicated by the Rev. H. Codrington, in illustration of a valuable memoir

by Mr. Westwood on his recent examination of the antiquities of Scandinavia. Mr. Way brought a gold tore found near Elgin, and stated that it formed part of a large deposit discovered early in 1857 in ploughing. The greater part of the hoard had been dispersed, but it was ascertained that more than three dozen of these beautifully wrought ornaments had been brought to light. They were found near a law, or tumulus, commanding a very extensive view: a remarkable tradition existed that a golden cradle had been deposited in it. Several early interments, urns, and other antiquities had been brought to light at various times.

Among objects exhibited were a collection of ancient relics of flint and bronze, an engraved gem, and a signet ring of silver, presented to the Institute by Mrs. Alexander Kerr. The antiquities of early date had been found on the frontiers of France near the Jura. The Rev. J. Beck brought a tore-ring of fine gold, lately found in Hayling Island, Hants. Mr. G. Waller contributed a rubbing of the incised effigy of Egidius de Hamale, 1354, a very curious display of military costume, existing at Elderen, in Belgium. The interesting series of sepulchral slabs in the Netherlands will shortly be published at Bruges, by Mr. Weule. The Rev. C. W. Bingham exhibited a beautiful ring-brooch, inscribed and set with rubies and other gems: it was found near Dorchester. Mrs. H. C. Pigon sent for examination a vase of very unusual form, lately found at Wyke, near Weymouth, with a human skeleton, doubled up in a rudely formed stone cist, at a very small depth below the surface. It was pronounced by Mr. Franks to be of the late Roman period. A beautiful watch in form of the fritillary flower, made by Edward Byssie; an exquisite salver of enamelled glass from Murano, ornamented with gold and arabesques, and some other choice mediæval works, were brought by Mr. Franks; a curious talismanic stone, an early specimen of English enamelled pottery, &c., by Mr. Brackstone.

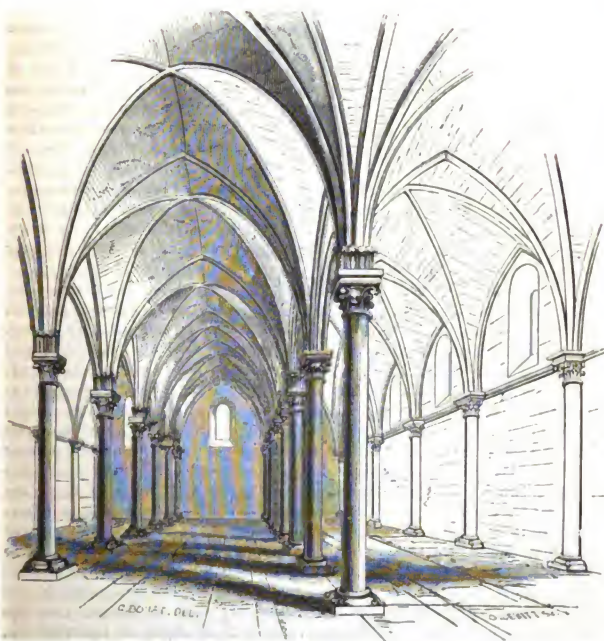
## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

THE EARLIEST GOTHIC BUILDINGS, AND THE REVIVAL OF  
GOTHIC FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.*Oxford, Feb. 1st, 1859.*

MR. URBAN,—According to promise I now send you an engraving of the hall of the Hospital of St. John at Angers, which appears to me the most advanced in style for its date of any building that I have seen, or have been able to get any authentic account of, in any part of Europe. It was founded by Henry II. in the same year that he ascended the throne of England, A.D. 1154, and was consecrated A.D. 1184, by Ralph de Beaumont, Bishop of Angers. The style is remarkably light and elegant for that period, as will be seen by comparing it with the heavy, massive choir of Notre Dame de Paris, 1163—1185, or even with Soissons Cathedral, the earliest part of which, the south transept, was built in 1168, and the greater part of the church from 1175 to 1212. The corona of Canterbury Cathedral, 1179—1184, closely resembles the transept of Soissons, but neither of them is so far advanced as the Hospital at Angers. The Cathedral of Sens was almost entirely destroyed by a great fire in 1184, and the present structure erected almost immediately afterwards, probably by William of Sens *after* his return from Canterbury, which it closely resembles.

The hall of the Hospital at Angers is divided into three parallel aisles by two rows of pillars and arches, which can hardly be called anything but pure Gothic, the square abacus being a regular feature of foreign Gothic down to a much later period. The vaulting with its ribs is remarkably good, and bears a striking resemblance to Early English Gothic, too close, it appears to me, both in appearance and in construction to be merely accidental; and as Henry II. held his court at Angers frequently while this building was in the course of erection under his eye, and his court was attended by many English nobles and prelates, it seems highly probable that they brought home new ideas with them, architecture being then the rage with all classes; it was just the time when the movement was in the zenith of its activity, and hundreds of churches were building in all parts of England, as we know by the best evidence, for there they now stand to tell their own story.

This hall appears to have been always intended for the reception of patients, whose beds are ranged in six rows against the pillars and side walls. The windows are small and round-headed, which agrees with the transitional character of the building, and proves that it has not been rebuilt, as has sometimes been said without any ground whatever for the assertion, excepting that the style does not harmonize with a preconceived theory. When a building is really in a *different* style from its historical date, we may fairly assume that it has been rebuilt; but no one would assign a later date, judging from the style only, than 1200 to this hall, and it is far more probable that it is a few years in advance in style, than that it was rebuilt within twenty or thirty years after its erection. The chapel which joins on to this hall is very similar to it in style, the only difference being, I believe, in the vaulting. The doorways of both hall and chapel are round-headed but with very bold and good round mouldings, and with



HALL OF THE HOSPITAL AT ANGERS, A.D. 1154—1181.

detached shafts in the jambs. The windows of the chapel differ from those of the hall; they are longer, have shafts in the jambs, are not all alike, but more decidedly transitional and of later character than those of the hall.

The Cathedral of Angers, which was consecrated in 1150, is of a much heavier style, with enormous square buttresses, and no aisles; the vaulting is of the usual Angevine character, which is a transition from the Byzantine to the Gothic, domical, but with low domes covered by a roof. The vaulting of the Hospital is evidently taken from this, but is a considerable step in advance, and approaches more closely to English Gothic vaulting than to the previous Angevine style. The observation of M. Viollet Leduc, that there was at all periods a Byzantine element in English Gothic, derived through Anjou, and afterwards developed in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, King's College Chapel, and fan-tracery vaulting generally, appears to me to be well founded, and to shew his usual sagacity, keen observation, and thorough knowledge of his subject. If English architects would follow the example of French ones, and instead of railing at antiquarianism and glorying in their own ignorance of the history of their art, would emulate the laborious researches of their rivals, it would be far better for themselves and for the country. We should not then have such despised antiquarian books as the "*Glossary of Architecture*" used like a tailor's pattern-book, to select pretty bits and stick them up all over the face of the country and the town; nor could they make a rapid excursion into Italy and bring home pretty bits in their sketch-books to stick up in the same manner, however inappropriate, and then plume themselves on their originality.

At the back of the Hospital at Angers is the large barn, or public granary of the town, one of the largest and finest that I know anywhere, and which also has equally large and fine wine-cellar under it. The barn, like the hall, is divided into three parallel aisles by two rows of pillars and arches of transitional character, but not nearly so light, nor so much advanced in style. The exact history of this barn is not known, except that it is said to have been built by Henry II., but from the coincidence of style and date, it appears to be connected with the great famine with which those provinces were afflicted in 1176, which seems to have been very similar to the recent famine in Ireland; and as there was at that period much the same connexion and inter-course between England and Anjou as there recently was between England and Ireland, so in like manner England undertook to feed the starving inhabitants. This great barn appears to have been either built at the time to employ the inhabitants, or built immediately afterwards to guard against the recurrence of a similar calamity. The king also built mills on the river Maine, of which the piers and some of the arches remain. It is stated by the chronicler, Ralf de Diceto, that the king undertook to feed ten thousand people from April to harvest-time, A.D. 1176.

The east end of the Cathedral of Poitiers was also built by Henry II., and is remarkable for being square, according to the English fashion, which is rare in France. The style is also transitional, and considerably advanced, but not quite so light and elegant as this Hospital at Angers, although, as might be expected, there is not much difference between them, both being building at the same time.

It may be asked what has all this antiquarianism to do with the practical question of the revival of Gothic for domestic buildings. I answer thus:—If it can be clearly proved that the English have a national style of their own, distinct from any foreign style in its origin, its history, its progress

and development, and not only in its architectural details, then those architects who are endeavouring to introduce the Italian Gothic under the pretext of reviving our national style, are fighting under false colours, and if they obtain a triumph, it is not likely to be a lasting one. It is not a mere question of *æsthetics*; if the followers of Mr. Ruskin consider the Italian Gothic more beautiful than the English, let them say so openly, every one may have his own opinion on a mere matter of taste: I do not agree with them, and I believe that the number of those who do is very limited. As a matter of history, I believe it can be proved that the Parisian style, though it approaches the nearest to the English, is still quite distinct from it. We must remember that in the twelfth century, when Gothic architecture was developed, the large territory which now forms the French empire was divided into a number of small states, each of which had a style of architecture of its own, each different from the other, but all derived from the Roman, excepting the English, which has a mixture of Byzantine with the Roman, which came to us by the same route as the silks, and spices, and other products of the East, the usual line of commerce at that period, of which Limoges was a central depot. And this line can be distinctly traced by the fine churches along its course.

It should be observed, also, that the western provinces of France, which formed part of the English dominions at the time of the development of Gothic, and which are usually known among French antiquaries by the name of the English Provinces, are full of valuable and interesting examples, by which the history of architecture, the gradual progress and development from the Roman and Byzantine to the Gothic, can be more clearly traced than anywhere else. It is true, as I observed long ago, that the English have left scarcely any traces of their occupation during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, being, apparently, too much occupied in fighting to attend to building; but it is equally clear that at an earlier period the English architects studied there to a considerable extent. There is a particular class of buildings in Angers, Poitou, and Maine, which the French antiquaries call the "Style Plantagenet," and although this style is not English, it may have taught much to English architects. It is certain that many features are found there considerably earlier than in England or in other parts of France; for instance, the well-known tooth-ornament, which in England is a characteristic of the thirteenth century, and the ball-flower, which is here rarely found much before the fourteenth, are both common there in work of the twelfth.

It happens also that in England we have scarcely any remains of houses in towns of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, while in the English provinces of France we have many, and thus modern architects can there find all that they want just as well as in any foreign country, while the details are at the same time better Gothic, and more in harmony with the English style than the Italian, which is just now so much in fashion. It is quite clear that the English architects did not study in Lombardy, and that the English Gothic is a national style distinct from any foreign style; and that during the period when it prevailed, it was used for every purpose, and not at all confined to churches. The Oxford Museum, and the Rector's house at Exeter College, Oxford, are proofs that modern architects can apply it to any purpose, and that Gothic buildings are not necessarily dark or inconvenient. When such is the case, the fault is in the architect, not in the style.

As this subject of the development of the Gothic style, treated histori-

cally by careful investigation, and not theoretically or æsthetically only, is, I believe, one of considerable interest to many of your numerous readers, I hope you will make room for this letter, and for the documents which I append to it. These are:—1. The charter of foundation of the Hospital, from Huret's *Antiquités d'Anjou*; 2. An extract from the *Gallia Christiana*, recording the consecration of the chapel; 3. An extract from Bodin, *Recherches Historique sur l'Anjou*, respecting the famine; 4. An extract from Ralf de Diceto on the same subject.

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. PARKER.

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"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Baronibus, Justitiis, Vicecomitibus, Senescalis, præpositis, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis me pro salute et redemptione animarum patris et matris meæ et antecessorum meorum fundasse et construxisse apud *Andegavos* iuxta fontem sancti Laurentij Hospitale quoddam quod ibi situm est in honore Dei ad sustentamentum et revelationem pauperum Dei. Ego autem pietate motus super inopia et necessitate tam sanorum quam infirmorum inhabitantium in ipso Hospitali, dedi eis et concessi, et præsentī carta mea confirmavi exclusā meam Andegavensem, quam ex proprijs meis sumptibus feci, et à primo lapide fundavi habendam et tenendam in liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam sicut eam melius habui cum omni emendatione quam ibi facere poterunt tam molendinorum quam aliarum rerum ad eandem exclusam pertinentium, quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædictum hospitale et pauperes Christi in eodem habitantes, prædictam exclusam habeant et teneant in libera et perpetua eleemosina absque omni calumnia et reclinatione alicuius, benè et in pace liberè quietè integrè, plenarie et honorificè cum omnibus pertinentijs et libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Si quis verò præscriptam donationem meam infringere vel cassare attentaverit vel aliquo modo minuire præsumperit omnipotentis Dei malevolentiam, iram et indignationē incurrat, et meam, testibus Guillelmo Episcopo Cenomanensi [Le Mans], Goffrido Episcopo Cistrensi, M. Guillelmo Constanciensi [Coutances], Mauricio de Craon, Richardo Vicecomite de Beaumont, Lanceloto de Vandomme, &c. apud Cenomanos."—*Huret, Antiquités d'Anjou*.

Radulfus de Beaumont, Episcopus Andegavensis anno 1184:—"Benedicit Eleemosynam Andegavensem quam rex Anglorum Henricus condiderat, dominum ante Pentecostem sub moderamine canonicorum regularum Divi Augustini."—*Gallia Christiana*, tom. ii. p. 136.

A.D. 1176. "Ce même Raoul de Diceto dont nous venons de parler nous apprend que dans une disette qui affligea l'Anjou et le Touraine à la suite d'une très grande sécheresse, ce prince *envoya d'Angleterre* de quoi nourrir chaque jour dix mille hommes depuis le mois d'Avril jusqu'à la moisson. Pendant toute sa vie Henri conserva beaucoup d'affection pour son pays natal comme le témoignent ce trait de générosité les établissemens qu'il fit dans cette province, et même un des articles de son testament par lequel il légua cent marcs d'argent pour marier les pauvres *damizelles* d'Anjou, c'est à dire, les filles nobles, car alors les autres n'étoient rien."—*Bodin, Recherches Historiques sur l'Anjou*, tom. i. p. 286.

"Andegaviæ Cenomannia finibus panis inedia laborantibus rex pater regis à Kal. Aprilis usque ad futurarum frugum habundantiam, decem milibus hominum diebus singulis alimenta sufficienter invenit. Quicquid etiam vel in horreis vel in cellis vinariis vel in promptuariis regis usibus insularii reservaverant, mandato regis totum pijs collegiis et pauperibus rogatum est."—*Radulfo de Diceto, ap. Twissen Decem Scriptores*, fol. 1652, p. 589.

## THE STUDENT'S HUME.

MR. URBAN,—I perceive from your last Number that "The Compiler and Editor of the Student's Hume" has taken offence at my sparing and temperate critique of his work printed by you in January last\*; in fact, he exhibits himself as more angry and vituperative than becomes a philosopher. He talks of "hallucination," "furious attack," "paternal interest," "anti-quarian trifling," "meanest capacity," "utterly unfounded charges," want of "common honesty," &c.; but shews also considerable tact in avoiding reply to several instances of bad editorship or authorship that I had urged against him. It might appear uncourteous to let an opponent pass entirely without notice; yet as I decline to "imitate his language," and have nothing either to retract or to evade, I can afford to be brief, though I have to plead to a monster indictment of twenty counts, and "a few last words" beside.

I may be very dull, but it certainly appears "a portentous climax of error and absurdity" that a scholar and a gentleman should be in such a passion with a critic with whom, as I proceed to shew, he yet agrees in every essential particular.

1. I said that the Compiler had made so many changes in Hume, that David would hardly know his own work; it is a strange way of denying this to boast of having "almost entirely rewritten" the first Book, and having in the remaining portion "made between two and three hundred corrections, additions, or omissions, many of them relating to important matters of fact;" he might have added, "imported many blunders, which he had 'inadvertently' copied from other works;" sufficient proof this, that I was right in saying that a little acquaintance with his subject before he began his editorial labours might have been useful, and that those who have never been learners often make but indifferent teachers.

2. I also said that he had distorted Hume's opinions, and put the opinions of other people forth as those of David. This is confessed, but with a salvo that all opinions are to be read with reference to a vague statement about "modification" and "correction" in the preface, as are all names and dates with reference to a table of errata, which it appears is a constituent part of a book on which "great and conscientious pains" have been bestowed; a state of things bearing out my idea that it was not particularly valuable for either schoolboys or more advanced students; "a hindrance instead of a help;" or if he would prefer to see his own phrase reproduced, "an elaborate complication of blunders."

3. The "clear narrative" of Hume was, we were told, the great inducement for the production of the book, and of course it was but reasonable to expect at least an approach to like clearness in the Continuator. Such I found by no means the case; and but for consideration for your space, as I expressly said, I should have asked for explanation of many passages. It would not have been to much purpose apparently, as the Compiler neglects to tell me what he means by the *he*, *his*, and *him*, in the passage I cited from p. 698, and I despair of finding it out. I am in a like difficulty with another place (at p. 341), where "the queen's ships of war" are made, as

\* GENT. MAG., vol. ccvi. p. 44.

it seems, to "belong to the merchants," a statement that might have brought its author into trouble in the time of Elizabeth<sup>b</sup>. Indeed, the only question that he will answer is one that happily gives him the opportunity of shewing how profoundly he is versed in the affairs and the "touching and beautiful usages" of the Greeks, and how admirably he could "incorporate corrections and researches" with, say some world-renowned Classical Dictionaries. If he will but undertake such a task, which I think he must have in view, I will promise him what he evidently yearns for—a critic's "candid opinion in his favour."

It is no business of mine to defend either the "Annals" or their author, as I hope that individual is able to take care of himself, though I think that he is rather unnecessarily brought into the Compiler's reply; unless, indeed, that is thought a clever way of evading an answer about the "apparent source of the lists of authorities." The Compiler, indeed, has a "wonderful talent for silence" when a question is asked, as about that clever note on "a year's annual payment," and the meaning of "giving birth to a still-born infant," ("borrowed without acknowledgment," I find, from Piunock's Catechism, p. 63.) though such phrases

"Almost look like want of head,"

and letting them drop without explanation is very like allowing judgment to go by default, and "substantially confirming" my view of his book as a "discreditable production."

It would seem hardly worth while to say anything regarding the counts of the indictment, for most of them obviously contain their own refutation, as things got up for a special purpose usually do; but I fear it would not be courteous entirely to pass over what has evidently caused some trouble in the manufacture, so I will indulge in a word on such of them as are drawn up cleverly enough to deceive a casual reader into the belief that there may possibly be a grain of wheat hidden under the bushel of chaff.

*Count 1.* To treat this seriously I must suppose the Compiler a profound classic, but with a "singular hallucination," which will not allow him to recognise history in any but a Greek or Roman garb. Will he ever pardon me, if I tell him that I think Welsh tradition, which is the basis of the triads, likely to be better authority on a point of British genealogy than the casual notice of an ex-consul, who, writing centuries after the period he here treats of, was probably as indifferent about the barbarous Britons as Hume confessedly was about the barbarous Saxons? And beside, I ask it with all humility, is it quite certain that the Greek word which is kindly translated for me "sons" never has any other meaning than that of immediate descendants? Benjamin Hederich, who published a Greek Lexicon once at least of fair reputation, seems of a different opinion; and, if I may call attention to so barbarous an authority as the New Testament, I think something may be found in the text (according to Stephens, 1550) of St. Matthew xiv. 2 to support his view. For the Compiler's satisfaction, I may say that I "have read" and endeavoured to "understand" Dion Cassius, having found it at p. liv. of *Monumenta* years ago.

*Count 2.* For the death of Ina, and indeed dates generally during the

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<sup>b</sup> "The size of the English shipping was in general so small, that, except a few of the queen's ships of war, there were not four vessels belonging to the merchants which exceeded 400 tons."—*Student's Hume*, p. 341.



period embraced by it, I rely on *Monumenta*; Lappenberg may be preferred by others, but they will not make me a convert.

*Count 4.* Whilst acknowledging his blunder about Earl Morcar, and, as a "misprint" I presume, striking out "soon after," why did not the Compiler bestow a line on Bishop Egelwin? He knows that Hume placed the bishop among the victims of William, and that he removed him; thereby killing the earl instead of the bishop. Is this covered by the "modifying" clause in the preface? Or is it one of many "oversights" that he "is unwilling to confess, and yet unable to deny?"

*Count 5.* As to Ingulphus; if the Compiler believes in him, I do not.

*Count 6.* It is quite "refreshing" to meet with a clever new theory in architecture, and the one here broached has converted me, as it must every one else. What a change it will make in the "Handbook for London," for instance. Roman remains have been discovered in digging for the foundation of hundreds of edifices in the city; and as a stray brick or a foot or two of "original lower wall" has here and there been allowed to remain and been built on, of course St. Paul's, the Royal Exchange, and warehouses in Thames-street are to be in future described as "noble specimens of the architecture of the Roman period."

*Count 8.* "Below the level of the meanest capacity" appears to me defensible; "meanest" and "lowest" are not necessarily synonymous. Let me imitate my friend in "illustrating it by an easy example." The meanest capacity is worth something; the "Student's Hume" is worth nothing. Or if this "will not satisfy my critic," let him imagine that my printer carelessly omitted the two words "if possible," and I will take his word that his printer is chargeable with omitting the three words "the daughter of," (*Count 3*); thus he will be the gainer of a word, and much good may it do him.

*Count 11.* Even that fearful Latin, which I dare not attempt to copy, though it is in plain print, lest it should be said that I also "pretend to be able to read it," does not explain how *the one day*, March 12, 1400, came to consist of to-day and to-morrow, "which make two days." I wonder if Professor Airy ever heard of it before he received a copy of the "Student's Hume," which of course has been sent him, if only on account of this great scientific fact.

*Count 12.* The Compiler should have "read and understood" the passage that he has quoted from Dr. Pauli about Glyndwr; saying that he "set up a claim to the title and dominion of the ancient Welsh princes" is not branding him as a pretender, which he assuredly was not. Wherever else he may be wrong, Hume is right in this case.

*Count 13.* I am truly sorry to have to confess that a vile, slovenly way of printing genealogical tables has lately grown up among us, but I will do my critic the justice to say that he does not always fall into it. At pp. 360 and 551 he properly distinguishes between first and second wives and their offspring; and as he thus evidently knows what is right, but now and then will not attend to it, I think I may fairly censure him in the matter of genealogy. But the worst feature is the taking a supposed fact from Burke "without acknowledgment" (a deadly offence in others), and when it is found out to be false, giving up the unlucky plundered King-at-Arms as the culprit, and ill-naturedly revealing the fact that "the error still appears in the edition of the 'Peerage' for the present year." I must say that this is ungentlemanly, and it is well that duels are out of fashion.

*Counts 16 and 18.* I am quite shocked at the wickedness of the wolves,

and Hereward too, in presuming to live and die otherwise than Hume and Lingard have set down for them. The Saxon Chronicle I know has nothing to say for the wolves, but I may put in its testimony, and that of Gaimar too, in mitigation of the crime of Hereward.

*Count 19.* By quoting one line, and neglecting a dozen more immediately following, you may appear to prove almost anything. The Compiler has me under his foot, when he cites from Johnson, "*to sign* is to ratify by hand *or seal*;" it was lucky that he did not read the lines immediately following, in Todd's Johnson, (4 vols. 4to. 1818):—

"*To sign*, as to sign a writing, is an expression drawn from the practice of our ancestors the Anglo-Saxons, who in attesting their charters prefixed the *sign* of the cross to their names. Hence it comes to pass, that when a person that cannot write is to make his mark, he usually makes a cross. And I apprehend that such Saxons as could not write made their crosses, and the scribe wrote their names.' *Pegge, Anonym. iii. 42.*"

I can anticipate the triumphant answer that King John was not an Anglo-Saxon, but if I grant that, will the Compiler refer me to any copy of Magna Charta "signed" in a way to answer this description? It may be a remark "worthy of an antiquarian trifle," but I think that I am not in error in saying that it ought to appear thus,—"*John* ✚ *his mark*," or in equivalent Latin.

*Count 20.* I am really glad to find that attention to distinguishing mother from daughter, men not necessarily of kin, as step-father and father-in-law, and one date or country from any other, is a "minute diligence" not necessary to the philosophical historian; it simplifies the art of historical composition amazingly. And this leads me to reflect what a very dull fellow Dr. Henry must have been, as he is said in the Life prefixed to his History of England to have devoted many more hours to ascertaining such frivolous matters than to attaining a "matchless style;" his work is therefore now at a discount, and deservedly so.

I have now little more to say to the Compiler; nothing, in fact, but to try to remove a second "hallucination" that he labours under. I find him at the end of his numbered paragraphs exulting in having cleared himself of all but "one oversight," which oversight he laments so feelingly that I have not the heart to say anything more about it; Alfred shall remain "in literary indolence" all his life if such is the wish of the Compiler. But I regret to say that I must undeceive him, as to my having formerly pointed out all his "oversights." I expressly said that I had not, but as he declines to take my word, I must even produce a handful out of the heap in my own justification.

Several of the matters to which I objected have been explained as "misprints," and the printer has been careless, to say the least, with the "*Student's Hume*," but I must own that it somewhat puzzles me to believe that he only is to blame for some very singular "facts" that appear in its pages. I therefore venture to ask whether every one of the following "misprints" belongs to the man of types, or whether on looking over them the Compiler does not discover one or two that should be added to the single oversight, which he is going to rectify in his next edition?

Did the printer, merely to get my friend into trouble, misread his MS. and so confine Queen Isabella to "her own house at Risings, *near London*" (p. 174); place *Earl Percy* in command at Neville's Cross (p. 180); and misname the earl of Kildare who received Lambert Simnel (p. 242); charge *Elizabeth* with sending Alderman Read to the Scottish war (p. 354); make Cromwell "the inventor of parliamentary attainder"

(p. 356); and destroy the Spanish Armada in 1587 (p. 357), as we'll as in 1588 (p. 342); make Tenison bishop of London instead of Lincoln (p. 546); and unite the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor in 1836 (p. 718), though they are still separate in 1859; place St. Pierre and Miquelon unmistakably in the West Indies (p. 656), in a way that "turning to the Navy List" will not explain<sup>c</sup>, though recommended for a similar statement at p. 636; place the French fleet under the command of the Republican deputy Jean Bon St. André, and soon after style him "the French admiral" (p. 659), to the prejudice of poor Villaret-Joyeuse, and preparing us to hear of the expedition of Admiral Lord Elgin to Japan; fight the battle of St. Vincent on the 24th of February, ten days too late (p. 662), and, by way of amends, kill Louis XVI. two days (p. 656), and "bonnie Dundee" two months, before the proper time (p. 537).

The Compiler should have looked a little more closely to the doings of his typographical friend, or foe, and though he may explain all these little apparent "oversights" as cleverly as he has done those about Judith, and Westminster-hall, and the day that was to-day and the day after, and the signing and sealing, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, and, if he had not forgotten it, would have explained the *Consul* Louis Napoleon, I can hardly let him go without a gentle rebuke; and, worse than that, Bishop Short, as well as Bishop Bethell, may very probably write to the "Times."

The Compiler kindly presents me with a "misprint" that he says has "escaped my vigilance;" here also he is mistaken. I had marked it and a score more, but as they manifestly are "printer's errors" whatever the above may be, they are unworthy of notice, and I should not have thought of alluding to them; still, for his private satisfaction, I subjoin them in a note<sup>d</sup>. I hope this will be taken as a proof that I neither had nor have any ill will towards him, though I cannot regard him as the prince of school historians.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

THE REVIEWER OF "THE STUDENT'S HUME."

<sup>c</sup> "In the East and West Indies the English arms were more successful. In the former, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and one or two smaller French settlements fell into our hands; in the latter, Tobago, St. Pierre, and Miquelon were captured, but the attempts on Martinico and St. Domingo failed."—*Student's Hume*, p. 656.

<sup>d</sup> p. 5, "fitted"—"filled"?

p. 77, "Historianum"—"Evi"—"Worse."

p. 132, "Hypodeigma."

p. 191, "rioters."

p. 238, Lady Jane Gray executed in 1554, unless for this once that year is to begin on March 25.

p. 293 "success." [Either I have nodded, or the Compiler has wakened up, between pp. 293 and 530, as that part seems free from typographical errors.

p. 530, "a Dutchmen."

p. 541, "embarked"—"disembarked"?

p. 566, "unsuccessful."

p. 589, "madnes."

p. 622, "Ile of Bourbon."

p. 623, "Wandebash."

p. 634, "General Stork"—possibly Starke—unless, indeed, the "fortunate soldier" who succeeded King Log.

p. 643, The "Royal George" is described as of 100, not 108 guns.

p. 665, "Goza"—"Gozo"?

p. 696, "indisciplined"?

## THE PARIAN CHRONICLE.

*(Continued from Dec. 1858.)*

ACCORDING to my interpretation of the marble, the 490th year of its era must be the first year of the second Olympiad, and the 420th year of its era (the archonship of Creon) must be the third year of the nineteenth Olympiad. I will now produce Julius Africanus, as handed down by Syncellus, p. 212:—

“The government of the annual archons was established in the 4,801st year of the world. Creon, the first archon, was appointed in the nineteenth Olympiad, but, as others say, in the twenty-fifth. From him to Philinus, in the 250th Olympiad, there were 923 archons. When Philinus was archon, Gratus Severianus and Selencus were consuls at Rome. From the consuls in the time of Brutus after the kings there were 725 down to the 5,723rd year of the world, according to Africanus, and this was the third year of the reign of the Roman Emperor Antoninus, who was also called Augustus.”

Thus, the archonship of Creon is expressly placed by Africanus in the same Olympiad in which it is placed by my interpretation of the marble, and if Philinus, the 923rd from Creon, was archon in the first year of the 250th Olympiad, Creon, the first of the 923, must have been archon in the third year of the nineteenth Olympiad, and Rome must have been built in the first year of the second Olympiad.

I also find from divers sources that Gratus Severianus and Selencus were consuls in the first year of the 250th Olympiad, and that this was also the third year of the Emperor Antoninus Eliogabalus. Eusebius in his *Chronicon* gives it as the fourth year of Antoninus.

The testimony of Africanus is of singular value, and by placing the building of Rome in the first year of the second Olympiad, we have it in B.C. 772.

I will now turn to Carthage.

I learn from Livy, *Epitome*, 51; Appian, *Bell. Punic.*, p. 82; Eutropius, lib. iv. 12; Orosius, Hist. iv. 23, and Suidas, ii. 249, that Carthage was destroyed by Scipio in its 700th year; and I learn from Eusebius, *Chron.*, that this was in the third year of the 138th Olympiad, that is, B.C. 146.

This will place the building of Carthage in B.C. 845; and I learn from Justin, Hist. xviii. 6, 9, and from Orosius, Hist. iv. 6, that Rome was built seventy-two years after Carthage was built by Elisa, and if by this I may understand that there was an interval of seventy-two years between the end of the year in which Carthage was built, and the beginning of the year in which Rome was built, the building of Rome must have been in B.C. 772, that is, in the identical year in which Africanus has placed it, and in which it must have been according to my interpretation of the Olympic value of the years of the marble era.

Further, Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, ii. 12, says,—“Among the Greeks, Thales the Milesian was the first who investigated eclipses, and in the fourth year of the forty-eighth Olympiad he for told an eclipse of the sun, which took place B.C. 170, when Alyattes was king.” Now, if Rome was built in B.C. 772, this eclipse, according to Pliny, must have been in B.C. 603.

The earliest account of this eclipse is in Herodotus, *Clio*, 73, 74. From this I learn that the eclipse took place in the sixth year of a war between the Lydians and Medes.

The origin of the war is thus related by Herodotus:—

“The affinity between Cræsus and Astyages was of this nature. Some tumult having arisen among the Scythian nomades, a number of them retired clandestinely into the territory of the Medes, where Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes, and grandson of Deioces, was at that time king. He received the fugitives under his protection, and, after shewing them many marks of his favour, he entrusted some boys to their care to learn their language and the Scythian management of the bow. These Scythians employed much of their time in hunting, in which they were generally, though not alike, successful. Cyaxares, it seems, was of an irritable disposition, and meeting them one day when they were returned without any game, he treated them with much insolence and asperity.

“They conceived themselves injured, and

determined not to acquiesce in the affront. After some consultation among themselves, they determined to kill one of the children entrusted to their care, to dress him as they were accustomed to do their game, and to serve him up to Cyaxares. Having done this they resolved to fly to Sardis, where Alyattes, son of Sadyattes, was king. They executed their purpose. Cyaxares and his guests partook of the human flesh, and the Scythians immediately sought the protection of Alyattes. Cyaxares demanded their persons, on refusal of which, a war commenced betwixt the Lydians and the Medes, which continued five years. It was attended with various success, and it is remarkable that one of their engagements took place in the night. In the sixth year, when neither side could reasonably claim superiority, in the midst of an engagement the day was suddenly involved in darkness. This phenomenon, and the particular period at which it was to happen, had been foretold to the Ionians by Thales the Milesian."

I also learn from sec. 103, that the Scythians found their way into Asia in the time of Cyaxares, and in sec. 106 Herodotus says,—“After possessing the dominion of Asia for a space of twenty-eight years, the Scythians lost all they had obtained, by their licentiousness and neglect.”

Now as the harbouring of the Scythians by Alyattes was the origin of the war, it is manifest that Cyaxares could not have begun the war so long as the Scythians retained their dominion in Asia, and this, as we have seen, was for twenty-eight years, in the time of Cyaxares. Hence the war could not have begun before the twenty-ninth of Cyaxares.

Further, as Herodotus states that Cyaxares was of an irritable disposition, it is reasonable to suppose that the war was begun as soon as possible after the expulsion of the Scythians. Hence the twenty-ninth year of Cyaxares is not only the earliest year in which the war could have begun, but also the most probable year for its beginning. Hence the thirty-fourth year of Cyaxares, which would be the sixth year of the war, is the most probable year for the eclipse.

Now I have already shewn from Diodorus and Herodotus, that Deiocees began to reign in the second year of the seventeenth Olympiad, that is, B.C. 711, and this, with the years assigned by Herodotus to Deiocees and Phraortes, would place the first year of Cyaxares in the first year of the thirty-sixth Olympiad, that is, B.C. 636. I have also shewn how completely the end of the reign of Cyaxares is fixed by

the testimony which has placed the conquest of his son and successor, Astyages, in the fifty-fourth Olympiad; and that the conquest of Astyages by Cyrus could not have been at a later period, is manifest from the testimony which I have produced as to the conquest of Croesus, and which has placed the conquest of Babylon, which was after the conquests of Astyages and Croesus, in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad.

This must be borne in mind; and if the first year of Cyaxares was in B.C. 636, his thirty-fourth year, the most probable year for the eclipse, must have been in B.C. 603, and this is the identical year in which Pliny's U.C. 170 has placed the eclipse, supposing that Rome was built, as we have just learnt from Justin and Orosius, and Africanus and my interpretation of the marble, in B.C. 772, that is, seventy-two years after the building of Carthage by Elisa.

But what say the astronomers as to this eclipse?

An eclipse of the sun of the 28th of May, B.C. 585, is supposed by many to have been the eclipse in question.

But according to Herodotus, and Diodorus, and Africanus, and Eusebius, and Suidas, and the anonymous author in Scaliger, the first year of Astyages could not have been later than B.C. 596, and therefore B.C. 585 would be the twelfth year of Astyages, and the beginning of the war must have been in the seventh year of his reign. But is it credible that a war, which was begun to avenge the giving of human flesh to Cyaxares, should be put off until the seventh year after his death, when his eating of the human flesh must have been at the least twelve years before his death, and Herodotus states that Cyaxares was of an irritable disposition, and in *Clio*, 103, he expressly states that Cyaxares was the king who was carrying on war with the Lydians when the engagement, which happened in the day, was suddenly interrupted by nocturnal darkness?

Mr. Bosanquet, in his work on “Sacred Chronology,” has brought down the beginning of the reign of Cyaxares to B.C. 613, in order to place the eclipse of B.C. 585 within his reign; but this places the beginning of the war in the twenty-fourth year of Cyaxares, that is, in the midst of the Scythian dominion. This, too, is incredible; for, as I have already contended, it is manifest that Cyaxares could not have gone to war with Alyattes on account of the Scythians so long as the Scythians retained their dominion in Asia. But the testimony of Mr. Bosanquet is important as an admission that the eclipse must

have been in the time of Cyaxares, and Eudemus in his "History of Astronomy," as handed down by Clemens Al., *Strom.*, i. 354, also states that the eclipse occurred in the time of Cyaxares; and to find it in the time of Cyaxares, it must surely, on the grounds which I have already set forth, be sought for above B.C. 596. Thus, without utterly rejecting the testimonies of Herodotus and Eudemus, it is quite incredible that the eclipse could have been in B.C. 585.

Further, if the testimonies of Herodotus and Eudemus as to the eclipse having occurred in the time of Cyaxares be rejected, and for the sake of argument it be admitted that the eclipse occurred in the time of Astyages, still it is incredible that it could have been in B.C. 585, unless the statement of Pliny that it occurred in U.C. 170 be also rejected, or it be supposed that Rome was built in the third year of the sixth Olympiad.

For if Rome was built, according to Varro, in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad, that is, B.C. 753, then U.C. 170 would be B.C. 584; and if, according to Diodorus, Rome was built in the first year of the seventh Olympiad, that is, B.C. 752, then U.C. 170 would be B.C. 583; and if, according to Polybius as handed down by Dionysius, Rome was built in the second year of the seventh Olympiad, that is, B.C. 751, then U.C. 170 would be B.C. 582. Thus it is seen how B.C. 585 could not be U.C. 170.

But Pliny also states that the eclipse was foretold by Thales in the fourth year of the forty-eighth Olympiad, that is, B.C. 585: but the fourth year of the forty-eighth Olympiad is also U.C. 169, according to Varro, and U.C. 168 according to Diodorus, and U.C. 167 according to Polybius as handed down by Dionysius, and it may be that Pliny's mention of the fourth year of the forty-eighth Olympiad was only intended as another mode of expressing U.C. 169, U.C. 168, or U.C. 167, and these numbers U.C. would place the prediction in the first, second, and third years before its occurrence in U.C. 170.

Eusebius and Jerome in their *Chronica* also say, opposite the second year of the forty-eighth Olympiad, "The eclipse took place, which Thales foretold;" and opposite the third year of the forty-eighth Olympiad Eusebius says, "Alyattes and Astyages fought," and Eusebius gives this year as the twenty-sixth year of Alyattes. Now by placing the last year of Cræsus in the fourth year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad, I find that the thirty-fourth year of Cyaxares must have been the twenty-ninth of Alyattes; and thus I differ but little

from Eusebius and Jerome as to the year of Alyattes, in which the eclipse must have occurred, and it may be that Astyages was the commander of his father's army at the time of this war.

I have stated that Diodorus has called the last year of the Peloponnesian war the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad, and also U.C. 348; and that, according to Polybius, as handed down by Dionysius, the end of the Peloponnesian war must have been U.C. 347; I have also found that, according to the year of the building of Rome, which I have deduced from Appian, and Justin, and Africanus, and my interpretation of the marble, the end of the Peloponnesian war must have been in U.C. 347, but not in the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad; and Pliny's account of the eclipse of Thales seems to be a similar case; and thus I conclude that astronomers have altogether wearied themselves in vain in making calculations respecting the eclipse of B.C. 585.

And what says Dr. Hincks? In the "Journal of Sacred Literature," January, 1857, p. 466, in an article on Mr. Bosanquet's "Chronological System," Dr. Hincks says,—"I myself, however, entertain no doubt that the eclipse of the 18th of May, 603, was that which terminated the Lydian war."

Thus Dr. Hincks on astronomical grounds places the eclipse in the identical year in which I place it on historical grounds, and I have arrived at my historical conclusion by two wholly different routes; one by Herodotus and Diodorus, and the other by Pliny in connection with the authorities, by which I have found that the building of Rome must have been in B.C. 772.

The conclusion is obvious; the eclipse must have been in B.C. 603, and Pliny's placing it in U.C. 170 must be held to be a singular confirmation of my interpretation of the Olympiad value of the years of the marble era.

I will now turn to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.

I learn from the Book of Judith in the Vulgate, which is Jerome's version, chapters i., ii., that Nabuchodonosor in the twelfth year of his reign overthrew Arphaxad, a king of the Medes. On this two questions arise; first, who is Nabuchodonosor, and secondly, who is Arphaxad? I first conclude that Nabuchodonosor was Nebuchadnezzar, who, according to Jer. lii. 12, destroyed Jerusalem in the nineteenth year of his reign; and on comparing the Book of Judith with Herodotus, *Clio* 102, I doubt not but that Arphaxad

was Phraortes, the immediate predecessor of Cyaxares.

This will place the thirteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar in the first year of Cyaxares; and, as I have shewn from Herodotus and Diodorus that Cyaxares began to reign in B.C. 636, the nineteenth of Nebuchadnezzar, his destruction of Jerusalem must have been in B.C. 630.

Julius Africanus states, and I have abundantly confirmed it by my interpretation of the marble and other sources, that the release of the Jews by Cyrus at the end of their seventy years' captivity was in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, that is, B.C. 560; and I learn from Josephus, *Ant.* xi. 1, 2, that the seventy years' captivity ended seventy years after the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar. Thus:—

	YRS.
From Isaiah to the release of the Jews by Cyrus	210
From Isaiah to the destruction of the Temple	140
From the destruction of the Temple to the release by Cyrus	70
From the release of the Jews (55 Ol. 1) to the birth of Jesus Christ	560
From the destruction of the Temple to the birth of Jesus Christ	630

Thus the Book of Judith, in connection with Herodotus and Diodorus, confirms my interpretation of the marble to the very year.

I also learn from Berosus, as handed down by Clemens Al., *Strom.*, i. 391, and Tatian, *Adv. Græc.*, 36, that the period from the destruction of the temple to the first of Cyrus was seventy years.

There is also a singular confirmation of this in the account which Syncellus, p. 210, has given of the kings of Egypt for the period. Thus:—

	YRS.		YRS.
Psammitichus II.	17	Jehoiakim	7
Vaphres	34	Zedekiah	11
Amosis	50	The Captivity	70
		Cyrus	10
		Cambyes	3
	101		101

Jeremiah xli. 2, states that Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, who preceded Psammitichus II., was put to death in the fourth year of Jehoiakim; hence Jehoiakim must have reigned seven years after the death of Pharaoh-necho. Then comes Zedekiah for eleven years. The reign of Cyrus after the seventy years' captivity was ten years, and we have already learnt that Cambyes in the fourth of his reign conquered Egypt on the death of Amosis, and this will give three years for Cambyes; and to make up the 101 years from the death of Pharaoh-necho to the death of Amosis, as

given by Syncellus, the interval between the eleventh of Zedekiah, in which Jerusalem was destroyed, and the twenty-first of Cyrus, in which he released the Jews, must be seventy years.

I will now turn to the Book of Tobit, xiv. 7 of the Vulgate, which is also Jerome's version, to confirm this account of the destruction of Jerusalem. From this it is evident that the temple of Jerusalem was destroyed before the death of Tobit. I also learn from the English version of Tobit xiv. 11, that Tobit died at the age of 158 years, and from ver. 2 I learn that he became blind when he was fifty-eight years old, and from Tobit i. 21, ii. 10, I learn that Tobit became blind in the first year of Sarchedon, or Esarhaddon. Hence Tobit must have lived 100 years after the first year of Esarhaddon.

Polyhistor and the Canon of Ptolemy, as set forth in Cory's Fragments, 8vo. London, 1832, have handed down the following accounts of the kings of Assyria, from Esarhaddon to Nebuchadnezzar.

Polyhistor, p. 62.	YRS.	Canon of Ptolemy, p. 83.	YRS.
Asordanus	8	Assaradinus	13
Sammuges	21	Sasoduchinus	20
His brother	21	Chuniladanus	22
Nabupalsar	20	Naboclassarus	21
Nebuchadnezzar	19	Nebuchadnezzar	19
1 Asor. to 19 Neb.	89	1 Assa. to 19 Neb.	95

Thus, according to Polyhistor, Tobit must have lived eleven years, and according to the Canon of Ptolemy, he must have lived five years, after the nineteenth of Nebuchadnezzar. Thus in two distinct ways it is shewn that Tobit survived the destruction of the temple, and from Tobit xiv. 4 I collect that the destruction of Jerusalem must have been before the destruction of Nineveh.

I also learn from Tobit xiv. 15 that Tobias, the son of Tobit, survived Tobit, and lived to hear of the destruction of Nineveh, and that it was taken by Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus. Now I learn from Herodotus, *Clio*, 106, that Nineveh was taken by the Medes after the twenty-eight years of the Scythian dominion, and in the time of Cyaxares, and as I learn from sec. 103 that it was at the siege of Nineveh that Cyaxares was surprised by the Scythians, I conclude that Nineveh must have been retaken by the Medes immediately after the expulsion of the Scythians. This would place the taking of Nineveh in the twenty-ninth year of Cyaxares, that is, B.C. 608, and in the forty-first year of Nebuchadnezzar. Hence I learn that the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, which was before the

destruction of Nineveh, must have been before B.C. 608.

I have found from the Book of Judith, in connection with Herodotus that the temple was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in B.C. 630; but its destruction is placed by the common chronology in B.C. 587 or B.C. 588; hence the Book of Tobit must also be regarded as a good confirmation of my interpretation of the marble, as against the common chronology.

I will now return to Carthage.

Appian, *Bell. Punic.* p. 1, says that the Romans took away Sicily from the Carthaginians in the 700th year of Carthage. This was in the first Punic war, and Appian evidently refers to the consulship of Atilius Regulus, as the end of this period; and I learn from Cassiodorus, *Senator. Chron.*, that Atilius Regulus was consul in the fifteenth year of the first Punic war. This war began in the first year of the 129th Olympiad; hence the consulship of Atilius Regulus must have been in the third year of the 132nd Olympiad, that is, in B.C. 250; hence this building of Carthage must have been in B.C. 949, that is, before the building of it by Elisa, which has been mentioned by Justin as being seventy-two years before the building of Rome.

Now Josephus, *Apion.* i. 18, states that, according to Menander, the Tyrian historian, Carthage was built by the sister of Pygmalion (Dido) 143 years and 8 months after the building of the temple of Jerusalem by Solomon; I also learn from Josephus, *Ant.* viii. 3. 1; 4. 1, that the temple was begun by Solomon in the second month of the fourth year of his reign, and finished in seven years; hence it must have been finished in the second month of the seventh year of Solomon.

I also learn from Josephus, *Ant.* x. 8. 4, that from the first of David to the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar the period was 514 years, 6 months, 10 days; but, from particulars which Josephus has furnished, I find that the exact length of this period was 513 years, 6 months, 10 days, and that this extends into the middle of the year in which the temple was destroyed: hence the account will stand thus:—

	YRS. YRS.
From first of David to the year of the destruction of the Temple ...	513
The reign of David ...	40
To the finishing of the Temple ...	10
To the building of Carthage ...	144
The first of David to the building of Carthage ...	—
From the building of Carthage to the destruction of the Temple ...	194
From the destruction of the Temple to the overthrow of Babylon (53 O.L.)	319
	70

From the overthrow of Babylon (53 O.L.) to the birth of Jesus Christ ...	560
From the destruction of the Temple to the birth of Jesus Christ ...	630
From the building of Carthage by Dido to the birth of Jesus Christ ...	949

Thus by two wholly different processes I arrive at B.C. 949 for the building of Carthage by Dido, and thus Appian in this his second statement respecting Carthage becomes a most singular confirmation, not only of my interpretation of the marble, but also of Josephus, as to the number of years which he has placed between the finishing of Solomon's temple and the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus.

But it may be said that the destruction of the temple in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar is fixed by one of the eclipses of the moon in the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, which places the fifth year of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, in B.C. 621; this would place the destruction of the temple in the nineteenth of Nebuchadnezzar, in B.C. 586 or B.C. 587, as twenty-one or twenty years are assigned to Nabopolassar.

The *Almagest* gives an account of nineteen eclipses of the moon; nor can it be denied that there were nineteen eclipses of the moon at the intervals as to years, months, and days which are mentioned by the *Almagest*, and if the several reigns in which these eclipses are said by the *Almagest* to have occurred were the reigns which were mentioned in the original records of the eclipses, it must be admitted that the several eclipses happened in the reigns respectively attached to them, and the eclipses must be held to fix the destruction of the temple in B.C. 586 or B.C. 587 beyond a doubt.

Nor do I raise a doubt on this head as to the last nine of these eclipses; but the first ten are said by the *Almagest* to have been observed and recorded at Babylon, and the last three of these ten are said by the *Almagest* to have occurred in the years in which Phanocratus and Evander were archons at Athens. Now surely it is utterly incredible that the astronomers at Babylon, who observed and recorded these eclipses at Babylon, could have recorded them as having occurred in the years in which Phanocratus and Evander were archons at Athens; the astronomers at Babylon must surely in their records have named the years of some era of their own, or of the sovereign of Babylon for the time being. Thus I cannot doubt but that the names of Phanocratus and Evander must have been substituted for the names which appeared in the original records, and, if sub-



stituted, the person who substituted them may have been in error as to Phanocratus and Evander having been the archons at the times.

The sixth eclipse is said by the *Almagest* to have occurred in the twentieth year of Darius, who succeeded Cambyses, and it seems highly probable that the mention of Cambyses as the predecessor of Darius must have been at least the addition of some later hand. The seventh eclipse is said by the *Almagest* to have occurred in the thirty-first year of the first Darius. Now it may fairly be assumed that no one in the lifetime of the first Darius would have called him the first Darius; he could not have been called the first until a second had appeared, and hence this addition must also have been the work of some later hand.

Thus, in regard to the last five of the first ten eclipses it is manifest that the terms of the original records have not been handed down to us, and if an alteration has been made in regard to one half of the number, it is not very improbable that an alteration has been made in regard to the whole, and none of the reigns which have been substituted may have been contemporary with the reigns in which the eclipses actually occurred.

The nineteen eclipses are also placed by the *Almagest* in their respective years of the era of Nabonassar; but this is evidently the work of Ptolemy himself, for in lib. iv. c. 8 he expressly speaks of reducing his events to the years of this era.

Further, in lib. v. c. 14 Ptolemy places the fifth year of Nabopolassar in the 127th year of this era, and the seventh of Cambyses in the 125th year of the era, and this would make the interval between the nineteenth of Nebuchadnezzar and the release of the Jews by Cyrus to be only forty-eight or forty-nine years, and thus twenty-two or twenty-one years of the seventy years' captivity must have occurred either before the destruction of the temple, or after the release of Cyrus.

But what was the nature of these seventy years? They were all Sabbatical years, in which the Jews were not permitted to till their land, and they were inflicted because the Jews had previously omitted to keep their Sabbatical years,—they were inflicted expressly that the land might keep her Sabbaths; and surely it is quite incredible that the Jews could have lived in their land for twenty-one or twenty-two successive Sabbatic years.

Thus, without any evidence as to the actual length of the period between the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar and the release of the Jews by

Cyrus, I must believe that it must have been seventy years; and surely with the testimonies which I have produced to prove that the period was really seventy years, the testimony of the *Almagest* as to the period must give way.

Farther, Syncellus, p. 207, states that Nabonassar was Shalmanassar, and by my chronology I find that the 209 years which the Canon of Ptolemy gives for the kings of Assyria, from Nabonassar to the overthrow of Babylon, reach the second year of Hezekiah, and I learn from 2 Kings xviii. 9, 10, that Shalmanassar was king of Assyria in the sixth year of Hezekiah; and the account below shews that this is effected by giving the period from the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar to the release of the Jews by Cyrus as seventy years.

	YRS.	MON.
Hezekiah (his last) ... ..	28	0
Manassch ... ..	55	0
Amon ... ..	2	0
Josiah ... ..	31	0
Jehoaiah ... ..	0	3
Jehoiakim ... ..	11	0
Jehoiachin ... ..	0	3
Zedekiah ... ..	10	6
Captivity ... ..	70	0
The first year of Cyrus ... ..	1	0
	209	0

But by reducing this period to forty-eight or forty-nine years, the first year of Nabonassar runs up through the reign of Ahaz, who preceded Hezekiah, and into the reign of Jotham, and I learn from 2 Kings xvi. 7, that Tiglath-pileser was king of Assyria in the time of Ahaz, and thus Nabonassar could not be Shalmanassar.

Further; it is by making this period seventy years that the first recorded Olympiad falls into the reign of Ahaz, and the first Olympiad, which was established by Iphitus and Lycurgus, falls into the reign of Azariah (Uzziah). Thus much for the portion of the era of Nabonassar, which transpired before the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus.

The eclipse of the moon, which is said by the *Almagest* to have occurred in the seventh year of Cambyses, is commonly supposed to have occurred the 16th July, B.C. 523, and this would place the twenty-first year of Cyrus and his overthrow of Babylon in B.C. 539, that is, twenty-one years below the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, in which it is placed by Africanus and my interpretation of the marble. I have already noticed that there is a variation of twenty-one years between the common chronology and myself as to the interval between the Peloponnesian war and the death of Alexander, and that Plutarch has supplied me with nineteen years in the reign of Antiochus Memor,

who began to reign at the end of the Peloponnesian war, towards filling up the vacuum in regard to the kingdom of Persia. I have also noticed that Demosthenes has furnished me with the names of nine archons of the time of Philip towards filling up the vacuum in regard to Athens; I have also noticed that, according to Timæus and Clitarchus, the death of Alexander must have been in the forty-second year of the marble era, and this would place the death of Philip, the father of Alexander, in the fifty-fifth year of the marble era.

Diodorus, lib. xvi. 71, says,—“Theopompus the Chian, in his ‘History of the Affairs of Philip,’ has written three books concerning the affairs of Sicily. He began from the tyranny of Dionysius the elder, and went through fifty years, and ended at the expulsion of Dionysius the younger.” I presume that this “History of the Affairs of Philip” must have ended with the death of Philip. The marble, as I have noticed, has placed the death of Dionysius the elder and the beginning of the reign of Dionysius the younger in the 104th year of its era; and if the first of Theopompus’s fifty years be placed in this 104th year of the marble, their last year must fall into the fifty-fifth year of the marble. And I have just stated that, according to Timæus and Clitarchus, the death of Philip must have been in the fifty-fifth year of the marble. Thus Theopompus must be considered as confirming the marble, and Timæus, and Clitarchus in a most singular manner, and Theopompus lived in the time of Philip.

I have already noticed that the reign of Philip began in the ninety-third year of the marble era, and if it ended in its fifty-fifth year, his reign must have been thirty-nine years. But, according to Diodorus, his reign was only twenty-four years; thus in the reign of Philip I have fifteen years towards filling up the vacuum in regard to the kingdom of Macedon.

I learn from Justin, Hist., xxxiii. 2. 6, that the kingdom of Macedon, which ended with Perseus in the fourth year of the 152nd Olympiad, flourished 192 years. This would place the beginning of its flourishing in the first year of the 105th Olympiad, that is, in the seventy-eighth year of the marble era; that is, in the thirty-seventh year before the death of Alexander; that is, in the first of the last twenty-four years of the reign of Philip; and from the account of Justin, Hist., lib. vii. 6, the beginning of the reign of Philip must be regarded as anything but prosperous; and thus the case of Philip

seems to be somewhat similar to that of Cyrus. With Cyrus, his first year as king of Persia only has been mistaken for his first year as a universal monarch; and with Philip, the first year of his prosperity would seem to have been mistaken for the first year of his reign.

Further, the seventh of Cambyses is placed by the *Almagest* in the 225th year of the era of Nabonassar, and the archonship of Phanostratus is placed in its 366th year; hence the interval would be 140 years. But the seventh of Cambyses must have been in the 262nd year of the marble era, and the archonship of Phanostratus,—he being, according to Diodorus, the fifth archon after Pyrrhion,—must have been in the 119th year of the era, and hence the interval must have been 143 years, giving an excess of three years above the account of the *Almagest*. Thus the marble itself without my interpretation of the Olympic value of its years, is sufficient to overthrow the *Almagest*. Further, Diodorus, lib. ii. 1. 22, states that from Ninus to the Trojan war there were more than 1,000 years. The date of the accession of Ninus is given by R. Ganz, p. 163, as A.M. 1906, and I learn from Josephus, that from Adam to the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar the period was 3,513 years, 6 months, 10 days, but this reaches to the middle of the year of the destruction; hence:—

	YRS.
Adam to the destruction of Jerusalem	3513
Destruction of Jerusalem to the end of the seventy years’ captivity	70
The overthrow of Babylon	1
Adam to the overthrow of Babylon	3584
	A.M.
First year of the Trojan war on the marble	954
Overthrow of Babylon on the marble	278
Trojan war to the overthrow of Babylon	676
Adam to the Trojan war	2908
Adam to Ninus	1996
Ninus to Trojan war	1002

From this it appears that the period from Ninus to the beginning of the Trojan war was 1,002 years, and Diodorus says that it was more than 1,000 years.

Further, I learn from Syncellus, pp. 96, 165, that from Belus to Sardanapalus the kingdom of the Assyrians had lasted 1,460 years; the date of the accession of Belus, is given by R. Ganz, p. 163, as A.M. 1844; I learn from Eusebius, *Chron.*, that from Sardanapalus to the first Olympiad there were sixty-three years; hence,—

	A.R.M. YRS.
From Adam to overthrow of Babylon	3584
First Olympiad on the Marble	494
Overthrow of Babylon on the Marble	278
From first Olympiad to overthrow of Babylon	216
From Adam to first Olympiad	3368
Adam to Belus	1844
Belus to first Olympiad	1524
Sardanapalus to first Olympiad	63
From Belus to Sardanapalus	1461

From these data I find that the period from Belus to Sardanapalus was 1,461 years, differing from Syncellus by only one year, and, according to my arrangement of the reign of Sardanapalus, the period is exactly 1,460 years, as given by Syncellus. This harmony is most extraordinary.

Further, I learn from Orosius, lib. i. 19, Lug. Bat., 1738, that from Sardanapalus to the building of Rome there were sixty-four years; but the editor in a note states that another edition gives the period as sixty-five years: thus Orosius places Sardanapalus only two years farther from the building of Rome than Eusebius places him from the first Olympiad, and according to Appian and Justin's account of the building of Rome and my interpretation of the marble, there were only four years between the first recorded Olympiad and the building of Rome.

Further, Scaliger, *Canon Isag.*, lib. iii. 26, states that Ninus was the first king of the Assyrians, and that Callisthenes, writing to Alexander on the great antiquity of the Chaldeans, had said that the year in which Babylon was taken by Alexander (the 4,383rd of the Julian period) was the 1,903rd year of the old epoch of the Chaldeans. Eusebius in his *Chron.*, 112, Ol. 3, says,—"Alexander took possession of Babylon on the death of Darius, in the year in which the kingdom of Persia was overthrown." I have already found that Persia was overthrown in the second year of the 112th Olympiad, and in the forty-ninth year of the marble era; hence,—

	YRS.	YRS.
From Ninus to Trojan war (as before)	...	1002
Trojan war on the marble	...	954
End of Persia on the marble	...	49
From Trojan war to end of Persia	...	905
From Ninus to end of Persia	...	1907

By this process I find that from Ninus to the overthrow of Persia the period was 1,907 years, which is a very close approximation to the account given by Callisthenes; and according to Diodorus lib. iv. 1, Callisthenes flourished at the same time with Theopompus.

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Further, I have already stated that the marble places the second year of Cærops in the 1,318th year of its era, and the first year of the Trojan war in its 954th year, and in the thirteenth of Menestheus; hence the thirteenth of Menestheus must have been in the 365th year of the kingdom of Athens: and Eusebius in his *Chron.* has handed down, as from Castor, an account of the kings of Athens, and by this it also appears that the thirteenth year of Menestheus was the 365th year of the kingdom.

Further, I learn from Eusebius in his *Chron.*, p. 96, that according to Castor the period from the first of Cærops to the end of Codrus was 487 years, and Syncellus has given particulars of the kingdom of Athens from the end of Codrus to the end of the second year of Æschylus, amounting to 285 years, and Eusebius has placed the first year of the first Olympiad in the third year of Æschylus. Hence,—

	YRS.
From Cærops to Codrus	487
From Codrus to second of Æschylus	285
From Cærops to second of Æschylus	772
From Cærops to beginning of thirteenth Menestheus	364
From the first year of the Trojan war to the second of Æschylus	408

In this there is a perfect confirmation of Apollodorus as to the distance of the first Olympiad from the Trojan war, and it is also an additional authority for reckoning the 408 years from the beginning, and not from the end of the war.

I will now consider how far the chronology which I have elicited from the marble agrees with the prophecies of Daniel.

I. Daniel, ix. 24, says,—"Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy."

II. Ver. 25,— "Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks,—

III. "and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times." Ver. 26,— "And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the Prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined." Ver. 27,— "And He shall confirm the cove-

nant with many for one week : and in the midst of the week He shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations He shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate."

These seventy-two weeks are commonly interpreted to mean 490 years, and to extend from the seventh of Artaxerxes Longimanus to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The seventh of Artaxerxes is placed by Eusebius and Jerome in the third year of the eightieth Olympiad, and the 490th year from this must be the fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad; and I collect from Phlegon, as handed down by Syncellus, p. 325, that the crucifixion must most undoubtedly have been in the fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad, and this is stated by Phlegon to be the nineteenth year of Tiberius, and is commonly supposed to be A.D. 32. The crucifixion is commonly placed in A.D. 33.

Further, these seventy weeks are commonly supposed to be made up of the seven weeks, and of the sixty-two weeks, and of the one week, and if this be true, the one week must also end with the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The cutting off of the Messiah in ver. 26 is commonly interpreted as meaning the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and, if this be true, I should expect to find the crucifixion at the end of the sixty-two and seven weeks, that is, at the end of sixty-nine weeks, or 483 years, from the seventh of Artaxerxes; but I have just found that the crucifixion took place at the end of the seventy weeks, or 490 years, from the seventh of Artaxerxes.

Further, the causing of the sacrifice to cease, which is mentioned by Daniel in ver. 27, is commonly supposed to mean the virtual abolition of the Jewish sacrifices by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and if this be true, I should expect to find the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in the middle of the one week, which would be the middle of the seventieth week, that is, in the 487th year from the seventh of Artaxerxes; but I have just found that it took place at the end of the seventieth week, that is, in the 490th year from the seventh of Artaxerxes.

What must be said, then, of the interpretation of Daniel which places the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in two different years, and both differing from the true year? It must be held to be utterly incredible.

Further, I presume that Daniel's "unto the Messiah the Prince," in ver. 25, must point to some important event in the life of Jesus Christ, but I can find no definite

opinion stated respecting it, and a difference of opinion may prevail as to whether the event should be found at the end of the seven weeks, or at the end of the seven weeks and the sixty-two weeks, that is, at the end of sixty-nine weeks from the seventh of Artaxerxes. But what important event in the life of Jesus Christ is there to be found at the end of either of these periods, if the seven weeks mean forty-nine years, or the seven weeks and the sixty-two weeks together mean 483 years?

The forty-ninth year from the seventh of Artaxerxes was the fourteenth year of Darius Nottus according to Eusebius, but surely nothing is to be found in this year which can be interpreted as referring to Jesus Christ, and as the 490th year from the seventh of Artaxerxes is commonly supposed to be A.D. 32, the 483rd year must be A.D. 25; but this year in the life of Jesus Christ is not even mentioned in the Scriptures: hence this must also form a good ground for rejecting the common interpretation of these weeks of Daniel.

It was held by Sir Isaac Newton, in his "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel," c. 10, that each of the seventy weeks, the seven weeks, the sixty-two weeks, and the one week, meant a separate and distinct period, and in this I fully concur; but I altogether differ from Sir Isaac as to the periods of time which were embraced by these several periods of Daniel.

R. Jachias, "On Daniel," p. 180, holds that the seventy weeks extend from the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar to its destruction by Titus in the second year of Vespasian; and that they did extend to the destruction of Jerusalem in the second of Vespasian seems past all doubt, and according to R. Jachias, R. Maimonides, and R. Ganz, this period was 490 years. If this prophecy really included these two destructions of Jerusalem, the period between these events must of course be some multiple of seventy. I have already shewn that the destruction by Nebuchadnezzar was in B.C. 630, and its destruction by Titus is commonly placed in A.D. 70, and thus the period would be exactly 700 years. The destruction by Titus is also placed by Eusebius in the second year of the 212th Olympiad, and its truth can be fully vindicated.

According to Africanus, and my interpretation of the marble, the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus at the end of the seventy years' captivity was in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad. Hence the overthrow of Babylon must have been 630 years before the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and I have already shewn that the over-

throw of Babylon by Cyrus was seventy years after the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar. Hence, as before, the period from the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar to its destruction by Titus must be 700 years, and this must be admitted to be a fit fulfilment of the mystical number of seventy weeks.

But as Daniel in his *ver.* 24 makes mention of the Most Holy, one might expect to find the beginning of the seventy weeks in some important year of the life of Jesus Christ; and I have just stated that, according to the common chronology, the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus was in the seventieth year from the birth of Jesus Christ. This, too, would be a fit fulfilment of the mystical number of seventy weeks.

I have stated that the fourth year of the 202<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, which was the nineteenth year of Tiberius, is commonly supposed to be A.D. 32; but if, according to St. Luke iii. 1, 23, Jesus Christ began to be about thirty years of age in the fifteenth of Tiberius, He must have begun to be about thirty-four years of age in the nineteenth of Tiberius, and the fourth year of the 202<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, and this, according to the list of consuls, would place the destruction of the temple by Titus in A.D. 71. And if the temple was destroyed in the second year of the 212<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, it must have been in the beginning of it, and as the beginning of A.D. 30 was in the middle of the fifteenth of Tiberius, it must also have been in the middle of the fourth year of the 201<sup>st</sup> Olympiad, and the end of A.D. 71 must have been in the beginning of the second year of the 212<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Thus the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus must have been after seventy years from the birth of Jesus Christ, just as the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus was after the seventy years' captivity. Hence I suggest that the seventy weeks of Daniel, though certainly ending with the second of Vespasian, may have a double meaning.

With respect to the seven weeks.

I read in Ezra vi. 14,—"And the elders of the Jews builded, and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah the son of Iddo. And they builded, and finished it, according to the commandment of the God of Israel, and according to the commandment of Cyrus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes king of Persia." From this I conclude that the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem, which is mentioned by Daniel, refers to a decree of Artaxerxes, and from Ezra vii. 8, 13, I learn that Artaxerxes made a decree touching Jerusalem in the seventh year of his reign. I have noticed that Eusebius has placed

the seventh of Artaxerxes in the third year of the eightieth Olympiad; but, according to my interpretation of the Olympic value of the years of the marble, and the account which Diodorus gives of Xerxes and Artaxerxes, the seventh of Artaxerxes must have been in the second year of the seventy-fifth Olympiad. Further, I have assumed that Daniel's "unto the Messiah the Prince" must refer to some event in the life of Jesus Christ: hence the years comprised in Daniel's seven weeks must mean some multiple of seven, which will reach to the time of Jesus Christ, and the only multiple is seventy times seven, or 490 years; and these, beginning with the second year of the seventy-fifth Olympiad, would reach the third year of the 197<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Now I have already shewn, from St. Luke and Philegon, that Jesus Christ must have begun to be about thirty-four years of age in the fourth year of the 202<sup>nd</sup> Olympiad, the nineteenth of Tiberius, and, consequently, He must have begun to be about twelve years of age in the second year of the 197<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, and have completed His twelfth year in the third year of the 197<sup>th</sup> Olympiad. Thus the seven weeks, or seventy times seven, that is, 490 years, which began with the decree which was issued by Artaxerxes in the seventh year of his reign, must have ended with the twelfth year of Jesus Christ.

Now, according to Luke ii., it was in the twelfth year of Jesus Christ that His parents sought Him for three days, and found Him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions, and all that heard Him were astonished at His understanding and answers; and His mother said unto Him, "Behold, Thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing." And He said unto them, "How is it that ye sought Me? wist ye not that I must be in My Father's temple?" Our English translation has rendered this passage as, "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" but "My Father's temple" would seem to be the right translation; for if His parents had merely known that He must be about His Father's business, they would still have had occasion to seek for Him, if they wanted Him; but if they had known that He must be in His Father's temple, then they would have known where to find Him. And this view of the passage carries us at once to the prophecy of Malachi iii. 1:—"Behold, I will send My Messenger, and He shall prepare the way before Me, and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to

His temple, even the Messenger of the Covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts." Now surely this may well be considered as the event in the life of Jesus Christ which was foretold by Daniel.

I have noticed that the 490 years which began from the seventh of Artaxerxes, according to the common chronology, ended with the crucifixion, and the crucifixion was also a most important event; but, if this were the event which was foretold by Daniel, how could it have been known chronologically that Jesus Christ was the Messiah until He had been crucified?

With respect to the sixty-two weeks.

The troublous times described by Nehemiah, iv. 17, when "they which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon," must surely be the troublous times for the building of the wall which are referred to by Daniel in his ver. 25, and must therefore be the beginning of his sixty-two weeks; and I learn from Nehemiah ii. 1, 8, that it was in the twentieth year of his reign that Artaxerxes issued his letters to Asaph, the keeper of the king's forest, that he might give timber to make beams for the gates of the palace which appertained to the house, and for the wall of the city; and according to my interpretation of the marble this must have been in the third year of the seventy-eighth Olympiad, and of course the years comprised in the sixty-two weeks must mean some multiple of sixty-two; but no multiple of sixty-two will carry us to the fourth year of the 202nd Olympiad, the year of the crucifixion; and I have already shewn that the common interpretation, which supposes that Daniel by the cutting off of Messiah meant the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, is incredible.

According to Eusebius, *Chron.*, 186, Ol. 3, this cutting off of the Messiah refers to the cutting off of the regular high-priests by Herod the Great; and Josephus, *Ant.*, xv. 2. 4, says of Herod,—"He also did other things in order to secure his government, which yet occasioned a sedition in his own family: for, being cautious how he made any illustrious person the high-priest of God, he sent for an obscure priest out of Babylon, whose name was Ananelus, and bestowed the high priesthood upon him;" and I further learn from Josephus that Herod caused Aristobulus, who was the last high-priest of the Asmonean race, to be murdered, and I collect that this must have been in the fourth year of his reign, and in the fourth year of the 186th

Olympiad. Now the period from the third year of the seventy-eighth Olympiad (the twentieth of Artaxerxes) to the fourth year of the 186th Olympiad (the fourth of Herod), is exactly 434 years, that is, seven times sixty-two years; hence I conclude that this must be the sixty-two weeks of Daniel.

I collect from Josephus, *Ant.*, xi. 5. 8, that the building of the wall in the troublous times, about which the letter was issued in the twentieth of Artaxerxes, was completed in the twenty-eighth year of Artaxerxes, and this must have been, according to the common chronology, the fourth year of the eighty-fifth Olympiad; and Sir Isaac Newton reckons this to have been the beginning of the sixty-two weeks, and that they meant 434 years; and 434 years from this would reach the first year of the 194th Olympiad, that is, B.C. 4, according to the common chronology. But what cutting off of Jesus Christ do we find in the fourth year before His birth?

But I learn from Nehemiah xiii. 6, 9, that in the thirty-second year of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah cleansed the chambers, and thither brought again the vessels of the house of God after these troublous times; and if this might be regarded as the beginning of the sixty-two weeks, or 434 years, their end would be the first year of the 195th Olympiad, or the year of the birth of Jesus Christ, according to the common chronology. But what cutting off of Jesus Christ do we find in the year of His birth?

Thus it is quite incredible that Daniel's cutting off of Messiah can point to the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, if the sixty-two weeks mean 434 years, and begin from any year in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

I have stated that Aristobulus, the last of the high-priests of the Asmonean race, was cut off by Herod in the fourth year of his reign, and the finding that the period from the troublous times in the twentieth of Artaxerxes to this cutting off was exactly 434 years, has led me to conclude that Eusebius has rightly judged that this cutting off of the Messiah refers to the cutting off of the regular high-priests by Herod. But high-priests continued to be appointed, and were not altogether cut off before the destruction of the temple in the second of Vespasian.

Josephus, *Wars*, vi. 2. 1, says,—“On the 17th day of Panemus, the sacrifice called the daily sacrifice had failed, and had not been offered to God, for want of men to offer it.” This was in the second of Vespasian, and here the final cutting off of the high-priests must be placed.

There were also troublous times for the Jews before the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

In Ezra iv. 4 it is said,—"Then the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them in building, and hired counsellors against them, to frustrate their purpose, all the days of Cyrus, king of Persia, even until the reign of Darius, king of Persia."

R. Ganz, *Chronolog.*, p. 175, says,—*"Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, reigned after the death of his father, in the year 3,393: he was the second king of Persia, according to the opinion of chronologists. They say that he was Artaxerxes I., who is mentioned by Ezra in chap. iv., and who interrupted the building of the temple: for Artaxerxes is a name common to all the kings of Persia, as Pharaoh is to the kings of Egypt."*

R. Jachias, "On Daniel," ix. 26, says,—*"Then after sixty-two weeks the work of the sanctuary of the anointed Cyrus shall be cut off, because no one will lend it aid; for the people that shall come, the people of the General Titus, shall destroy the city with its sanctuary."* And according to my chronology, the period from the first year of Cambyses (the third year of the fifty-seventh Olympiad) to the second of Vespasian, the second year of the 212th Olympiad, is exactly 620 years.

Thus this may be a second meaning for the sixty-two weeks of Daniel.

With respect to the one week.

This is well defined by Daniel saying in ver. 27,—*"And in the midst of the week the sacrifice and the oblation shall cease."* Now I have just shewn from Josephus that the daily sacrifice ceased on the seventeenth of Panemus, in the second year of Vespasian, for want of priests to offer it; I also learn from Josephus that this cessation of the daily sacrifice was after the war had been carried on by Vespasian against the Jews for about three years and a-half, and I also collect from Josephus and other authorities that this war must have continued about three years and a-half after the cessation of the daily sacrifice: thus the one week of Daniel would be seven years.

That the latter half of the week was to be a troublous time for the Jews, and to end with the overthrow of their policy, is also most plainly pointed out by Daniel, when he says,—*"And for the overspreading of abominations He shall make it desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate."*

This, too, forbids the idea that the one week could be a part of the seventy weeks,

if the seventy weeks ended at the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. But if, as I contend, the seventy weeks ended with the second of Vespasian, they would end with the middle year of Daniel's one week.

Thus the chronology which I have elicited from the marble, and confirmed by a great variety of testimonies, harmonises well with the prophecies of Daniel.

In some of the confirmations of the marble there have also been striking confirmations of the chronology of Josephus from the creation to the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus, but the chronology which I have elicited from the marble does not agree with the chronology of Josephus as to the period from the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

I have shewn that, according to the marble and Africanus, the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus was in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, and, consequently, the period from this to the second year of the 212th Olympiad, in which Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, was 630 years. But Josephus, *Wars*, vi. 4. 8, says that from the second year of Cyrus till the destruction of the temple under Vespasian there were 639 years and forty-five days, and, consequently, from the same time of the year, in the first year of Cyrus, the period would have been 640 years and forty-five days.

This at first sight gives a variation between the marble and Josephus of ten years, but Josephus's period ended with the destruction of the temple, and this was late in the summer; and as the temple was destroyed in the second year of the 212th Olympiad, and the Olympic year began about midsummer, the temple must have been destroyed in the early part of the Olympic year. Hence there must have been several months between the end of Josephus's period, (the destruction of the temple,) and the end of the second year of the 212th Olympiad; and as Josephus's period of 639 years, forty-five days, ended after the beginning of the Olympic year in which the temple was destroyed, so it must have begun somewhat after the beginning of the Olympic year in which the second year of Cyrus fell. Hence the variation between the marble chronology and Josephus for this period must be considered as amounting to eleven years. Hence, according to Josephus, the period of 490 years which began with the seventh of Artaxerxes, would end with the first year of Jesus Christ, instead of with His twelfth year, as it does according to the chronology of the marble; and a period of 434 years, which began from the twenty-

eighth of Artaxerxes Longimanus, would, according to Josephus, end with the first year of Herod.

When I was engaged about a work on the Church, which I published in 1851, I was led to the consideration of Daniel's prophecies. I came to the conclusion that "the giving forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem" must mean the seventh of Artaxerxes, and that "unto the Messiah the Prince" must mean some event in the life of Jesus Christ, but not His death. I also concluded that this period was described by Daniel as seven weeks, and not as seven weeks and sixty-two weeks. I also concluded that the actual number of years must be some multiple of seven, and that the only probable multiple must be seventy times seven, or 490; and when I found that, according to the common chronology, the 490 years which began from the seventh of Artaxerxes ended with the death of Jesus Christ, I came irresistibly to the conclusion that the common chronology could not be correct.

I then turned my attention to Josephus, knowing nothing of the Arundel marble, or of the various authorities by which I now find it to be supported, and I found, as above stated, that according to Josephus the seven weeks of Daniel would end with the birth of Jesus Christ. I also found, (as also above stated,) that 434 years, (Sir Isaac Newton's interpretation of Daniel's sixty-two weeks,) when reckoned from the twenty-eighth of Artaxerxes, (also Sir Isaac Newton's beginning of the sixty-two weeks,) would reach the first year of Herod, in whose time, according to Eusebius, the sixty-two weeks must have ended. I also found that Josephus had made other statements which were quite consistent with this in regard to this period, and having found that he had also made statements which were remarkably consistent with themselves, and as remarkably confirmed by the Hebrew Scriptures, as to the period from the creation to the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus, I did not doubt but that his account of time from the creation to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus must be altogether correct, and I inserted it in my work.

I have also since discovered that the

account of Josephus, as to the period from the overthrow of Babylon to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, is confirmed to the very year by a statement of Demetrius which has been handed down by Clemens Alex., *Strom.*, i. p. 403: but when I find Herodotus, Thucydides, Theopompus, Callisthenes, Demosthenes, Clitarclus, Timæus, Socrates, Calimachus, Castor, Menander, Polybius, Justin, Strabo, Livy, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, Plutarch, Aulus Gellius, Eutropius, Appian, Tatian, Julius Africanus, Syncellus, Suidas, R. Ganz, and the prophecies of Daniel, all lending their aid to explain and establish to the very year the chronology of the Arundel marble, and opposing Josephus as to the period from the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, I am constrained to give up my former position, and reject the chronology of Josephus, as I had previously rejected the common chronology, for this lower period.

In a work on Chronology, which I am now passing through the press, I have gone more minutely into all the points which I have now produced, as well as into many others, and I have set forth "An extended Table," giving a line for a year for 2,433 years, from the birth of Abraham to the second year of the 254th Olympiad, the time of Censorinus, and I have given authorities for every line. But I confidently submit that the harmony which I have here detailed can only be accounted for on the supposition that all my witnesses are speaking the truth.

In this summary of my views, I have given the Olympic years in years B.C. and A.D. according to the common chronology, upon the supposition that the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the second year of the 212th Olympiad and 4783 J.E. was in the 70th year from the birth of Jesus Christ; but it, as I have contended, this destruction of Jerusalem was in the 71st year from the birth of Christ, then the Julian year, which is commonly called B.C. 2 should be called B.C. 1, and this present Julian year, instead of being called A.D. 1858, should be called A.D. 1859.

FRANK PAKER.

Luffingcott, Devon,  
July 30, 1858.



## BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

MR. URBAN,—In your review of Morley's "History of Bartholomew Fair," you say (p. 131) that he has omitted to mention Belzoni, "of whom you have more than once read in print that he made his first appearance at Bartholomew Fair as a strong man," &c.

That he travelled the country as the "Patagonian Samson" I can myself remember, having seen him at Salisbury in that character in the year 1804. He was then unknown as a traveller, and considered only in the light of a *strong man*; but the skill with which he adjusted the enormous weights he supported during his performance exhibited a degree of science at that period little known by showmen.

At this distance of time, and at only 14, I cannot precisely remember all the curious particulars of his extraordinary feats of strength; but to the best of my recollection one of them was as follows:—

He appeared in a flesh-coloured tight dress, having round his waist a strong leather girdle, to which was attached four iron stands, like the steps of a chaise, one in front, one behind, and one on each side. On each of these mounted a youth of about 16 or 17. Two others of similar age and weight climbed up on his shoulders,

and a boy of about 9 sat across his neck; thus he still had his head, arms, and legs at liberty. With this immense weight duly distributed on the two great arches of the body, he moved with great apparent ease, standing, walking, and even dancing, though slowly, but in perfect time, to the music which accompanied the exhibition. Such, in the beginning of his career, was the future traveller among the Egyptian tombs and monuments, which are now deposited in the British Museum and Mr. Soane's.

Besides these feats of strength, he also at the same time took advantage of the water, which ran in channels through the streets, of exhibiting some curious hydraulic experiments, and by the aid of an artificial fountain, which he very ingeniously constructed in the booth, shewed the most pleasing facts in that interesting science.

It was these superior attainments which finally led to his future fame as a man of science, and his engagement as the assistant of Mr. Salt during his discoveries in Egypt, which, without the skill, strength, and enterprise of Belzoni, would probably have never adorned our National Museum.

E. G. B.

## BLAKE'S PORTRAIT.

MR. URBAN,—At Narford-hall, besides the famous picture of Sir Andrew Fontaine, which has been copied as the original portrait of Addison, are many treasures: the *Horarium* of Henry VII. and that of Henry VIII., the fly-leaf of the latter frequently inscribed, "Repentance is the best penance;" it subsequently belonged to Queen Catharine Parr and Queen Mary, and at one time to Thomas Seymour, who has entered his protest, "Omnia vanitas!" There are portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles I.; Oliver Cromwell, by Zincke, and Richard Cromwell, by Cooper; Bishop Prideaux and Archbishop Tillotson; Cruden; Montrose as a Covenanter, and Robert Blake as a Cavalier!

No portrait of that great sea captain of any authenticity has been hitherto known; that in the hall of Wadham Col-

lege, Oxford, is quickly passed over by the author of the letter-press in Ackermann's History of the University. Its pedigree cannot be traced more than half a century. But this picture at Narford represents the Admiral at the age of thirty-eight, and was painted, in 1634, by Adrian Hanneman, (making a difference of three years between his age according to this authority and that of Chalmers, who gives 1699). This painter visited England shortly after Vandyke's arrival, and returned to Holland on the commencement of the Civil Wars.

This interesting discovery should first by right appear in your columns, for in your tenth volume Dr. Johnson drew the earliest attention to this great seaman.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Thirty-five Years of a Dramatic Author's Life.* By EDWARD FITZBALL, Esq. (London: T. C. Newby.)—Mr. Fitzball's book is so thoroughly unpretending that the reviewer must certainly be a stony-hearted individual who would crush it on any "tortuous wheel;" but we must tell him that it is open to attack. To say nothing of other faults, its want of method is alone almost enough to condemn it. The facts are scattered about, or huddled together, in such disorderly fashion, that it is a difficult matter for the reader to find his way through the narrative, and more difficult still for him to collect any positive information as to times and circumstances.

Mr Fitzball was born at Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, a village not far from Newmarket. He does not give the date of his birth, but we presume it was in the beginning of the century. At a very early age he evinced predilections for theatrical pursuits; and he was but a child when he conceived the project of retrieving his mother's broken fortunes by means of a tragedy. The tragedy was written and presented to a manager, but unfortunately alike for the juvenile author's ambition and his mother's fortunes, it was rejected. It was by a tragedy, however, that he eventually made his *début* as a successful dramatist, in a tragedy called "Edwin," and performed at Norwich. His second available effort was likewise a tragedy, and then he produced a melodrama, founded on Mrs. Opie's story of "The Ruffian Boy." Both these pieces were also performed at Norwich; but he soon began to aspire to something beyond a provincial reputation; and, accordingly, forwarded a melodrama, "Elda," to Dildin, then manager of the Surrey Theatre. It was accepted, and played; but it was not until another of his productions had met with distinguished favour in the metropolis that the young playwright felt himself warranted in leaving his home and occupation at Norwich, and launching himself upon life as a professional dramatic author. Fairly entered upon his career in London, he soon won popularity at the minor theatres; and ere long received an invitation from Chas. Kemble to compose a piece for Covent Garden. This piece, however, unluckily turning out a failure, his establishment at the large theatres was considerably delayed: it was four years, he tells us, before he recovered "caste" at Covent Garden. At length, however, his operetta of "The

Devil's Elixir, or the Shadowless Man," was produced there, and from that time his footing was secure. During 1835 he was engaged at both the Theatres Royal, acting as "emergency author" to Osbaldiston at Covent Garden, and superintending his own opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," music by Balfe, at Drury Lane. He might now, as he himself expresses it, be said to be in the "zenith of his glory."

But our short space will not permit us to follow Mr. Fitzball through all the scenes of his life-drama. Instead of attempting it, we shall select from his volumes one or two anecdotes of theatrical celebrities. He relates that on one occasion as he was walking up Long Acre with Macready, the way was barred by a huge ladder. Now Mr. Fitzball entertained a very strong superstition with regard to passing under ladders, but he had also considerable awe of Macready, consequently he was in a great strait; he could neither summon courage to go under the ladder, nor to confess his weakness. Whilst he was casting about for an expedient, his companion suddenly came to a dead stand. "Mr. Fitzball," he said, "you will no doubt think it a great weakness, but I entertain an insurmountable dislike to pass under a ladder. It is a failing, if it be a failing, which I have imbibed from childhood; excuse me, therefore, if I go round." Mr. Fitzball says he never saw the great tragedian's face look so "human" as at that moment. A story of Charles Matthews, the elder, is much better than this. In the course of a journey on horseback Matthews put up at a little road-side inn to dine. Whilst his dinner was being prepared, he went to stroll in a neighbouring churchyard; but before leaving the inn gave particular directions respecting the feeding of his steed. On his return after a very short absence, he visited the stable, and to his surprise found the eating-trough empty. He summoned the old ostler, and inquired whether the horse had had the quantity of food he ordered for him. The reply was of course in the affirmative, but Matthews intimated his suspicion to the contrary:—

"The old boy turned quite round, and, looking with the impudence of low cunning into Matthews's face, observed, with as fine a piece of acting as he himself could have assumed, peeping at the same time askance into the manger, 'Well, blow me if he aint gone an' bolted them *bones, woots an' all*.' 'I don't believe he's had any given him to bolt,' said Matthews, coolly. Hobnail put on a hurt look. 'What do you take us for?' inquired he: 'Why

I goven 'm meself, woats an' all, and a matter o' half a' quarter over; the hungry baste!" "Now," continued Matthews, "you know that to be a downright falsehood." "A falsehood," putting on a bullying air. "Yes, falsehood," however, I'll ask the horse." "Axt the hos?" "Yes, axt the hos?" Then, turning to the manger, "Jack," he inquired, "have you had your banes and woats?" "Noa, I'm ——— if I have; the rogue han't gove me none," was the unanswerable reply. Hobnail turned pale as a sheet, roared out lustily, and, in attempting to enter the house, fell down on a dunghill in a fit, to which he was subject, it seemed."

*An Account of Leicester Castle.* By JAMES THOMPSON, Author of the "History of Leicester from the Time of the Romans to the End of the Seventeenth Century." (8vo., 54 pp.)—The only remarkable feature now remaining of the Castle at Leicester is a Norman hall, erected in the twelfth century, and of which, we believe, the only existing parallel is one at Oakham, in Rutlandshire. Like other ancient halls, it was divided into a nave and aisles by ranges of columns, of which there were five on either side. These columns, some of which remained until the year 1821, were shaped out of a solid piece of oak: they were 27 feet 7 inches high, and 1 foot 10 inches square, standing upon a stone base. Their angles were chamfered, and they had a kind of false capital, cut from the solid wood, as a terminating ornament. From these columns arose the termination of the roof, which was also of "peculiar construction, being divided into three sides. The timbers were framed and braced together in so remarkable a manner as to shew great skill in construction. Owing to frequent repairs, the original details were only in part to be discovered. The principal timbers were partly chamfered, but those of a later date were moulded. Some of the rafters of the side aisles were supported by brackets and columns springing from stone corbels." The number of doors and windows in the walls of this ancient hall is not quite certain. On the western side, overlooking the river, it had six windows, corresponding to six bays inside, between the columns. These windows seem to have had semicircular heads outside; inside they were pointed, but ornamented with a zigzag moulding. On the eastern side (its present front) it is supposed that the hall had its main entrance in the centre as now, and that the windows corresponded to those opposite. But there were two doorways, placed near together, in the north wall, in the same position as those at Westminster-hall, and we should be inclined to think that there was none on the east side. In the south wall were two windows, which still exist in perfect condition, lighting the criminal court, which

now occupies that end of the building. The northern half of the hall is the civil court. The whole length of the hall is 75 feet, its breadth 50 feet 9 inches, and its height 43 feet. A ground-plan, an interior view, and sketches of several of the original details of this interesting building have been contributed to Mr. Thompson by Mr. Henry Goddard, architect, of Leicester. They appear to have presented to the historian of Leicester the inducement to compile the memoir before us; which is not, however, confined to the few remaining architectural relics of Leicester Castle, but combines an able and animated review of its history through all the stages of its existence, from the Anglo-Saxon times to those of the Lancastrian prince, when its precincts were enlarged by the addition of the New-warke, and its kitchen received the "time-honoured" name of John of Ghent, and so onward to the days of the civil war, and all lingering reminiscences of its former glory. In the course of his narrative Mr. Thompson has added to the details of his predecessors, and altogether his memoir, in all its parts, is completed with equal care and good taste.

*Is Educational Reform required in Oxford, and What?* (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker. 8vo., 56 pp.)—This is a sensible, moderate pamphlet, evidently written by one who has had recent experience of the present system in Oxford, and yet has had some previous knowledge of other systems of education. The advice given is cautious and safe, not very new, but perhaps not the worse for that. The changes proposed are gentle and gradual, and in such matters violent and sudden changes are always bad in their effects. To our mind, the writer does not go far enough, but if his plan or something like it be followed, it will be a step in the right direction. Perhaps the most useful part of the pamphlet is the account which the author gives of the present system and its practical working:—

"What, then, are the principles which the present system was intended to express? This cannot be a very difficult question to answer. The merest glance at the subjects of the different examinations, and at the periods of the course when they are to be held, will shew that the intention was pretty much as follows:—

"1. To ensure in the case of every member of the University a knowledge of the ordinary elements of a gentleman's education, grammar, arithmetic, &c., as a condition of proceeding to the proper work of the place.

"2. To make the main study of the University a uniform training in language,

(taking the Latin and Greek as the most highly developed, and enshrining the best masterpieces,) logic, philosophy, and ancient history; at the same time requiring a certain elementary knowledge of divinity, as a necessary accompaniment to the *Literæ Humaniores*.

"3. To append to this, the principal object of the course, an examination which should enforce an acquaintance with at least the elements of some one out of three other subjects; subjects which might be either useful as subsidiary species of mental training, or introductory to some professional career; while the class course in these 'second schools' was intended for those whose peculiar tastes or prospects led them to give a more particular attention to some one of them,—an attention which the low requirements of the first final pass-school made easily possible, and which even the higher discipline of its class-school would not in some cases prevent."—(pp. 4, 5.)

To this sketch of the *intentions* of the present system we have nothing to object. But are they carried out? Even this mild and conservative writer is obliged to confess that they are not:—

"The first two examinations might be thrown into one, or, if that were impossible, at least the time at which they are allowed to be passed might be altered, so as to bring them both earlier; and thus, by the help of an earlier time permitted for the final schools, the desired object might be gained. But it is scarcely doubtful that the most obvious improvement of all would be a matriculation examination conducted by the University. It is perfectly clear that this is just what was wanted for the proper working of the present system; it is evident that the founders of the system were hampered by something which they could not get rid of in that which preceded it; there was something which bound them to the old Responsions, and thus that first year was lost which was essential to the success of their scheme. No other reason can be given for the retention of this marplot intruder, but the instinct of independence felt by the members of colleges and halls. Though it can scarcely be disputed that the standard required at Responsions is no higher than that which ought to be exacted at matriculation, though it is allowed that the very elements of school-work are not the fit subject of University training, though it is notorious that the consequence of the present plan is that vast numbers of men are encouraged to believe that their first year is properly employed in preparing for this schoolboy examination, yet individual considerations seem to settle the question whenever it is proposed. Each governing body is afraid it shall lose either its present numbers or its present high standard of men, or, at least, some portion of that power which it now has of admitting whom it pleases, without any reference to the University collectively.

"Even in the case where this uniform rule might be thought to tell with most severity, that of men who come up to Oxford later than the usual age, (a very small fraction of the whole number,) it would be really far better that these men should go to a tutor and prepare themselves for a few months before admission. As it is, they and many of the younger men who are admitted without any effective examination, have to spend a considerable portion of their time in working up the very alphabet of their studies. Such a system is degrading to the tutors as well as to the men; the University is turned into a school, and no taste or energy is left for its higher branches of education. It would be the true interest of all to adopt this system: it would be the means of raising some of those colleges which are now thought less of than others; for instead of eternally having to grind up men who are not admitted into the more popular ones, and thus never being able to advance beyond a very low point with them, they would, at least, have men who had got over the elementary part of their work. The higher class of colleges would also find their advantage in a more generally diffused atmosphere of working spirit, in a sharper competition, and a higher general standard."—(pp. 29—31.)

We hear that some such plan will shortly be proposed, and we sincerely hope, for the credit of the University, that it will be carried out.

*The Works of Symon Patrick, D.D.*, sometime Bishop of Ely; including his Autobiography. Edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. In two vols. 8vo., (Oxford, at the University Press.)—Bishop Patrick's Theological Works have never before been collected, and most of them are but little known; yet his Commentary is one of the best we have, and the "Parable of the Pilgrim" used to be very popular. They are mostly of a practical character, such as a treatise on "The Necessity and Frequency of Receiving the Holy Communion," "The Devout Christian Instructed," "How to Pray and give thanks," "Heart's Ease," &c., &c.; or of a controversial nature, such as a "Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Nonconformist," and a variety of treatises against Popery. It was highly desirable that these works should be collected, and the Oxford University deserves much credit for bringing them out, for no private publisher would have done so as a commercial speculation. There are also some other authors whose works we should like to see collected and published.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

*Jan. 12.* The Rev. George Hills, D.D., to be Bishop of the new See of British Columbia and Vancouver's Land.

*Jan. 18.* The Rev. Edward Mooyart, B.A., to be Chaplain of Galle, Ceylon.

*Jan. 25.* The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to be H.M.'s Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands.

*Jan. 31.* Sir Chas. Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., to be President of Madras.

*Feb. 1.* Frederick Doveton Orme, to be C.B. The Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby, to be Gentleman Usher Daily Walter.

*Feb. 2.* Col. Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., to be H.M.'s Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

Knighted, Joseph Arnould, esq., Puisne Judge, Bombay.

*Feb. 4.* The Right Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.G.M.G., to be K.C.B.

*Feb. 6.* Robert A. O. Dallyell, esq., to be Consul at Erzeroum.

A. S. Walne, esq., to be Consul at Alexandria.

*Feb. 7.* Capt. Frederick Charles Keppel, to be Equerry to H.R.H., the Prince of Wales.

Col. C. W. B. Ridley, to be Gentleman Usher to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

*Feb. 21.* The Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., to a Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral.

## Members returned to serve in Parliament.

*Derby.*—William Henry Adams, esq.

*Linlithgow.*—Charles Baillie, esq.

*Banbury.*—Bernhard Samuelson, esq.

*Dublin University.*—The Right Hon. James Whiteside.

*Galway Town.*—John Orrell Lever, esq.

*Oxford University.*—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

*Hythe.*—The Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild.

*Greenwich.*—David Salomons, esq.

## BIRTHS.

*Jan. 27.* The Princess Frederick William.—Intelligence of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia having been safely delivered of a son arrived at Windsor Castle at three o'clock this afternoon.

The royal mother and infant Prince, we are happy to learn, are doing well.

This auspicious event was communicated to her Majesty through the electric telegraph, a message by which reached Windsor Castle from Berlin in six minutes after the occurrence.

At one o'clock the Queen was apprized of the Princess being taken in labour.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was immediately apprized of the circumstance at Frogmore-lodge.

Several communications have since been received at the Castle, announcing that the royal mother and infant Prince were favourably progressing.

Immediately the welcome intelligence became known to the borough authorities and the inhabitants at large, they gave expression to their sympathy and joy by suspending in front of their houses various banners bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices.

The bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the royal tradespeople illuminated their houses.

*Nov. 15, 1858.* At Sarawak, Borneo, the wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq., a son.

*Dec. 3.* At Raneegunge, Bengal, Mrs. Bruce Lane, a son.

*Dec. 5.* At Calcutta, the wife of John Strachey, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.

*Dec. 8.* At French Rocks, Mysore, the wife of Major Henry Tulloch, 52nd Regt., a son.

*Jan. 7, 1859.* At Highfields, the wife of C. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq., a son and heir.

*Jan. 12.* At Florence, the wife of Gerard Lake Brookes, esq., a son.

At Bitton Vicarage, Mrs. Henry Nicholson Ellacombe, a dau.

*Jan. 16.* At Dupplin-castle, the Lady Blanche Dupplin, a son.

At Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin, the wife of the O'Donoghue of the Glens, M.P., a son and heir.

*Jan. 17.* At Sandgate, the wife of Col. Bunbury, C.B., a son.

At Osington Vicarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Tregarthen, a dau.

At the residence of Smithey Spain, esq., Broxhall, Upper Hardres, the wife of Herbert Spain, esq., a son.

At Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, the widow of John Mackenzie Fraser, esq., Bengal Artillery, of Braclangwell, Ross-shire, a dau.

*Jan. 18.* At St. James's-place, the wife of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, a son.

*Jan. 19.* At the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Lake, Southampton, the widow of the late T. Bell Salter, esq., M.D., F.L.S., of Ryde, I.W., a son.

At Bessborough-st., Belgrave-road, the wife of A. W. Clarke, esq., of Armathwaite-mansion, Cumberland, a son.

At Kenyon-terrace, Birkenhead, the wife of Capt. Henry P. Lorell, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, a dau.

*Jan. 20.* At Sea-bank, Liscard, Cheshire, the wife of Wm. Savage Crawley, esq., a son.

At the Master's Lodge, Dulwich College, the wife of the Rev. Alfred J. Carver, Master of the College, a son.

At Pipe-grange, near Lichfield, the wife of Sincler Chinn, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Charles Ede Waller, esq., a dau.

At Woodbury-lodge, Stamford-hill, the wife of Samuel Lloyd Stacey, a son.

*Jan. 21.* At Kinning-place, Paisley-road, Glasgow, Mrs. Frederick R. Lumsden, twin daus.

*Jan. 22.* At Phillimore-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Thomas Pain, barrister, a son.

At Highbury-park, Minnie, wife of Major Count de Bother, a son.

At Trimleston-lodge, Roeback, co. Dublin, Mrs. E. A. Vicars, a son.

At Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., the wife of the Rev. Arundell B. Wharton, LL.B., a son.

At Stoke, the wife of Major Pearson, Grenadier Guards, Major of Brigade, a son.

At Tavistock, the wife of Capt. Alfred Parish, a dau.

At Hoby Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, a son.

Jan. 24. At Queen-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Greenhill, a dau.

At Eaton-pl., the Lady Isabella Whitbread, a dau.

At Wilton-pl., Belgrave-sq., the Lady Mary Reade, a dau.

At Mersham Hatch, near Ashford, Kent, the seat of her father, Sir Norton Knatebull, bart., the wife of Capt. Charles Stirling Dundas, Bengal Artillery, and now serving in India, a son.

At Stockland Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Arthur Daniel, a son.

Jan. 25. At Eccleston-sq., the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a son.

Jan. 26. At St. John's-lodge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, a dau.

At Aldershott, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lowry, 47th Regt., a son.

Jan. 27. At Surbiton-hill, the wife of Rowley Richardson, esq., a son and a dau.

At Roxwell Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Heern, a son.

At Millbrook, the wife of Alex. Henry Abercromby Hamilton, esq., a son.

At Crooke-hall, Chorley, Lancashire, Mrs. John Blundell, a dau.

Jan. 28. At the Lodge, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Edwin Chancellor, a dau.

At Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire, the wife of George Lloyd Robson, esq., a son.

At Cambridge-st., Pimlico, the wife of Joseph Harvey Trollope, a son.

At Martin, the wife of the Rev. Warwick Bampfylde Daniell, a dau.

At Regent's-villas, Avenue-road, Regent's-pk., the wife of Marcus Beresford, esq., a son.

Jan. At Nethway-house, Devonshire, the wife of John Brooking, esq., a dau.

At Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. C. Grantham Scott, a dau.

At Norfolk-sq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Edw. Hamilton Anson, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Jan. 30. At Penzance, the wife of William Bolitho, esq., a dau.

Jan. 31. At Piccadilly, Mrs. C. Wriotheley Digby, a son.

At Caldecot-house, Aldenham, Herts, the wife of John J. Field, esq., a son.

At Bishop's Caudle Rectory, Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Chas. R. Dampier, a son.

Feb. 1. At Yetholm-hall, the wife of Robert Oliver, esq., of Loehside, Roxburghshire, a son.

At Howrah-house, East India-road, Poplar, Mrs. Joseph Mills, twin sons.

At St. Austle, Cornwall, the wife of J. Way, M.B., a son.

The wife of Capt. Lewis Ernest Rudolph, a dau.

At Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., the wife of Sir Charles R. McGregor, bart., a dau.

Feb. 2. At Bellevue-villa, Dawlish, the wife of Rear-Admiral Henderson, R.N., a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Geo. F. Pollock, esq., a son.

At the Cedars, Mortlake, the wife of Chas. Phillips, esq., a dau.

At Escher, Surrey, the wife of W. J. Greenhow, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Feb. 3. At the Node, Welwyn, Herts, the wife of William Reid, esq., a dau.

At Milner-sq., Islington, the wife of Thomas Ellison, esq., barrister-at-law, a son and dau.

At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Thomas Nisbet, esq., Capt. 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, a son.

Feb. 4. At Whitehouse, Morningside, the wife of Sir George Home, bart., a dau.

In Dover-street, Lady Kelly, the wife of the Attorney-General, a dau.

At Chester-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Major the Hon. William Colville, a dau.

At Gloucester-st. South, Belgravia, the wife of Horatio Tennyson, esq., a dau.

At Westbere-house, near Canterbury, the wife of Capt. G. A. Young, a son.

At Wellington-villa, New-road, Hammersmith, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, a dau.

Feb. 5. At Acton-lodge, Cotham, Bristol, the wife of Saml. Budgett, esq., a dau.

Feb. 6. At Rome, the wife of Col. Astley, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park, the wife of Frederick Clarkson, esq., a dau.

At Dallington Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, a son and dau.

At Bedford-park, Croydon, the wife of James Skinner, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Matthews, Shearsby in Knaptoft, Leicester, a dau.

Feb. 7. At Ash-grove, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of Sidney Glendinning, esq., a dau.

At Ebury-st., the wife of John Balguy, esq., of Duffield, Derbyshire, a son.

At Marlow-house, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of Thomas Rolls Hoare, esq., a dau.

Feb. 8. At Olton-hall, Warwick-hire, the wife of the Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a son.

At Parkfield, Cheltenham, the wife of Major E. K. Money, Bengal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Green-hill, King's County, Ireland, the wife of Capt. T. Longworth Dames, Royal Artillery, a dau.

Feb. 9. At Chatham the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Ross, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Hooton Grange, near Chester, Mrs. Hope Jones, a son.

At Finborough, Suffolk, the Lady Frances Pettit, a dau.

At Stratton Strawless, Norfolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. FitzRoy, a dau.

At Woodham Mortimer Hall, Essex, Mrs. Robert Hart, a posthumous son.

Feb. 10. At Addiscombe, Surrey, Mrs. Charles Oswald, a son.

At Llowes Vicarage, near Hay, the wife of the Rev. Garnons Williams, a son.

At Tredegar-park, Monmouthshire, the wife of Capt. Frederick Morgan, a dau.

At Ballinicle, near Dalkey, the Hon. Mrs. R. G. Talbot, a son.

At Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of W. Allen Summer, esq., M.R.C.S., a dau.

Feb. 11. At Combe Mown, the wife of Capt. E. T. Dundas, a son.

At Ramsbury, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. E. Meyrick, a son.

At Randolph-cliff, Edinburgh, the wife of Major the Hon. William Velverton, Royal Artillery, a son, prematurely.

Feb. 12. At Mains-house, Berwickshire, the Lady Susan Grant Suttie.

At Duntresbourne Abbots Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Hayes, a son.

At Little Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Weare, a son.

At St. James's-sq., Bath, the wife of Rear-Adm. Dacres, a dau.

At Hartley-house, Hants, Mrs. G. Milman, wife of Major Milman, R.A., a son.

At Moxhall-park, Warwickshire, Mrs. Berkeley Noel, a son.

At Granton-house, near Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut. Duncan Stewart, R.N., a son.

In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a dau.

*Feb. 13.* At York-terr., Leamington, the wife of H. Corbett, esq., of Tilstone-lodge, Cheshire, a son.

The wife of K. M. Powes, esq., the Hill-court, near Ross, Herefordshire, a son.

*Feb. 14.* At Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, Mrs. Lewis Hope, a dau.

At Ash-grove, Overton, Flintshire, the wife of John Lister, a son.

*Feb. 15.* At Everton, the wife of Major Chambers, D.L., J.P., a son.

At Aytton-castle, Berwickshire, Mrs. Gilbert Mitchell Innes, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Philip Butler, esq., a son.

*Feb. 16.* At Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, the wife of Capt. Dundas R. Gill, late 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Northwood-house, St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, a son.

*At Barcheston Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward J. Corbould, a dau.*

*Feb. 17.* At Burton-st., Eaton-sq., Mrs. Frederick Gale, a dau.

At Gloucester-st., South Belgravia, the wife of R. H. Thursby, esq., Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of Clement Cottrell Dormer, esq., a dau.

At Whitton-park, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Feilden, late 44th Regt., a son.

*Feb. 18.* At Spain-hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a son.

At Hereford-road North, Baywater, Mrs. F. A. Cargill, a son.

*Feb. 19.* Mrs. H. C. Dalton Whitting, a son and heir.

At the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road, London, the wife of the Rev. James H. Watson, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*Nov. 27.* At the Mauritius, Wm. Seward, esq., to Marie Eugénie, only dau. of the late Charles Eugénie Bazire, esq.

*Nov. 30.* At Calcutta, Frederick John Castle, Capt. H.M.'s 48th Regt., to Sophia Elizabeth, only dau. of the Hon. Barnes Peacock.

*Dec. 2.* At Dowlish-waram, Robt. Blair Swinton, esq., Madras Civil Service, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Swinton, of the Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Rundall, esq., of Ranzole, Madras.

*Dec. 4.* At Bangalore, Capt. E. H. Couchman, Madras Artillery, to Federata Harriett, second dau. of Major-General Whitlock, commanding Saugor Division.

*Dec. 11.* At Benares, Capt. Wm. Noel Waller, R.A., second son of H. E. Waller, esq., of Farmington-lodge, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte Leicester, youngest dau. of John Wm. Templer, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

*Dec. 27.* At Colombo, Ceylon, the Rev. John Bamforth, Head Master of the Collegiate School, and one of the Lord Bishop of Colombo's Chaplains, to Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Henry Smith, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Madras, the Rev. Wm. Gray, M.A., to Katherine Maria, second dau. of J. P. Royston, esq., Barnsbury-park, Islington.

*Dec. 28.* At Baltimore, U.S.A., George Cavendish Taylor, late of H.M.'s 95th Regt. of Foot, to Louisa, second dau. of Col. Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and great grand-dau. of Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

*Jan. 1.* At St. Gabriel's, Belgravia, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bruce, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Caroline, only dau. of the late Sir John M. Burgoyne, bart., of Sutton, Beds.

*Jan. 4.* At Newark-upon-Trent, the Rev. H. T. Price, M.A., Cheltenham, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Richard Hutchinson, M.A., late of East Retford.

*Jan. 12.* At Morningside-bank, the Rev. Jas. Douglass, minister of Stoneykirk, Wigtonshire, to Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of the late A. Hogg, esq., of Pittendreich, Kinross-shire.

*Jan. 13.* At Hyde, Winchester, Edwin Russ, esq., of Winchester, to Laura, youngest dau. of Charles Curry Bickham, esq., of the same place.

At Sydenham, Richard Playne Smith, esq., Capt. 10th Royal Hussars, to Albreda De Wivlessie Beatrice, youngest dau. of the late Captain Abney, formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry.

*Jan. 14.* At the Manse of Kiconquhar, Frederick Patterson, esq., Bothwell, Tasmania, to

Jeanie Harley, second dau. of the late Rev. George Milligan, D.D., minister of Elie.

*Jan. 16.* At Jersey, the Rev. Henry Pulley, B.A. of Oxford, Curate of Little Charlton, Kent, to Annie, eldest dau. of Westall Edward Bayles, esq., of St. Heller's, Jersey.

*Jan. 17.* At York, the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Oxford, to Rosamond, second dau. of the late Henry Robinson, esq., York.

*Jan. 18.* At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Edward Richardson, esq., sculptor, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late William Rawson, esq., of Leicester.

At St. Feock, the Rev. Arthur Bouchler Wrey, M.A., to Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, of Porthgidden.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Philip Lee, esq., Windsor-terr., Pimlico, to Priscilla, youngest dau. of the late J. Land, esq., Rockells-hall, Watton.

At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. Lawrence J. Stephens, M.A., to Eliza Jane Pooley, widow of the Rev. W. E. Pooley, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. S. F. Rippingall, of Langham-hall.

At Charmouth, William Salter, esq., of Chard, to Miss Griffith, niece of the late J. F. Gwyn, esq., of Ford Abbey.

At Brafferton, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Baker, Curate of Richmond, Yorkshire, to Margaret Haydon, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Gray, Vicar of Brafferton, and Canon of Ripon.

At the British Consul's, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Sidney James, son of Col. Thos. Timbrell, C.B., late of the Bengal Artillery, to Agnes Angelina Francisca, dau. of the late Frederick Arnaud Clarke, esq., of Tatsfield, Kent.

*Jan. 19.* At Regent-sq., St. Pancras, Charles Cotes, esq., of Ilighworth, Wilts, son of the late Peter Cotes, esq., to Lucy Hannah, second dau. of George Sawyer, esq., M.D., Guildford-st., Russell-sq.

At Finchley, the Rev. R. W. P. Davies, Rector of Llangasty Talillyn, to Frances, widow of the late William Burnaby, esq.

*Jan. 20.* At St. Giles's, London, Henry S. Price, esq., of Chatham, son of the Rev. J. Price, of Montecute, Somerset, to Harriette, dau. of John Browne, esq., late of Park-house and Hinchley.

At Garvestone, Francis Richard, eldest son of J. Elwell, esq., of Weston-super-Mare, to Eliza Carteretta, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Valpy, Rector of Garvestone.

At Leamington Priors, the Rev. William Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford, and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgenorth, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Storer, M.A., Rector of Hawkesworth, Notts.

At Hove, Brighton, Charles Bampfylde, eldest son of the late G. J. Guppy, esq., of Demerara, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry John Rush, Vicar of Hollington, Sussex.

At Cornhill, William Vaughan, esq., of Cleveland-lodge, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late H. J. W. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn-tower and Cornhill-house, Northumberland.

At Eastwell, the Rev. Alfred Joseph Woodhouse, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dover, to Anna Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Montague Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell.

At Clonlara, Alexander Crum Ewing, esq., eldest son of Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, esq., of Strathleven, Dumbarshire, M.P., to Jane, only dau. of Vice-Admiral Hayes O'Grady, of Erinagh-house, co. Clare.

At St. James's, Paddington, James Sheppard Scott, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens, to Anne Charlotte, dau. of Henry William Marriott, esq., of Grove-house, Baywater.

At St. John's, Hackney, B. Freeman, esq., Commander of the ship "Northfleet," to Ann Sarah, eldest dau. of J. Finney, esq., of Poplar.

At Streatham, Capt. Theos. Green, 48th Regt. B.N.L., to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Hcn. Butler, esq., of Tulse-hill, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Teddington, Lieut. Stanley Scott, of the 2nd Bombay European Regt., to Adelaide, second dau. of the late James Foster, esq., of Turnham-green, Middlesex.

At Bilshy, Alford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Tim. Byers, M.A., Chaplain of the County Gaol, and Second Master of the Grammar-school, Oakham, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Mason, Vicar of Bilshy and Earlsforte.

Jan. 21. At Norley Chapel, Plymouth, the Rev. George Short, M.A., to Elizabeth Cole, second dau. of the late William Square, esq., of Whitloxworthy.

At Tamworth, Frederick, third son of Capt. Blake, R.N., Column-villa, Shrewsbury, to Fanny, second dau. of J. Palmer, esq., Tamworth.

At the parish church, Henry R. Silvester, esq., M.D., of Clapham-common, to Caroline Frances, only child of the late Rev. Francis Goode, M.A.

Jan. 22. At the British Embassy, Paris, Sam. Day Goss, esq., of Southwark-bridge-road, to Margaret Jane Frances, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, of H.M.'s 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers).

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, William John, second son of Wm. Addison, esq., Bolton-wood-house, Cumberland, to Harriette Cropper, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Tasker, esq., of Oak-lodge, West Brixton.

At West Ham, Arthur Burnett, youngest son of Capt. Martin, Harbour Master, Ramsgate, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William Hill Winmill, esq., of Stratford, Essex.

Jan. 25. At Crowscombe, Somerset, the Rev. James Mortimer Sanger, of Brislington, to Helen Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Fye Purvis, Rector of Crowscombe.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Geo. Watson Milles, eldest son of Lord Sondes, to Miss Stracey, eldest dau. of Sir Henry Stracey, bart., of Rackheath-hall, Norfolk.

At Yeovil, Fredrick Frampton, second son of the late Jau. Day, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Dorcas, youngest dau. of William Dicks, esq.

At Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. N. Ripley, M.A., to Laura Elizabeth, widow of the late J. Gurney, esq., Earlbam-hall, and dau. of the Rev. G. Pearse, Vicar of Martham.

At Walcot, Bath, Capt. Wm. Lambert Yonge, Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth C. Maitland, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Jervois, Col. of the 76th Regt.

At Clifton, Henry Dugdale, esq., of White-knight's-park, Reading, to Grace, youngest dau. of Daniel Gordon, esq., of Clifton, and Tobago, West Indies.

At Hampstead, the Rev. Francis William de Castro, B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Eliza, only child of the late G. Langdale, esq.

At St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, J. Scales, esq., of Plymouth, youngest son of the late Joseph Scales, esq., of Tottenham, to Emily, dau. of Herman Hendriks, esq., of South Lambeth.

At Inzievar, Archibald Vincent Smith, esq., second son of James Smith, esq., formerly Secretary to the Catholic Institute of Great Britain, to Margaret, dau. of the late George Silgo, esq., of Seaciff, and widow of the late Major Sir Wm. Cornwallis Harris, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 26. At Windsor, Capt. T. P. Thompson, R.N., son of Adm. Thompson, of Longparish, Hampshire, to Madeline Newton, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Rede Rede, of Ashmans.

At Crambe, Wm. Houghton, esq., of Ashfield-house, Gomersal, near Leeds, to Miss Dennison, eldest dau. of R. Dennison, esq., of Whitwell, Yorkshire.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Capt. W. Ross King, 74th Highlanders, to Lucan, younger dau. of the late W. Cumming-Skene-Gordon, esq., of Pitlurg and Parkhill, Aberdeenshire.

At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, William Chas. Stanley Clarke, esq., Bengal Light Cavalry, to Eleanor Janette Wemyss, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Crossland Hay, of Cheltenham.

At Little Blakenham, Robt. Jaland, esq., of Horneastle, to Emily, younger dau. of William Haward, esq., of Little Blakenham-hall, Suffolk.

At St. Helen's, Robert, son of P. W. Hammond, esq., of Levenshulme, near Manchester, to Ellen, only dau. of the late R. Gaskell, of Burtonwood.

Jan. 27. At Clifton, Francis G. Blood, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 69th Regt., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Blood, 68th Regt., to Charlotte Constance, eldest dau. of the late John James, esq., of Severn-bank, Newnham, Gloucestershire, and of Mountaiz, Herefordshire.

At Easton Grey, Wilts, H. Golney Wood, esq., of Tetbury, to Ann Maria, dau. of the Rev. W. S. Birch, Rector of Easton Grey, and Vicar of Luckington, Wilts.

At Tunbridge Wells, George Needham, second son of G. Mansfield, esq., of John-st., Bedford-row, to Augusta Maria, eldest dau. of William Willicombe, esq., of Lansdown, Tunbridge Wells.

At Bathwick, Arthur Battiscombe, esq., second son of the Rev. Wm. Battiscombe, Rector of Horseheath, Cambridge, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the late G. Haynes, esq., of Pulteney-st., Bath.

At Thames Ditton, Walter Coleman, esq., of Langley Fitzhurs, Wilts, to Annie Olivia Sarah Wynowe, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Wyndowe, Capt. 1st or Royal Dragoons.

At Horne, Robert Newberry Cobbett, esq., of Southgate, Middlesex, to Louisa Laura, youngest dau. of Wm. Clarke, esq., of Cricklewood.

At Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, the Rev. E. Curling Lucey, B.A., Dymchurch, Kent, to Sarah Ann, dau. of J. Wood Andrews, esq., of Long Bennington.

At the Abbey Church, Romsey, Charles Henry Grant, esq., of Portsmouth, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hoof, esq., of Romsey.

At Plympton St. Mary, the Rev. Wm. Pollexfen Bastard, youngest son of the late E. P. Bastard, esq., of Kitley, to Caroline, second dau. of Rear-Admiral Woolcombe, of Henerdon.

At Keswick, Hugh Frederick, eldest son of Hugh Hornby, esq., Sandown, near Liverpool, to Mary Christina, second dau. of S. Z. Langton, esq., of Barrow-house, Keswick.

At Bedford Chapel, Exeter, the Rev. James Holderness, of Catherine College, Cambridge, to Annie Barton, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. J. Reynolds.



At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. I. Gregory Smith, M.A., Rector of Tedstone-Delamere, Herefordshire, to Agnes Augusta, dau. of the Rev. G. W. Murray, M.A., Rector of Handsworth.

At Bubbentham, John Wimbridge, esq., of Balam-hill, Surrey, to Hannah Williamson, only dau. of the late Wm. Umbers, esq., of Weston-hall, Warwickshire.

At Fairfield, Liverpool, Chas. Edward Procter, esq., of Macclesfield, to Ellen, third dau. of Jas. Livesey, esq., of Beech-hill, Fairfield.

At Dublin, John Andrews Denis, esq., of Fairbrook-house, Rathfarnham, to Catherine Pauline, only dau. of Thomas Charlton Speer, M.D., late 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Knightsbridge, John Gemmill, esq., of Westbourne-terr., to Lucinda, elder dau. of the late John Ellis, esq., of Weston, Suffolk.

At Hillend, Clackmannanshire, J. S. Greensill, esq., War Department, Woolwich, to Susan Martha Catherine, youngest dau. of Capt. Christie, late 90th Highland Borderers.

Jan. 29. At Sandgate, the Rev. Lewis Borrett White, Rector of St. Mary Aldermay, to Lavinia Anne, elder dau. of Ralph T. Brockman, esq., of Sandgate.

At Jersey, the Prince Theobald Raule Guillaume, eldest son of Prince de Vismes et de Pontheu, to Caroline Annie, second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave, Canon of Windsor, and of Barnsey, Gloucestershire.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Chas. Wheeler, of Warren-st., Fitzroy-sq., to Catherine Woolcock, of Old Quebec-st., Oxford-st., eldest dau. of the late John Woolcock, of Truro, Cornwall.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, John Alexander McLaren, of Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, to Julia Peake, of Stoke Newington.

*Marriage of the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde.*—At 3 p.m., Count Cavour, in his character of notary to the crown, drew up the matrimonial contract between the Princess Clotilde and Prince Napoleon, in the presence of Gen. Niel, the French ambassador, (Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauragais,) and the g. and dignitaries of the state. In the evening a deputation of the National Guard was presented to the Princess, at a monster banquet. Later in the evening, a serenade took place on the Place Royale, by the band of the National Guard, in honour of the betrothed couple, which was accompanied by enthusiastic shouts by the people.

The town celebrated the interesting event by a general illumination. On Sunday, at 10 a.m., the marriage was celebrated. The benediction was pronounced by the Archbishop of Vercelli, assisted by the Bishops of Casale, Pinerol, Savona, and Bielle; and at 1.30 p.m. the married couple departed for Genoa, accompanied by the King and the Royal Family. They there set sail for Marseilles. The dowry granted by the Sardinian chamber of deputies to the Princess Clotilde is £20,000.

Jan. 31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederic Poland Adeock, esq., solicitor, Cambridge, third son of Stephen Adeock, esq., of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, to Ann, second surviving dau. of William Robinson, esq., Park-terrace, Cambridge.

Feb. 1. At St. John's, Paddington, John Henry Brasier, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Cassandra, widow of Edward Cobbold, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Boone, Vicar of Kenworth, Herts.

At Matlock, Richard Thomas Goodall, esq., surgeon, of Clay Cross, to Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of James Clifford Newbold, esq., of Bridge-house, Matlock.

At Holy Trinity, Kentish-town, the Rev. William Darby, of Pinxton, Derbyshire, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sproule, R.N., Richmond-hill, Whitehaven.

At Norton, near Worcester, W. Druce Cattle, esq., of Newent, Gloucestershire, to Annie, second dau. of the late Benjamin Hooke, esq., of Norton-hall, near Worcester.

At Cheltenham, Frederick Thomas Griffiths, esq., of the Clevelands, Bishop's Cleeve, to Frances Underwood, fourth dau. of the Rev. R. Hepworth.

At Woolwich, Samuel Chase, esq., of Reading, to Anne, second dau. of the late John Rivers, esq., of Merton.

At St. Gabriel's, Plumico, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bruce, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Caroline, only dau. of the late Col. Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, bart., of Sutton-park, Bedfordshire.

Feb. 2. At Dallington, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Edward Elton, Incumbent of Wheatley, Oxfordshire, to Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. Fienes S. Trotman, Vicar of Dallington.

At Brewod, the Rev. Inglis George Monckton, M.A., Incumbent of Coven, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth Esther, eldest dau. of Francis Corser, esq., The Hurst, Lapley, Staffordshire.

At West Kirby, Cheshire, Frederick Walthe, esq., of the Madras Presidency, to Anne Penelope, eldest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Syers, Bengal Army.

At Worthenbury, Flintshire, John McLean, esq., Glasgow, second son of John McLean, esq., of Campbelltown, N.B., to Helen Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Howard, esq., of Brereton-hall, Cheshire.

At Stepney, the Rev. William Keedy, to Jessie Helen, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Trall.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard Henry Murray, LL.B., and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Thomas Murray, esq., M.D., of Trinidad, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Robert Woodall, esq., of Ardwick, Lancashire.

At Broadway, Worcester, the Rev. Richard Hoare, of Beckermot, Cumberland, to Susanna, third surviving dau. of the late Isaac B. Averill, esq., Broadway.

At Marylebone, Robert Paris, jun., esq., to Dorothy Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. John Robinson.

Feb. 3. At Lymington, Col. Arthur Horne, 13th Light Infantry, second son of Sir William Horne, to Emma Jane Dicker, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Samuel Cleaveland, of the Madras Native Infantry.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, London, Evan Charles Sutherland Walker, esq., of Crow Nest, York-hire, and of Aberdar, Invernesshire, to Alice Sophia, youngest dau. of Henry Tudor, esq., of Westbourne-terrace.

At Skelton, near York, Major Jenyns, C.B., 18th Hussars, eldest son of Geo. Jenyns, esq., of Bottisham-hall, Cambs., to Rita, only dau. of Henry Stafford Thompson, esq., of Fairfield.

At Canterbury, Austin, fourth son of George Neame, esq., of Northfleet, to Harriette, youngest dau. of the late Charles Spencer, esq., surgeon, Ash, Kent.

At Bathwick, Bath, Thomas Hunt, esq., of Pulteney-st., to Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. R. Blackmore, Rector of Donhead St. Mary's.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Rowe, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Harriet, third dau. of Thomas Watson, esq., Fitzroy-square.

At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Wm. Froom, esq., of Clapham-park, to Ada Georgiana, third dau. of G. Schlotel, esq., of Essex-lodge, Brixton-rise.

At All Saints', Upper Norwood, T. Belgrave, third surviving son of Wm. Henry Grey, esq., of Stockwell, to Julia Frances, second dau. of Capt. Charles Morton, R.N., of Upper Norwood, late of Westmoreland, Jamaica.

At Bayswater, Charles Ferguson, esq., youngest son of Dr. Ferguson, Hugh Hesket, Cumberland, to Amelia Hill, of Stanwix.

At St. Paul's, Kersall, near Manchester, Mr. John Phillips Stearns, of Higher Broughton, to

Mary, dau. of Mr. Joseph Hanksin, late of Yew Tree House, Hale, Cheshire.

At Holy Cross, Pershore, John Hawkes, eldest son of the late Wm. Woodward, esq., to Bridget, only child of F. Davies, esq., Pershore, and relict of Clendon T. Daukes, esq.

Feb. 4. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Horace Johnson, esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, to Frances Ellen, eldest dau. of Chas. Walter, esq., late of Radford-house, Warwickshire.

Feb. 5. At St. Paneras, John Whitaker, son of the late Joseph Ellis, esq., of Richmond, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of John Staples, esq., of Belmont, near Salisbury.

At Holy Trinity, Islington, John Rob. Bankes, esq., of Tattershall, to Frances, only dau. of the late Richard Swine, esq., of Hastings.

At Somers-town, Chs. McShane, esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, to Jane, only dau. of the late Lieut. J. M. Monk, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Feb. 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edmund Buckley, esq., to Mary Honor, eldest dau. of Robert Burton, esq., of Leamington, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett-hill-house, Isle of Thanet.

At Bilton, Harrogate, the Rev. W. H. Schwabe, H.E.I.C.S., to Caroline Bouchier, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Theodore Dury, West-mill Rectory, Herts.

At Windlesham, Surrey, the Rev. H. Percy Smith, M.A., Incumbent of York-town, to Selina, second dau. of General and Lady Elizabeth Thackeray, the Cedars, Windlesham.

At St. John's, Edinburgh, the Rev. C. W. Parker, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford, to Mary Ann Sophia, younger dau. of the late Horace Brydges Hodgson, esq., of York.

At Catfield, Chas. G. Cubitt, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Capt. George Cubitt, of Catfield-hall, to Ellen Harriette, eldest dau. of Mr. Edward Neve, also of Catfield.

At Wells, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Stokes, Student of Christ Church, and Vicar of Staines, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christ Church.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Edward, fourth son of the late Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq., of Colney-house, Herts, to Marianne Louisa Eleonora, youngest dau. of the late Charles Boulton, of Montagu-square.

At Stallingborough, Lincolnshire, Herbert Henley Richardson, esq. (B.A. Oxon), of the Isle of Cumbrae, N.B., to Pattie, youngest dau. of the late W. Grantham Parkinson, esq., of Stallingborough.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Richard Taylor, esq., of Whickam, Durham, to Mary Hannah, eldest dau. of Wm. Janeway, esq., of Bedford-row and South Lambeth.

At Edinburgh, George Borthwick, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Matthew Norman Macdonald Hume, esq., of Nine Wells.

At Wreay, Carlisle, the Rev. James Losh, only son of Wm. Losh, esq., Wreay Skye, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Thomas Benn, esq., Woodside.

Feb. 9. At Matlock, Mr. John A. Williams, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, to Margaret Ann, dau. of John Clifton, esq., of Liverpool.

At Craven Chapel, London, Russell, eldest son of Russell Pontifex, esq., of Upper St. Martin's-lane, and Sandyway, Gloucestershire, to Julia, second surviving dau. of the late G. Wilson, esq., of Clarence-terr., Regent's-park.

At Wrotham, Kent, Theodore Grant Cresy, Surgeon, of Ticehurst, Sussex, youngest son of the late Edward Cresy, esq., C.E., of South Darenth, Kent, to Hannah Jane, youngest dau. of Thomas Spencer, esq., of the Park, Wrotham.

At St. James's, Oldham, William, eldest son of Wm. Stenning, esq., of Godstone, Surrey, to Hannah, third dau. of the late Joseph Lees, esq., of Oldham, Lancashire.

At Llanvair-Waterdine, Shropshire, Captain

Robert Phipps Dod, of Nant-Issa, near Oswestry, and of the Shropshire Militia, to Catherine Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. John R. N. Kinchant, J.P., of Nantiago, near Knighton, Radnorshire, and niece of Richard Kinchant, esq., J.P., of Park-hall, near Oswestry.

At Dublin, John E. Wallis, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Anna, only dau. of Robert Power, esq.

Feb. 10. At Plymouth, Thos. Parry Hawker, esq., son of the late Chas. Hawker, esq., Capt. North Hants Militia, and nephew of the late Admiral Parry, to Margaret, youngest and only surviving dau. of John Sinclair, esq., late of Edinburgh.

At Marylebone, Albert D. Higman, esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, fifth son of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Higman, to Lavinia Eulalie Rose, third and youngest dau. of Jonathan Croft, esq., late Army Medical Staff, of Pit and Campbell-st., Sydney, New South Wales.

At Tamworth, the Rev. F. L. Lloyd, B.D., one of the Senior Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Aldworth, Berkshire, to Jessy, eldest dau. of the late Henry Harding, esq., of H.M.'s Customs, Nevis, West Indies.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Tudor Geo. Trevor, esq., of her Majesty's Paymaster General's Office, to Cordelia Adams, only dau. of the late Capt. Theodore Hay, and grand-dau. of Major H. B. B. Adams, formerly of the 55th Regt.

At Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, William Edmund Curtis, esq., late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, eldest son of Sir W. Curtis, bart., of Caynam-court, Ludlow, to Ariana Emily, dau. of Col. Master, Knole-park, Gloucestershire.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Captain Daniel Alexander McNeill, to Nannette, eldest dau. of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, bart., of Everleigh.

At St. Gabriel's, Belgravia, W. G. Parmenter, esq., R.N., Paymaster of H.M.'s ship "Exmouth," to Mary, youngest dau. of J. L. Parsey, esq., of Claverton-street.

At Chettle, Dorset, Richard Dixie Maunsell, Vicar of Mayglare, Meath, and third son of Richard Maunsell, esq., of Oakley-park, co. Kildare, to Alicia Fanny, dau. of the late Malcolm Laing, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Wm. Seymour Hampson, Rector of Stulton, Lincolnshire, youngest surviving son of the late Sir George F. Hampson, bart., to Julia Jane, youngest dau. of Chas. Frank's, esq.

At St. James's, Paddington, Francis Arthur, second son of George F. Davis, esq., of Clapham-Rise, Surrey, to Essie Flora, youngest dau. of the late Francis Forster, of Ashfield and Knockmoy-abbey, Galway.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. Henry E. Brooke, third son of Wm. Brooke, esq., Q.C., Master in the Irish Court of Chancery, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. A. Jetter.

Feb. 11. At St. Marylebone, London, the Rev. George Phillips, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and senior Curate of Ramsgate, to Gertrude Marianne, only surviving dau. of Sir William Fry Channell, one of her Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.

Feb. 12. At Alphington, Wm. Codner Henley, esq., merchant, of London, to Grace Jenner, only dau. of John Westren Snell, esq., of Manor-house, Alphington.

At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. William E. Gibb, late 14th Regt. Madras N.I., to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Irving, esq., Inspector-General of Imports and Exports for the United Kingdom.

At Bocking, Essex, Capt. H. Barrett Bromley, Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion of H.M.'s 19th Regt., to Rosalind, only child of the late Samuel Howe Tweed, esq., Bocking.

At Sanbury, Middlesex, W. M. Aylward, esq., of St. Paul's-buildings, Sermon-lane, Doctors'-

common; Paragon-place, New Kent-road; and Alma-cottage, New Hampton, to Emma, second dau. of Capt. Burges, of London and Melbourne.

Feb. 14. At Edinburgh, Henry Gordon Cumming, esq., son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Aytrey, bart., to Elizabeth Newton, dau. of Major Ludovic Stewart, of H.M.'s 24th Regt.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Edward John Heard, esq., only son of the late John E. Heard, Capt. 62nd Regt., to Maria, eldest dau. of William Lucas Hanly, esq., Park-terrace, Highbury.

Feb. 15. At Norwood, Middlesex, Mr. Samuel A. Mortlock, to Emma, elder dau. of the late John Chatterton Phillips, esq., R.N.

At Great Bookham, John Alexander Chrystie, Capt. 1st Royals, to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Chrystie, esq., of Chester-terrace, London.

At Birmingham, the Rev. John Bell, Rector of Brington, Hunts, and late Fellow of Clare College, to Lucy, dau. of Bell Fletcher, esq., M.D., of Birmingham.

At St. Pancras, George, son of John Scobell, esq., of Nancealverne, Penzance, Cornwall, to Anna, dau. of the late William Ellis, esq., of Cawswand.

At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., Assistant Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Jane Eleanor, dau. of the late John Ellis, esq., Denbigh-st., Plumtree.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. Henry Smith Gorrings, of Lewes, Sussex, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Turner, of Nailand-house, Balcombe, Sussex.

Feb. 16. At St. John Lee, Northumberland, the Rev. William Ives, Vicar of Haltwhistle, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late John William Mewborne, esq., of Peterborough.

At St. John's, Holloway, James Corson, esq., Chorlton-lodge, Malpas, Cheshire, to Adelaide, youngest surviving dau. of the late Major John Hamilton, H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, grand-dau. of the late Major James Hamilton, of Grange, Tyrone, Ireland, Deputy-Governor of the county.

At Eccles, Wm. Stockton Schofield, esq., of Brooke-house, Rochdale, to Caroline Helen, dau. of Richard Hutchinson, esq., of Monton-house, Eccles.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Wm. R. Morgan, esq., of Abington-villas, Kenington, to Susannah Augusta, eldest dau. of William Malings, esq., of York-villas, Campden-hill, W.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, J. K. Fensham, esq., of Shooter's-hill, Kent, to Elizabeth Stuart,

only dau. of the late G. Brunton, esq., solicitor, Supreme Courts, Edinburgh.

At Esber, John Kingsford, esq., of that place, to Susan Prudence Spencer, only dau. of the late William Hunt, esq.

Feb. 17. At Leeds, Wm. Wailes, esq., eldest son of the late William Wailes, esq., of Leeds, to Elizabeth Yorston, eldest dau. of Sir Peter Fairbairn, of Woodseley-house, Leeds.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Aytton, elder son of the Rev. George Aytton Whitaker, M.A., of Knoddishall, Suffolk, to Mary Henrietta, only dau. of Edward Farrer Acton, esq., Gatacre-park, Major in the Shropshire Militia.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Barnard, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., to Caroline Harriet, dau. of Charles Millett, esq.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. J. Harman, to Mary Jane Fulton, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Popham, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

Alfred Kempe, esq., of Stoke-hill-cottage, to Elizabeth Catherine Terry, widow of the Rev. Henry Tooze, of Payhembury.

At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Calvert, esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Government Collegiate School, Trinidad, to Emily Wisset, widow of A. Middleton, esq., Marine Surveyor, R.N.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Charles W. Cox, Rector of Croxton, Lincolnshire, to Mary Isabel, eldest dau. of Wilson Overend, esq., of Sharrow-head, Sheffield.

At Brighton, Major Grant Allan, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, to Catherine Annie, eldest dau. of the late Major R. H. Richardson, 7th Light Cavalry.

At Paddington, George William Callender, esq., to Sophia, fourth dau. of the late John Richardby Boscfield, esq., of Clapham-park.

At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, George, second surviving son of the late Richard Hodge, esq., the Green, Hampstead, to Annie, only dau. of the late John Bellamy, of Sleaford.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton-hill, Kingston, the Rev. Edward Roberts, M.A., Incumbent of Llangystennyn, Carnarvonshire, to Lydia Ann, youngest dau. of the late Harry Christian Selfe, esq., of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

At Highbury, William Roe Hooper, esq., eldest son of John William Hooper, esq., late of Bath, to Lucy Fanny, second dau. of Henry Benson Cox, esq., of Highbury-park.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Sept. 16. Of dropsy in the chest, aged 36, the Emperor of Japan, who recently concluded a treaty with the United States, and opened his empire to the return of Christianity, after it had been expelled about two centuries. The "New York Journal of Commerce" gives the following:—"The name of the Emperor, as written down by the interpreters, was Cassaduco. He had twelve wives. Some of the Dutch residents say he had no sons, and adopted one for his successor, but the interpreters assert that he had one who is between fifteen and sixteen years old, and

who has ascended the throne. Neither widows nor daughters, according to the Japanese constitution, are allowed to succeed a deceased emperor, but he is permitted, in the failure to have a son, to adopt any one he pleases, who, upon the decease of the emperor, becomes the sovereign without opposition. This event is much to be regretted, because the consequences are as yet unknown, and may blast all the bright hopes which began to be cherished for Japan and its forty millions of people. The Spiritual Emperor (for, strange, there are two, a civil and ecclesiastical) with his *bonzes* or priests,

which are innumerable, and as subservient to him as the Catholic priests to the Pope, is bitterly opposed to all progressive ideas, preferring the old isolation and non-intercourse to commerce and communication, and the superstitions of Buddhism and Sintoism to the spiritual, purifying, and ennobling doctrines of Christianity. There may be re-action, a revolt against the liberal ideas of the late Emperor and his ministers, but it is earnestly hoped that the good work incepted by him will now move on, not like the rapid whirlwind and storm, but a slow yet victorious wave, till the whole empire is not only opened to civilisation and Christianity, but possessed by them."

#### THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

*Feb. 15.* In St. James's-sq., aged 89, the Most Hon. Frederick William, Marquis of Bristol.

The venerable Marquis was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to Saturday last, when he was attacked with gout in the stomach, the symptoms increasing in intensity up to the time of his death. The deceased was born on October 2, 1769, and was consequently in the 90th year of his age, and the oldest member of the House of Lords. The late Marquis, previous to his succeeding to the family honours, represented Bury St. Edmunds in the House of Commons from 1796 to July 1803. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards Earl of Liverpool) was Secretary of State, from February 1801 till November 1803. His lordship was a conservative in politics, but supported the free-trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, by whom he was offered the lord-lieutenancy of Suffolk, but which his lordship declined. On the death of his father, in July, 1803, he succeeded to the earldom of Bristol; and in June, 1826, was further raised in the peerage by being created Marquis of Bristol. The deceased Marquis was hereditary steward of Bury St. Edmunds, a governor of King's College, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. His lordship married, February 20, 1798, the Hon. Elizabeth Albana Upton, second daughter of Clotworthy, first Viscount Templetown, by whom (who died in 1844) he leaves four sons and three daughters, namely:—The Earl Jermyn, M.P. (now Marquis), and Lords Arthur, Charles, and Alfred Hervey; Lady Augusta, widow of Frederick C. W. Seymour; Lady Sophia Wyndham, and Lady Elizabeth Georgiana, married to the Hon. and Rev. John Grey. The

venerable Marquis was a considerate and liberal landlord to his tenantry, and benevolent to the poor, by whom his death will be greatly lamented. The Earl Jermyn, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, succeeds to the marquise and minor dignities by the death of his father. The marquis married, in December, 1830, Lady Katharine Manners, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Rutland, by which estimable lady, who died in 1848, he has surviving issue two sons.

#### THE EARL OF RIPON.

*Jan. 28,* at Putney-heath, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, aged 76.

The Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, first Earl of Ripon, was the younger son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, by Mary Jemima, second daughter and co-heir of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima Marchioness De Grey, and sister and heir of the late Countess De Grey. His Lordship, who was therefore brother to the present Earl De Grey, K.G., was born in London on the 30th of October, 1782. He imbibed the rudiments of his education at Sunbury, but was afterwards placed at Harrow, where he was the school-fellow of Peel, Aberdeen, and Palmerston, and also of Lord Byron. From Harrow he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated M.A. in the following year.

Mr. Robinson's first connection with public life dates from the year 1804, when he acted as Private Secretary to his relative, the late Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He quitted Ireland when that nobleman was recalled upon the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, and came into Parliament for the first time upon the dissolution which took place in the autumn of that year, as member for Carlisle. The new Parliament being dissolved on the defeat of the Whig Administration in the following spring, Mr. Robinson was returned for the borough of Ripon, which he continued to represent for twenty successive years. In the summer of 1808 he accompanied Lord Pembroke upon a special mission to Vienna, and returned to England with that nobleman in the ensuing autumn.

Up to the year 1809 Mr. Robinson took little part in the debates in Parliament; but he supported the Government formed under the leadership of the Duke of Portland; which he asserted had been rendered a political necessity by the course which had been pursued by the previous Admini-

nistration in their communication with George III. upon the subject of the Catholic question. At the commencement of the session of 1809 Mr. Robinson was chosen to move the address, and in the performance of that duty expressed in the strongest manner his conviction of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war in Spain, the attack upon which country by the Emperor Napoleon he denounced as no less base and unjust in its design than perfidious in its execution.

In the spring of the same year Mr. Robinson accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, offered to him by Lord Castlereagh, who then held the seals of the War and Colonial departments; and when that noble lord quitted office in the following September, on occasion of the unhappy differences in the Cabinet which resulted in a duel between his lordship and Mr. Canning, Mr. Robinson felt bound in honour to retire from the Administration, though strongly urged by Mr. S. Perceval either to retain the Under-Secretaryship or else to accept a seat at the Board of Treasury or Admiralty. In the summer of that year his near relative, Mr. Charles Yorke, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and at his request, with the entire concurrence and approbation of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Robinson accepted a seat at the same board, where he remained until the lamentable death of Mr. Perceval caused the accession of the Earl of Liverpool to the Premiership. At this juncture Mr. Robinson was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the room of Mr. Rose, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In the winter of 1813 he accompanied Lord Castlereagh to the Continent, and thus became personally cognisant of the commencement of that series of stirring events which eventuated in the overthrow of the First Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Robinson continued at the Board of Trade until the year 1818, when, upon the death of Mr. Rose and the resignation of Lord Clancarty, he succeeded to the former as President of the Board of Trade, and the latter as Treasurer of the Navy. He became at this time a member of the Cabinet, and having discharged the important and responsible duties of his post for six years, in 1823 he was requested by his Majesty King George IV. to undertake the more arduous situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the retirement of Mr. Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley.

When Mr. Canning was appointed to the head of the Administration early in 1827, that statesman undertook the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in con-

junction with that of First Lord of the Treasury; and at the same Mr. Robinson was entrusted with the seals of the Colonial-office, and advanced to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Viscount Goderich, a title which had been borne by his maternal ancestor, the last Duke of Kent, of the family of De Grey. On the death of Mr. Canning in the following October, his Majesty requested Lord Goderich to conduct the Administration as Premier, but his lordship held that high post for a few months only, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and it must be owned scarcely shewed himself equal to them.

On the formation of Earl Grey's Ministry in 1830, Lord Goderich again returned to the duties of official life, and a second time resumed the seals of the Colonial-office, which he held down to March, 1833, when he resigned them into the hands of Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, who had previously held the Secretaryship for Ireland. At the same time he accepted the post of Privy Seal, and on the 10th of the next month was elevated to the earldom, when he chose to take his title from the borough of Ripon, which he had so long represented in the Lower House of Parliament.

In the early part of the year 1834 Lord Ripon withdrew from the Grey Administration in conjunction with the present Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham, on account of internal dissensions in the Cabinet, arising from a suspicion that the Established Church in Ireland was about to be sacrificed to a popular outcry.

Lord Ripon took no part in the first short-lived Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-35, but on the return of that statesman to place and power in September, 1841, he undertook the Presidentship at first of the Board of Trade, and subsequently of the Board of Control, but finally retired from official life on the breaking-up of Sir Robert Peel's Administration in 1846, since which time his lordship has taken little or no part in public affairs.

Lord Ripon was always accustomed to speak with quiet ease and dignity, which shewed the steadiness and the moderation of his principles, and proved that his object always was to render political safety the constant companion of political progress.

The noble earl married on the 1st of September, 1814, the Lady Sarah Hobart, only daughter of Robert, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose landed property he eventually inherited. By that lady,

who survives him, his lordship has left an only surviving child, George Frederick Samuel, Viscount Goderich, now second Earl of Ripon, who was born October 24, 1827, and married in 1851, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Viner, by whom he has issue. His lordship, who is a magistrate for the West Riding, a captain in the West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, and a deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire, was M.P. for Hull for a few months in 1852-53, and sat for Huddersfield from that date down to the last general election, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire. A vacancy in the representation of that important constituency is consequently caused by his lordship's elevation to the House of Peers.

#### THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

*Feb. 3.* At Chichester, aged 80, the Very Rev. George Chandler, B.C.L. 1804, D.C.L. 1824, New College, Oxford, Dean of Chichester (1830).

Dr. George Chandler, Dean of Chichester, and for many years Rector of All Souls' Church, Marylebone, was educated at William Wykeham's Colleges, Winchester and Oxford. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1825, and Chairman of the Committee appointed by the S. P. C. K. of General Literature. At the establishment of the Chichester Literary and Philosophical Society in Feb. 1831, he accepted the office of President, and delivered the inaugural lecture, and continued for many years to give the annual opening address of the session, at all times evincing a lively interest in its success. It was to him we chiefly owe the erection of St. Paul's Church at Northgate, and the removal of Subdeanery Church from the north transept of the Cathedral to the new commodious Church in the West-street, to the funds for the building of which he was a liberal contributor. He also pewed the church at his own expense. He was instrumental in bringing about the West-street improvements, which were such an eyesore to the citizens. At the death of his sister he erected a beautiful stained-glass window to her memory. To this event we owe the very many beautiful and appropriate stained-glass windows for which the Cathedral has now become celebrated. As Ordinary, and, indeed, at all times, he obtained the respect and esteem of the clergy and citizens. At one of the Mayor's dinners some years since, we remember, on his health being proposed, hearing him designated "the good old Dean," and right well did he deserve the name. He was

very charitable, and in him the poor will have lost a friend. Increasing infirmities of late years prevented his taking an active part in the affairs of this life; still he continued almost to the last to frequent the "House of God." He was never married.

#### THE REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS.

In our Magazine for December we announced the decease of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, for more than half a century a well-known and active resident in Oxford. A valued correspondent has since furnished the following particulars of his literary labours:—

I take the liberty of rescuing the names of a few among many of the various sermons and pamphlets published by him, trusting that some abler hand may be found to furnish you with a more detailed account of his life and literary career. Most of his various publications were printed for private distribution, and none for the purpose of gain or emolument. Among his earliest printed works is a Sermon on the "Education of Poor Children," preached at the visitation of the Rev. Dr. Pett, Archdeacon of Oxford, held at Woodstock in June, 1812. In 1816 he printed a sermon preached at St. Mary's, Nov. 5, "On the Impropriety of conceding the Name of Catholic to the Church of Rome," &c.: of this a second edition appeared in 1838. This sermon was recommended by the late Archbishop of Dublin, in a charge delivered by him in 1822; and as a proof of the author's unwavering opinion, we may notice that in a copy of the sermon lately in his library, was the following autograph note:—

"This sermon, preached in 1816, develops my deeply seated conviction as to the true principles of the Reformation. My conviction remains the same, Nov. 29, 1850, and I would not swerve from it even if a second John Calvin were to arise and deal with me as he did with Servetus."

"Vn. THOMAS."

In 1825 Mr. Thomas printed, by desire of the Judges on circuit, an assize sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, "On the Visitation of Prisoners," with an appendix on the same subject, evincing much labour and research. "The Legality of the present Academical System of the University of Oxford, asserted October, 1831, against the New Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review," was a reply to a severe attack made in that journal for the month of June previous, and a second part of this defence was published by our author in March, 1832. A second edition of both was issued in 1853, when many of the Reviewer's old arguments had been

newly brought forward during the discussions on the subject of reform.

Mr. Thomas republished in 1834 "A Letter to Lord North, on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles," generally attributed to Dr. Horne, the predecessor of the late venerable Dr. Routh as President of Magdalen; this pamphlet was subsequently included in a volume of Tracts on Subscription, &c., now somewhat scarce\*.

A sermon on Religious Education, preached at St. Mary's in 1835, follows next in order, and in 1838 we again find Mr. Thomas in print, "Reasons for Protesting against the Principle upon which a General Revision of the Statutes of the University has been undertaken," &c., appearing in a 4to. pamphlet. The same year Mr. Thomas delivered an address at the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, shortly afterwards printed, and a second edition of which was called for in the year of the author's decease. He also published a sermon on "Co-operative Charity," preached in the same town in "aid of the fund for erecting a fever ward at the Queen's Hospital," in 1845.

Mr. Thomas' intimate acquaintance with the parish of Yarnton, of which he was for half a century vicar, is evidenced in the account of the church and parish, contributed by him to "The Architectural Guide to the neighbourhood of Oxford," in 1846. This account he subsequently enlarged and printed for the use of visitors to that interesting church, and also for the benefit of the party appointed by him to shew it. This little Guide contains some fairly executed woodcuts of the monuments of the Spencer family, by which the edifice is best known. Whilst speaking of this parish we may also notice a paper, full of value, read by him to the Historical Section of the Archeological Society at their meeting in Oxford in June, 1850, entitled, "An Account of the Night March of King Charles the First from Oxford, by Wolvercot, Yarnton, &c., to Burford and Worcester, in June, 1644," and which he afterwards published with additions. This little pamphlet will be found not only of interest to the local reader, but also to the student of Clarendon, as it traces minutely the route taken by the unfortunate monarch to avoid the armies of Essex and Waller, who by a concerted plan had fully hoped to have secured their royal prey within

the walls of Oxford. Mr. Thomas was not only the historian and archaeologist in his parish, in 1849 he published "An Address to the Parishioners of Yarnton, on the Return of their Feast Sunday," and on the occasion of the parish being threatened with the visitation of cholera in 1853, he issued a "Paper of Advice" to his parishioners, which may rightly be termed "Pastoral and Medical." Both these latter *brochures* shew him to have endeavoured to fulfil the duties of a zealous parish priest, in imparting instruction both for the bodies and souls of those committed to his care.

Mr. Thomas' love for the Fine Arts was well known. "Thoughts on the Cameos and Intaglios of Antiquity, suggested by a Sight and Survey of the Blenheim Collection," addressed to the noble owner, and privately printed in 1847, evidences his consummate taste, and his wish to render such objects of beauty more accessible. After the decease of his friend Dr. Warneford in 1855, Mr. Thomas was requested by the Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, and other friends of that beneficent gentleman, to prepare a memoir of him. To this he acceded, and in the course of that year issued a volume under the title "Christian Philanthropy Exemplified in a Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D.," &c., of which he presented copies to the friends of the deceased, and to those interested in his benefactions. This memoir he reprinted in an abridged form in the "Churchman's Magazine," and afterwards issued the same in a pamphlet. As one of Dr. Warneford's trustees, Mr. Thomas in 1857 published "A Letter to the Magistrates of the County of Oxford," enumerating the various errors made by parties less intimately acquainted than himself with the Warneford Asylum on Headington-hill. I must not omit to mention the handsome volume printed by Mr. Thomas for private circulation, only a few years before his decease, "The Italian Biography of Sir Robert Dudley, Knt.," with notices of the various members of his family. Mr. Thomas' biographical researches relating to Sir Robert began in 1806, and he has in this memoir shewn much of that "variety and versatility" of knowledge he claims for the subject of the memoir.

There are many other printed sermons in addition to those named above, preached by Mr. Thomas as vicar of Stoneleigh and Yarnton, and also in consequence of his long and intimate connection with the various charitable institutions in the counties of Oxford and Warwickshire. The library of the late lamented gentle-

\* "Pamphlets in Defence of the Oxford Usage of Subscription to the Articles on Matriculation," 8vo. 1835.

man was dispersed during the past month, and we may say that there was hardly a volume which did not bear abundant marks of its having been attentively perused, and in most cases annotated, by its diligent and indefatigable possessor.

G. G.

#### THE REV. C. VAL. LE GRICE.

ON Christmas-eve, at his seat, Treceife, near Penzance, in Cornwall, within a few weeks of the completion of his 86th year, the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, M.A.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Le Grice, Incumbent of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, who afterwards became Rector of Wickhampton, Norfolk, and of Thwaite, Suffolk, and was born at Bury on the 14th of Feb. 1773.

The family of Le Grice had been long settled in Norfolk, where their names may be traced back for three centuries.

He was the eldest of eight children, and was named Valentine from the accident of his birth on that day, but he was known by, and delighted in, the contraction Val. Of his brothers, Samuel obtained a commission in the 60th Foot and died at Jamaica. Henry entered the law, and died at Wisbeach about 1845. Perry died young: five sisters, all deceased, completed the family.

Estimable as he was in all the relations of life, possessed of brilliant talents, and for more than sixty years a contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, a memoir of him would be sought in our columns, had he not also been the last surviving friend in boyhood of two men who gained for themselves a leading place in English literature.

At the very early age of eight he was placed in Christ's Hospital, being a relation of one of its benefactors, the munificent founder of Guy's Hospital. Here for nine years he was class-fellow of Coleridge. Together they removed from form to form, and sat side by side; using, as was then the wont of the school, the same Dictionary, until Coleridge, as Senior Grecian, went to Cambridge in 1791. Le Grice's friendship with Charles Lamb was still more intimate; and in their school-boy rambles about London he always found a home in Lamb's family. Throughout life he always spoke with the warmest affection of these early associates, but especially of the younger; an interesting biographical notice of whom, from his pen, forms a portion of Mr. Justice Talfourd's edition of Lamb's Life and Letters; and that the regard was mutual appears from Lamb's

kind references to his friend Le Grice in his essays and correspondence. Bishop Middleton and Dr. Trollope were also contemporaries of Mr. Le Grice at school.

One anecdote, which Mr. Le Grice used to mention of his school-days, assures us that with him has passed away almost the last of those who had seen Johnson. The Doctor occasionally visited at the school a boy who was either a relative or a *protegé*. Mr. Le Grice well remembered the respect and reverence which was paid to the great English moralist, and the sensation throughout the school when one day a boy came in and said, "Doctor Johnson is dead!"

Lamb, it is well known, did not go to the University, whither Mr. Le Grice proceeded in 1792; but their intimacy was kept up by Lamb's occasional and welcome visits to his early friend; who was in little more than a year separated from Coleridge by the sudden flight of the latter.

In 1792 Mr. Le Grice entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he had chosen in preference to Pembroke, although an exhibition awaited him there. At the end of his freshman's year he was placed in the first class with eight others, amongst whom were Dr. Dealtry, Incumbent of Clapham and Archdeacon of Winchester, and Dr. Wordsworth, afterwards Master of Trinity. Retaining their friendship, he survived them all; as he has indeed, we believe, all his College contemporaries, except the venerable Lord Lyndhurst, still older than himself, with whom he appears to have occasionally corresponded until the last year of his life. He took his B.A. degree in 1796, "Kempthorne's year."

He soon became a Scholar of Trinity, and won the chief declamation prize, a silver cup, in the same year that Wordsworth gained the second prize, having also in consequence to deliver a second declamation at the Commemoration. It is some evidence of the favour with which these youthful exertions were regarded, that they were printed at the request of his College superiors.

We are not aware that any other prizes were obtained by him during his residence at the University. His talents and tastes, which were solely literary, and his universal acceptance as the favourite of society, will serve to explain this; when it is also recollected that very few indeed were, at that period, the avenues to academic distinction which were open to any who had not gained mathematical honours. It must not, however, be supposed that the especial friend of Middleton, afterwards first Bishop of Calcutta, of Dealtry, and of Legh



Richmond, was a mere trifler. Many years after this (in 1831) the writer had the pleasure of passing some time in the company of the late Dr. Dealtry, who, as soon as he found his younger companion knew Mr. Le Grice, could talk on no other subject; his heart seemed so full of the recollection of happy college days, and he again and again requested his most affectionate remembrances.

If Mr. Le Grice turned aside from the pursuit of academic honours, his pen was not idle; and many a sportive effusion circulated throughout the University: some of them may still linger in Trinity. A few were printed, of these we have only seen a humorous "General Theorem for a \* \* \* \* College Declamation (in verse), with copious Notes. By Gronovius." The incidents arising out of one song have been described by the late Mr. Gunning in his own peculiar way. The real story, however, has placed the Vice-Chancellor in a more amiable light than suited Mr. Gunning's purpose.

A slight effort of a graver kind, "Analysis of Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy," which Mr. Le Grice drew up, probably to assist his own studies, was printed during his College career. Repeated editions of it serve to shew that it was found useful by several succeeding generations of undergraduates.

Although not printed until some time after his quitting Cambridge, we may perhaps refer to this period "Daphnis and Chloe, a Pastoral Novel, now first selectly translated from the original Græck of Longus." Its title and motto,—

"Nil dicta fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat."—Juv.

sufficiently indicate the care with which it has been adapted to the perusal of the English reader. It may be added that its execution shewed much poetic feeling; and whilst removing the blemishes of Longus, the translation preserved the grace and simplicity of the original.

A few months after taking his B.A. degree in 1796, Mr. Le Grice visited Cornwall, which thenceforward became his home. Here he became the tutor of Mr. Nicholls, of Trereife, the only son of a widow lady of good property. In 1798 he received Holy Orders, and in the same year he married Mrs. Nicholls, who died in 1820, from which time he remained a widower. Mr. Nicholls, his former pupil, died in 1812, at the age of 27, when the landed estates became his entire property.

A sermon which he was called upon to preach on St. Matthew's Day, 1805, before the Lord Mayor and the Governors of the Royal Hospitals, was printed by the

desire and at the request of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. Shortly after was published an "Address to the Veteran Seamen," from a Sermon preached by him in the chapel of Greenwich Hospital on the day of the thanksgiving for the victory of Trafalgar.

In 1806 he was elected by the Corporation of Penzance Incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel in that town, the duties of which he had for many years undertaken gratuitously for the benefit of his predecessor. He resigned this preferment in 1831, and never held any other.

But until incapacitated by failing strength, he was ever ready to give his assistance to any sick or absent clerical neighbour, and by his effective preaching to advocate the cause of local charities. He was a magistrate of the county for about forty years.

His attachment to his Alma Mater was a passion. To be a Cambridge, and, above all, a Trinity man, was a sufficient introduction to him. His contemporaries had gradually passed away; but his name long remained a household word at Trinity, where his visits were always welcome; and it was the highest gratification to him to receive from time to time, under his own hospitable roof, those distinguished ornaments of the University whom scientific pursuits or summer rambles brought into Cornwall.

Through his friendship with the Master of Trinity he had known his poet brother; and in one of the last journeys made by Southey he renewed at Trereife the acquaintance which had commenced in early life.

From youth to age there was a charm around Mr. Le Grice which delighted all who casually met him, and riveted the affectionate regards of those who had the happiness to know him intimately. His kind and gentle manners, the genuine expression of an open-hearted sympathy, his tenderness towards little children, and his anxious care for the comfort and relief of the unfortunate, as well as the zeal and ability with which he maintained their cause in speeches, letters, and pamphlets, secured him universal respect, and especially endeared him to the poor. His genial conversation, enriched by various reading, abounding in anecdote, and overflowing with wit ever sparkling, but always playful, rendered him the most fascinating of companions. The wit which, according to Charles Lamb, distinguished his boyhood, and which was so attractive at the University, never forsook him; for, although it was chastened and restrained by the graver occupations of after-life and

advancing age, he failed not to remember the maxim of the wise man, "There is a time to laugh."

Many a humorous composition, in print and in manuscript, circulates in the neighbourhood once gladdened by his presence, and many a graceful sonnet has found a place in our pages. But those who know only thus much, will have but a faint image of what he has been. His rich fancy poured forth its treasures in careless and lavish profusion, and the delighted hearers forgot that the fountain was not perennial.

An only son, Day Perry Le Grice, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Cornwall, succeeds to the estates.

#### WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

Jan. 28. At Boston, United States, aged 62, William Hickling Prescott, the eminent historian.

About two years since he had a slight stroke of paralysis, which, however, soon yielded to medical treatment, and for many months past he has seemed in excellent health and spirits; his friends confidently predicting for him many more years of active literary exertion. But it was otherwise ordered by the All-Disposer. At twelve o'clock yesterday he was in his usual health; at half-past twelve he was stricken with apoplexy, and at two o'clock he had breathed his last.

Mr. Prescott belonged to a New England family of high honour. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, as is well known, commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker's Hill. His father, William Prescott, generally known and addressed in this community, during the later years of his life, as Judge Prescott, was one of the best and wisest men who have ever lived and died among us. He was a lawyer, in a very large practice for a great many years, and a very acute, successful, and learned jurist. But his mind was never subdued to what it worked in; there was nothing in it narrow, limited, or technical. On the contrary, he was a man of large sagacity, of comprehensive wisdom, who looked at all things from a high point of view, and although his life was passed in a private walk—though he never held any other than a judicial office and for a short period, yet in the judgment of all who knew him, there was no civil function or trust which he was not competent to discharge with signal ability. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Hickling, who for a great many years was United States Consul at the Azores. He was born in Salem, Mass.,

May 4, 1796, and resided there until his father's removal to Boston, when he himself was twelve years old. He entered Harvard College in 1811, and was graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by accident of the use of one eye, and the sight of the other was so impaired as to prevent him from engaging in any occupation in which the constant use of that organ should be necessary. Happily, his father's circumstances were such as to preclude the necessity of his toiling for bread. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after leaving college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy, and at the end of it returned home in excellent general health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes.

His marriage soon after took place; and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. He was never enabled to use his own eyes but for a short time in the day, but was constantly obliged to use the eyes of others for his studies and researches, as well as to record the results of them. His quiet perseverance and continuous industry enabled him to triumph over this difficulty, and to achieve an amount of literary production which is not merely most honourable to his intellectual powers, but conveys a noble moral lesson to all who may be burdened with similar trials. His earliest literary efforts were contributions to the "North American Review," upon subjects drawn from Spanish, English, American, and especially Italian literature. Indeed, at one time he contemplated an extended work upon Italian literature. He also contributed to Sparks's "American Biography" a beautiful notice of Charles Brockden Brown. Most of these earliest productions were published in 1845, in a volume entitled "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies."

After some deliberation and hesitation, he selected the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella as the subject of an extended historical work; and to this the assiduous labour of many years was cheerfully and patiently given. He drew his materials not merely from all printed sources, but he was enabled to procure many manuscript authorities which no writer before him, at least in English, had been able to gain access to. The work was published in 1838, in three volumes, under the title of the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic." As we are giving only a rapid sketch of Mr. Pres-

cott's life, without any extended literary criticism of his works, it is enough here to say that this admirable production was received with the utmost enthusiasm both in Europe and America. Scholars and philosophers admired its depth of research, while general readers were charmed by the limpid ease and natural grace of its style, his brilliant descriptions and animated pictures. It was soon translated into French, Spanish and German. Its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. The popularity which it gained upon its first publication it has since steadily maintained. It has gone through several editions in England and America, and is one of the established classics in the language.

Mr. Prescott's literary industry was not checked by the success of his first work. He did not, for a moment, repose under his laurels. He immediately devoted himself to the investigation of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work, in three volumes, called the "*History of the Conquest of Mexico*, with a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror Hernando Cortez." This work was received with favour not less than that which had greeted the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. The literary world recognised in it the same careful research, the same accuracy of statement, the same persuasive sweetness and magic beauty of style.

In 1847 was published, in two volumes, the "*History of the Conquest of Peru*, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas," a work of kindred and commensurate excellence to that of the "*History of the Conquest of Mexico*."

Mr. Prescott now devoted himself with unabated ardour to the preparation of a work of wider range and broader scope—a work which, alas! he has not been permitted to finish—the "*History of the Reign of Philip the Second*." This was a theme requiring a larger and more comprehensive treatment than his previous works, and Mr. Prescott made his preparations for it with an extent and deliberation proportionate to its magnitude. He had now become one of the great literary names of the age, and found everywhere persons who were ready to give him assistance. Everywhere, both public collections and private archives were thrown open to him. It was while preparing for this work that he indulged himself with a brief excursion to England, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by persons of the highest distinction in litera-

ture and social life, and where the favourable impression created by his works was confirmed by his prepossessing appearance and delightful manners. He took ample time for the task, which he destined to be the crowning work of his life. In the latter part of 1855 appeared the first two volumes of this work, under the title of the "*History of the Reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain*." The highest expectations of the public were gratified by it. In dealing with this more comprehensive subject, it was admitted that he had shewn the same careful research, the same conscientious balancing of authorities, the same calm and judicial temper, and that it was commended to the general taste by the same picturesque narrative and the same fascination of style.

In 1856 Mr. Prescott published an edition of Robertson's "*History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth*," with notes, and a valuable supplement containing an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication.

This very last year, indeed but a few weeks since, the third volume of his "*History of Philip the Second*" appeared. The ink seems hardly dry upon the manuscript in which we recorded our honest and fervent admiration of this delightful volume.

The highest possible acknowledgments of literary distinction were liberally showered upon Mr. Prescott. The University of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its class, in being elected a corresponding member of the class of Moral and Political Philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies in Europe he was a member.

Mr. Prescott was as rich in the love of his friends as in the admiration of the literary world. His manners were most frank, simple, and engaging; his social nature was strong and active; and his sympathies were ever ready and easily moved. His countenance was extremely fine and prepossessing, and retained to the last a youthful glow and animation which were the faithful expression of a sunny temper and an ever young heart. No man was ever more warmly beloved; no man could shew a better title to the affections of his friends. His honours and distinctions never impaired the simplicity and sweetness of his nature, or changed his countenance towards any one whom he had ever known and loved. No man so eminent was ever pursued with less of

envy, detraction, or ill-will. No man's honours were ever a subject of more hearty delight to his friends.

Mr. Prescott leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter.—*Boston Courier*.

#### MR. WM. FREELING JERDAN.

*Feb. 6.* Aged 41, Mr. William Freeling Jerdan, second son of Mr. William Jerdan.

By his birth connected with the literary world, he did not, however, devote himself to literature, and was only a casual contributor of lighter matter to the press. In office business he was very able and expert, and had realized a moderate competency, when the fearful railway crash (he being then secretary to the Great Northern of France) wrecked him in the gulph of extended ruin. He afterwards turned more assiduously to literary employment; became a principal shareholder in, and administrator of, the "Literary Gazette," out of which he retired to make room for Messrs. Benham and Reeve. For several years, and at the time of his premature death, he was a clerk in the General Post Office. Gifted with more than common talent, he was one of the kindest-hearted beings that ever existed, and his loss is not only sincerely lamented by his family and relatives, but by a numerous circle whom he had attached by his ever-obliging disposition and readiness to serve by any means that lay in his power.

#### MR. JOHN GRABHAM.

*Aug. 9.* Aged 57, Mr. John Grabham, late superintendent of the Reading-room of the British Museum. He had been for twenty-five years in the service of that Institution, and succeeded the late Mr. Cates as principal superintendent of the Reading-room in 1850. Mr. Grabham was in other respects a very useful literary labourer. He edited and added to Maltby's "Greek Gradus;" compiled the Index to the "Cyclopedia Metropolitana," forming the whole of the last volume of that great work; the index to the new edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," (edited by Townsend and Cattle), those to several volumes of the Parker Society's works, and others. He has left five children, of whom the eldest, bearing his own name, also holds an appointment at the British Museum.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

*Jan. 14.* At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Tucker, R. of Hawling (1846), and P. C. of Charlton Abbot's (1831), Gloucestershire.

*Jan. 19.* At Worthing, aged 56, the Rev. Randle Jackson Waters, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827, D.D., 1844, Christ's College, Cambridge, Minor Canon of St. Peter's, and late Master of Emmanuel Hospital, Westminster.

*Jan. 21.* While on a visit at Over Vicarage, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 43, the Rev. John Louethian, P.C. of Wharton (1845), Cheshire.

*Jan. 22.* At Northgate-house, Winchester, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, Shaw-hill, Wiltshire.

At Dover, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Sparkes Griffinkhoofe, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, Pembroke College, Cambridge, V. of Arkesden and of Mayland (1805), Essex.

*Jan. 23.* At Giggleswick-in-Craven, aged 72, the Rev. John Houson, M.A., 45 years Second Master of Giggleswick Grammar School.

*Jan. 24.* At Trentishoe, North Devon, the Rev. Charles Griffiths, 35 years Rector of that parish.

At Leamington, the Rev. John Clementson, Vicar of Wolvey, (1839), Warwickshire.

*Jan. 25.* At the Rectory, Caldecote, aged 69, the Rev. John Darby, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813, Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Caldecote and of Denton, Hunts.

At the Rectory, Haselbury Bryan, near Blandford, aged 73, the Rev. Henry Walter, B.D., and F.R.S., Rector of that parish. He was born in Lincolnshire, in 1785. His father was in Holy Orders. At the usual age, Henry was sent to Cambridge, and entered as a Pensioner at St. John's College. He must have read with great diligence and application, for in his examination for his degree, he was placed Second Wrangler, the first anniversary honour of the year (1806) having been carried off by his competitor, the present Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Senior Wrangler. Mr. Walter was shortly afterwards chosen Fellow of St. John's, and became tutor to his Grace the late Duke of Northumberland, who appointed him his domestic chaplain, and in the year 1821 presented him to the rectory of Haselbury Bryan, which he held to the day of his death: thus he was Rector over this large parish for nearly thirty-eight years. For some time Mr. Walter held the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy at Halesbury, which office he resigned on being appointed to his incumbency. He wrote and published a History of England, and at different times published smaller writings on different subjects. As a divine, he reverently brought all his sentiments in subjection to the authority of Holy Scripture.

*Jan. 26.* At Upper Holloway, aged 62, the Rev. David Rees, late of the Rectory, Scolie, Norfolk, and formerly Vicar of Aberavon and Baglan.

At the Vicarage, aged 73, the Rev. John Harward, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1809, Trinity College, Oxford, V. of Whaplode (1851), Lincolnshire.

At Sibson Rectory, aged 91, the Rev. Thomas Neale, having held the living nearly 70 years.

*Jan. 28.* At Woodbury, Exeter, aged 86, the Rev. Francis Filmer, B.C.L. 1804, Alban Hall, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent.

*Jan. 31.* Aged 59, the Rev. Jacob Picton, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, Queen's College, Cambridge, C. of Bulmer with Belchamp, Essex.

*Lately.* The Rev. George Ambrose Warde, B.A. 1826, Brasenose College, Oxford, Rector of Yalding (1857), Kent.

*Feb. 1.* At Barton-court, Canterbury, aged 53, the Rev. William John Cheskyre, Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, Rector of St. Martin's, and Rural Dean.

*Feb. 2.* At Twickenham, aged 88, the Rev. Charles Proby, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of Windsor (1814), V. of Twickenham (1818), Middlesex, and of Tachbrook (1804), Warwickshire.

At Wombwell, Barnsley, aged 36, the Rev.

*T. K. Nicholson*, C. of Wombwell, and late Missionary at Massulipatam, South India.

Aged 90, the Rev. *Jacob Lay*, Rector of Ashprington.

At Bath, aged 85, the Rev. *Jeremiah Awdry*, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, Oriel College, Oxford, V. of Felstead (1798), Essex.

Feb. 3. Aged 52, the Rev. *Isaac Urban Cook*, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1835, Edmund Hall, Oxford, V. of East Lulworth (1835), and Coombe-Keynes (1835), Dorset.

Feb. 6. At the Rectory, Sullington, aged 77, the Rev. *George Palmer*, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1808, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, R. of Sullington (1824), and of Parham (1815), Sussex.

Feb. 7. At Charlcome Rectory, Bath, aged 63, the Rev. *William Brooke Kempson*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, R. of Stoke-Lacy (1839), Herefordshire.

At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 60, the Rev. *Richard T. P. Pope*, of Bron Menai, Bangor, formerly of Cork.

Aged 83, the Rev. *James Inman*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1805, D.D. 1820, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, many years Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture, Portsmouth. Dr. Inman was the oldest of Cambridge Senior Wranglers, his degree dating back as far as 1800, and has long been regarded with high esteem in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and ship-building. He sailed round the world with Flinders, as astronomer, was wrecked with him, and took part with the late Sir John Franklin in that celebrated action in which a fleet of British merchantmen beat off the French Admiral Lincol. His translation of "Chapman," with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architecture have proceeded.

At the Rectory, Nenagh, aged 82, the Rev. *James Hill Poe*, R. and V. of Nenagh.

Feb. 9. At Dent, Yorkshire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Sedgwick*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, St. John's College, Cambridge, P.C. of Dent.

Feb. 10. At his residence, St. Mary's-place, Leamington, aged 82, the Rev. *Clement Newsam*, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, Worcester College, Oxford, V. of Portbury with Tickenham (1803).

At Sculthorpe Rectory, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Edward Marshall*, B.A. 1808 (St. John's), M.A. 1811, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, R. of Sculthorpe (1811), and of Stratton-Strawless (1828), Norfolk.

Feb. 15. In Little Ryder-street, London, aged 59, the Rev. *Sir John Newport*, bart., only surviving son of the late William Newport, esq., of Waterford, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, bart., M.P., of New-park, co. Kilkenny, Comptroller-General of the Exchequer.

Jan. 13. At Edinburgh, aged 81, the Rev. *Henry Grey*, D.D. This venerable and amiable man was the oldest ordained minister of the Free Church, which testified its sense of his merits by electing him to the Moderator's chair the year after the Disruption. At one time among the most popular preachers in the Church of Scotland, and esteemed no less for his literary gifts than for the gentleness and refinement of his character. Dr. Grey had for some years back ceased to take any prominent part in public business, though he continued to discharge his ministerial duties with undiminished earnestness almost to the close of his life.

Jan. 21. At St. Thomas's Hospital, from the effects of a severe accident, aged 55, the Rev. *John Watson*, Principal of Hackney College. This reverent gentleman was knocked down by an omnibus near the Clock-tower at the foot of London Bridge, and sustained severe injuries in his face, so severe that his tongue and nose were torn away from his face. The detectives have used every exertion to find the omnibus which knocked Mr.

Watson down, but hitherto without avail. Mr. Watson was Theological Professor at the Congregational College at Hackney, where his death has occasioned a profound feeling of regret.

Feb. 12. At Bruton, the Rev. *Wm. Skinner*, for thirty years Pastor of the Independent Chapel.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 29. At Launceston, Tasmania, aged 55, Brookes Hugh Bullock, esq., son of the late Stanley Bullock, esq., of Exeter.

Sept. 30. On board the ship "Genghis Khan," at sea, aged 33, Capt. Henry P. Bracey Berthon, Bombay Artillery, eldest son of Peter Henry Berthon, esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow.

Nov. 13. At St. Mark's-church, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 60, Lieut. Samuel Baker, R.N.

Nov. 25. At Sarawak, Borneo, aged 25, Annie, wife of J. Brooke Brooke, esq.

Dec. 8. At Lucknow, from wounds received on October 21, aged 19, H. G. Eyre Richards, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, son of the Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Stamford Courtenay, Devon.

Dec. 9. At the British Legation in Dresden, aged 70, Lady Adelaide Dorothea Forbes.

Dec. 12. At Jhansi, Central India, aged 19, Lieut. G. T. Hobson, 24th Regt. Bombay N.I., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Hobson, of Cotham, near Bristol.

At Ahmednuggur, East Indies, aged 24, Elizabeth, wife of Stewart Fellows, esq., 5th Regt. H.M.'s N.I., and last surviving dau. of the Rev. R. C. Hathway, Vicar of Kewstoke, Somerset.

At the Cape, on his way home from China, aged 25, Lieut. L. Chichester, R.N., of H.M.S. "Pique," son of the Rev. James Hamilton Chichester, Rector of Arlington.

Dec. 18. At Mhow, Central India, aged 23, H. Percy Tillard, Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of Philip Tillard, esq., of Stukeley-hall, near Huntingdon.

Dec. 19. At Trichinopoly, aged 21, William James Cottam, Madras Artillery, second son of George William Cottam, esq., of Blackheath.

Dec. 22. At Valencia, in Spain, aged 24, Chas. Daniel Stiebel, eldest son of Samuel Stiebel, esq., of Sussex-sq., Hyde-park.

Dec. 25. At Pre-s-hall, Shropshire, the residence of his grandfather, Col. Sir Robt. C. Hill, C.B., aged 18, Alfred, eldest son of A. Hill, esq.

Dec. 29. At Wellington-st., London-bridge, aged 48, John Chas. Weaver Lever, esq., M.D., accoucheur to, and lecturer on midwifery at, Guy's Hospital. He was a contributor of various papers to the "Medical Gazette" and Guy's Hospital Reports.

Dec. 30. Aged 27, Henry George, son of Mr. J. Davis, Master of St. Paul's Parochial Schools, Knights-bridge. He had suffered from delicate health during his whole life, from his nurse placing him upon the dewy grass when ten months old. He had devoted his attention to topographical antiquities, particularly those of his own vicinity. He wrote a series of articles, entitled "Our Local Associations," for the West Middlesex Advertiser; and has left prepared for the press "Memorials of the Hamlet of Knights-bridge, with Notices of its Immediate Neighbourhood," which are about to be published by subscription. He had also commenced a work on "Pimlico," and another entitled "The Recollections of Piccadilly." He has bequeathed his collections to the London and Middlesex Archeological Society.

Jan. 5. Aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Hutton, esq., of Clifton-castle, and Marshe-hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 6. At Gibleston-lodge, Zetland, the resi-

dence of her brother, Henrietta Jane Christina, third dau. of the late J. Scott, esq., of Seale-way.

At Ashby-de-la-Land, Lincolnshire, aged 29, Alismon, fifth surviving dau. of Joseph Clarke, esq.

At Kensington-pl., aged 70, S. Wilson, esq.

At Barnhey, near Liver, ool, aged 79, Daniel Willink, esq.

Aged 83, David Beaton, esq., of Gomm-terrace, Paradise-row, Rotherhithe.

At Basildon-park, near Reading, aged 28, Mary, wife of the Rev. George G. P. Glossop, and dau. of the late James Morrison, esq.

At his residence, Kew-green, aged 84, John Matthews, esq.

Aged 76, Michael Arthur, esq., R.N.

At his residence, at Brook-green, Hammer-smith, Charles Edward Hunt, esq.

Jan. 7. At Weymouth, aged 32, Mary Ann, wife of R. O. Mileage, late of Hilperton, Wilts.

Jan. 8. At the Lawn, Taunton, aged 97, Jns. Du Sautoy, esq. He was the son of Pierre François Du Sautoy, a French cavalry officer, and was born in the year 1761. He was educated by Dr. Mant, and received his first commission in 1777, at the age of fifteen. After some years spent abroad in active service, he retired in the year 1793, on his marriage with Mary, dau. of the late Rev. John Hinton, A.M., of Magdalene College, Oxford, and Rector of Chawton, Hants, by whom he leaves one son, the Rev. F. Du Sautoy, of Haselbury. Soon after his marriage, he settled in the neighbourhood of Budleigh Salterton; and for some years he took the command of the Otterton Volunteers. In 1803 he was appointed barrack-master of the cavalry at Totnes, which were paid off in 1822, when he obtained the same appointment at Taunton, which he retained until the spring of 1855. He was then permitted to retire on full pay, and to retain all his staff-allowances. Pierre François Du Sautoy, the father of James Du Sautoy, was one of the seven French officers who accompanied Prince Charles Edward to Scotland in 1745, and was subsequently taken prisoner and brought to England in the "Grafton." He was allied to the house of Stuart through the Guises; and was aide-de-camp to Gen. Clermont de Galleyrand at the battle of Fontenoy. The house of Du Sautoy, or Du Saultoy, once held a high and a noble position in Alsatis, as the Sieurs de Melk, or Molk, from whom the family Christian names of Pierre François (Peter Francis) and Jacques (James) have been handed down to the present generation, settled in this country. A niece of Pierre François Du Sautoy, Sieur de Melk, married, in 1656, Louis d'Aumale, Seigneur de Balétré. Another niece married, in 1658, Henry d'Amerval, Chevalier Seigneur d'Asservillers; and Madeline Du Sautoy married Du Clozel, Seigneur de Voisin. These inter-marriages led to the migration of the family of Du Sautoy into Picardy, where d'Aumale, Charles de Lorraine, and Guise Claude de Lorraine had received appointments. The family archives were preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

Jan. 9. At Kingston, Canada West, aged 21, Geo. Sackville Cotter, esq., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Cotter, Madras Artillery.

At Madeira, Marianna, wife of Henry H. Temple, esq.; also, on the 18th inst., at Cambridge, Robert Temple, esq., late of Madeira.

Jan. 10. At Sydenham, Dr. Esdaile.

At Corbally, aged 115, James M'Alenison, esq. He was an active member of the volunteer corps, and was present at Dungannon, at the great meeting of 1782.

At Perdiswell-cottage, Worcester, aged 78, Heester, widow of W. R. Eginton, esq., and last surviving dau. of John Rooke, esq., formerly of Wells, Somerset.

Jan. 11. At Malta, aged 22, Lieut. Alexander Ogilvy Macfarlane, R.N., H.M.S. "Recruit," of Donavoud, Perthshire.

At his residence, Daisy-bank, Congleton, aged

62, R. G. Temple, esq., Judge of the North Staffordshire County Courts.

At Swinton, Berwickshire, Isabella, relict of Samuel Swinton, esq., of Swinton.

At Gillingham, Kent, Catharine, widow of John O'Gorman, esq., H.M.'s 31st Regt.

Jan. 12. At Malta, Colonel James Richard Colnett, H.E.I.C.S., of Southwick-cresce, Hyde-park-square.

At Constantinople, Mr. Antonio Stampa, an old and much respected resident in that city.

At Cuckney-hill, Mansfield, aged 82, William Presley, esq.

Jan. 13. At his residence, Stoborough, near Warcham, aged 72, Charles Willeox, esq., late master-shipwright of her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford.

Jan. 14. At Heavitree, Merena, relict of Capt. Charles Courant Bailey, 31st Regt.

At Rome, Ellen, dau. of the late Ralph Claverling, esq., Callaly-castle, Northumberland.

In London, aged 37, Brevet-Major William J. Anderson, 2nd West India Regt.

At Hurton, near Christchurch, aged 74, Chas. Benjamin Price, esq.

Jan. 15. At Little Faringdon-house, Gloucestershire, aged 84, William Vizard, esq. The deceased gentleman was associated with Lords Brougham and Denman as attorney for the defence on the trial of the late Queen Car line.

At Great King-street, Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell Moncrieff, esq., second son of the late Capt. Moncrieff, of Culgarie.

In Onslow-sq., aged 86, Gen. R. S. Brough, Royal Artillery, sixty-five years in the service on full-pay.

Aged 73, Mary Theresa, wife of Wm. Andrews, esq., of Salisbury.

William Ross, esq., of Greenside, Fifeshire.

Jan. 16. At Odiham, Hants, aged 88, Mrs. Jane Brooks, widow of Capt. James Brooks, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines.

At Bosc-hall, Staffordshire, the residence of her brother-in-law, Emma, second dau. of Wm. Wise, esq., solicitor, formerly of Rugby.

At Brunswick-cottage, Leeds, aged 94, Wm. Osborn, esq.

At his residence, the Grove, Hammersmith, Joseph Starkey, esq., of Conduit-st., and late of Bond-street.

At Exeter, aged 54, Eleanor Ann Frizell, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Frazee Frizell, of Ilfracombe.

Jan. 17. At Southampton, George Mills, esq., of Sussex-place.

At St. Peter's-sq., Hammersmith, Jane, wife of Astley Holt, M.D., late of Enfield, Middlesex, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Heathcote, of Chesterfield.

At Stockton, aged 92, Jane Maria, relict of William Wilson, esq., Major of the Stockton Volunteers, Norton.

At Portsmouth, Wm Taylor Cathcart, esq., Lieut. R.A.

At his seat, Blackmore-park, Worcestershire, aged 68, Thomas Charles Hornyard, esq.

Suddenly, at the house of her son, Blackheath-terr., Blackheath, aged 71, Sophia Anne, wife of of Capt. Geo. Guy Burton, R.N.

Jan. 18. At Albury, Surrey, aged 77, Capt. John Barclay, R.N.

At Gibraltar, aged 20, Ensign William Lowe Butler, of H.M.'s 6th Regt. of Foot.

At his residence, Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, aged 73, Joseph Chapman, esq.

At Florence, Mrs. Jane Robiglio, only dau. of the late Francis Anderson, esq., of Stonehill, Inveresk, N.B.

At Upper Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, aged 75, Miss Susanna Prowett.

Jan. 19. At the Priory, Monk Sherborne, Hants, aged 67, Maria Etheldreda, wife of John Green Bishop, esq., M.D.

At his residence, Crockerbtown, Cardiff, aged 74, Charles Vachell, esq.

At Paris, Mary Ann, widow of Capt. Gervase Tinley.

Wilfred Francis, the infant son of the Hon. Frederick Petre, of Howe Hatch, Essex.

At Witham, aged 53, Edward Wilson Banks, esq., solicitor, youngest son of the late Rev. J. S. Banks, Vicar of Hemmingsford Grey.

At Givon's-grove, near Leatherhead, aged 81, Richard Boulton, esq.

At Keynasham-pl., Cheltenham, aged 83, Geo. Schonswar, esq.

At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, aged 24; Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Richard Clarke, esq., of the Powe, Kewick, Cumberland, and eldest dau. of George May, esq., of Gloucester-gardens.

At Pau, Basces Pyrénées, Caroline, dau. of the late Hugh Bell, esq., of London.

At Charleville-forest, Tullamore, aged 37, Charles Wm. George, third Earl of Charleville. The deceased, Charles William George Bury, was third earl in the peerage of Ireland; born on 8th March, 1822; succeeded his father, 14th of July, 1851; married 7th March, 1850, Arabella Louisa (who died in 1857), youngest dau. of the late H. Case, esq., of Suenstone-moss, Staffordshire, and has issue—1st, Lady Catherine Beaujolois Arabella; 2nd, (heir) Chas. Wm. Francis, born 16th May, 1852; 3rd, Lady Harriet Adelaide; 4th, Hon. John William; 5th, a dau. His lordship was attacked with inflammation about the 18th December, and was dangerously ill for some days; he however rallied, but was never perfectly restored to health. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and formerly served in the 43rd Regt.

Jan. 20. At Northwick-park, near Morton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, aged 89, Lord Northwick. His Lordship is known as a liberal supporter of the fine arts, his gallery at T. Irelstaine, Cheltenham, being celebrated over the world. He was born February 16, 1770. His father, John, the first lord, was born Jul. 13, 1738, and died October 20, 1800, having married Rebecca, dau. of Humphrey Bowles, esq., of Wanstead, by whom he had the late baron and one other son and three daughters. The son (the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout) had six children, one of whom, the Hon. George Rushout, late M.P. for East Worcestershire, succeeds to the title.

At Exton-pk., Rutland, the seat of his brother, the Earl of Gainsborough, suddenly, aged 69, the Hon. Wm. Middleton Noel, of Clanna Falls, Gloucestershire.

At her residence, Highbecch, Essex, Mary Dowager Lady Cockburn, widow of the late Admiral of the Fleet, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, bart., G.C.B., of Langton.

At Cork-st., Burlington-gardens, aged 76, Henry Alexander, esq., surgeon-oculist to her Majesty.

At Winsham, Somerset, aged 31, William Trenchard, esq.

In Portland-pl., John Hill, esq., brother-in-law of Sir James Duke, bart., M.P.

At Blackheath, Kent, R. Augustus Crosse, esq.

At Queen-st., Mayfair, aged 38, Mrs. R. Temple Frere.

At Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, Dorothea, second dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B., of Swarthdale, Lancashire. R.I.P.

At Gloucester-terrace, Campden-hill, John Bell, esq., late of Oporto.

At Hillingdon, aged 72, Francis Peter Werry, esq., of Herschels, Slough.

At Notting-hill, Georgina Trevor Rodney Gardiner, relict of the Rev. Frederick Gardiner, of Coombe Hay, near Bath.

At Gower-st., Bedford-sq., Agnes Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Hodgson, A.M., Incumbent of Hutton Roof, Westmoreland, and formerly of King's College, London.

At Florence, Maria, wife of Rd. Jaffray, esq.

At Broughton-pl., Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Livingstone, bart., of Beddormie.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 30, Arthur Scatliff, M.D., late of Angell-road, Brixton.

Jan. 21. At the residence of her father, Benj. Greene, esq., Russell-sq., aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Burrell, esq., of Wimbleton, and Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At North-hill, Colchester, aged 85, Richard Harding Holdich, esq., formerly of Little Waltham, Essex.

At her residence in the Close, Salisbury, aged 80, Miss Charlotte Wyndham, sister of the late William Wyndham, esq.

At Royston, Cambridgeshire, aged 65, William Nunn, esq.

At her residence, Eccles-st., Dublin, aged 94, Anna, relict of William John Darby, formerly Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s 44th Regt., and late of Green-park-buildings, Bath.

At Brandon-terrace, Leamington, aged 76, Hen. Dixon, esq., late of Whittington-hall.

At his residence, Bromsash, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 71, Edward Prichard, esq.

In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Janet, widow of Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart., of Mortimer-hill, Reading.

Aged 69, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. John J. T. Monson, Rector of Bedale.

At Plymouth, Mary Brougham, wife of Richd. Freeman, M.D.

At Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, aged 72, Hannah, wife of W. Tohill, esq.

At Belgreen, Edinburgh, W. W. G. Hensing, esq., second son of the late Col. G. W. Hensing.

Mary Anne, wife of Cheseiden Henson, esq., of Lansdown-pl., Cheltenham, and formerly of Bainton-house, Northamptonshire.

Aged 36, Edward Crutall Pierce, of Hastings.

Aged 88, Thomas Williams, esq., of Ferry, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Jan. 22. At Rivers-st., Bath, aged 86, Amicia, eldest dau. of George and Amicia Heming, of Weddington, near Nunceaton, Warwickshire, and relict of Hugh, eldest brother of the sixteenth Baron Somerville.

At her residence, Coley-hill, Reading, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of W. S. Large, esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew.

At Hillside, Fifehire, Alexander Colville, esq.

At Rome, aged 68, William Beckford, esq., of Ruxley-lodge, near Esher, Surrey.

Aged 21, Maria Louisa Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Edward Phillips, esq., F.S.A., of Coventry.

Suddenly, at his residence, Alfred-place West, Thurloe-sq., Brompton, aged 69, John Mark, esq.

At Gyomro, Hungary, aged 28, James Filkes Hooper, third son of the late Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury, Surrey.

At Tay-sq., Dundee, Ann, only surviving dau. of the late David Ogilvy, esq., K.N.

Aged 57, J. Craven, esq., of Halifax, Yorksh.

Aged 36, Dr. Hugh Noble, of Barnard Castle, son of the late Mr. James Noble, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Edinburgh Naval and Military Academy.

Jan. 23. At Mount Albion, Ramsgate, aged 68, John Oakley Burgess, for many years a magistrate of the county.

Aged 30, Frances, wife of Henry Edmons Norris, esq., of Charmouth, Dorset.

At Castle Kelly, co. Galway, Elizabeth Diana, wife of Denis Kelly, esq., and dau. of the late John Cator, esq., of Beckenham-place, Kent.

At Upper Merrion-st., Dublin, aged 69, Dora, eldest dau. of the late John Cassidy, esq., of Monasteran, co. Kildare, and relict of William Lewis, esq., of Harlech, co. Dublin.

At Old-hall, South Shields, aged 106, Mrs. Jean Robertson.

At Walmer, aged 73, Mary Isabella, wife of the Rev. Ralph Price, late of the Rectory-house, Lymington.

At Coltishall by Norwich, aged 73, Jane, widow of Walford Taylor, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Falgrave, esq., both of Coltishall.

At her residence, Margaretta-terrace, Chelsea, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Gigner, of Feltham-hill, Middlesex.

In London, aged 59, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Dr. Tabois, since many years a resident at Dieppe, France.

At Upper Clapton, Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Thomas, of Gbbbridge-house, near Ludlow, Salop.

Aged 81, Stephen Richards, esq., of Tavistock-sq., late one of the Masters in her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

At Great Portland-st., aged 76, Mary Mabella Skelton.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 79, Helen, widow of John Donaldson, esq., of the firm of Courage and Donaldson, Horshamdown.

Jan. 24. At Chuten Glen, Christchurch, Hants, Charlotte, wife of Alexander Elphinstone, esq.

At Herne Bay, Kent, of disease of the heart, Frances, widow of Capt. E. Forlow Scott, R.N.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Waters, Canal, Salisbury, aged 69, Jane, widow of Henry Hemsley, esq., of Vincent-sq., Westminster.

At Albion-villas, Islington, Margaret, wife of Rear-Admiral Michael Quin, R.N.

Aged 15, Alice Hester, dau. of the Rev. J. C. Matchett, Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Elliott, Towcester, Northamptonshire, Frances, wife of D. A. Cobbett, esq., of Leytonstone, Essex.

At Steuart-hall, Sirling, Mrs. Steuart.

At Torrington-sq., aged 66, Mary Berkeley Atterbury, relict of the late Robert Herring Farmer, esq., of H.M.'s 77th Regt.

At Landsdown-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 52, Caroline Catharine Eleanora, widow of J. D. Gleig, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At Luton, aged 67, John Waller, esq.

At Cottessmore Rectory, Rutland, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart.

Jan. 25. At Newton of Abbotshall, Alexander William Aytoun, esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Basil Baker, comedian. The deceased was for many years attached to the Liverpool dramatic company, and was deservedly esteemed as an actor of rare merit and a man of unblemished moral rectitude. In the provinces he was an especial favourite, and for several seasons at Madame Vestris's theatre in London he fully realised the warm eulogiums of the *habitués* of that theatre. For the last few years, however, he had confined himself to the Liverpool theatre, where he was a very great favourite, beloved by members of his profession and respected by all the who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was seized on Saturday, Jan. 15, with rheumatic fever, and although he went through the performance of "R. bin," in the face of the "Waterman," with his accustomed ability on the evening of that day, he never rallied. He has left a widow and a verbal child.

At Torquay, Elizabeth Anne Adelaide, second dau. of George Burdon, esq., of Heddon-house, Northumberland.

At Charlotte-st., Leith, Mary, widow of Alexander Struthers, esq., of Brucefield, Dunfermline.

At the Vicarage, Ellington, near Kimbolton, aged 33, Elizabeth Mayhew, wife of the Rev. James Potter.

At Bonn, Prussia, John Bampfylde Daniel, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians formerly of Bath.

At Gloucester, Sarah, widow of Wm. Young, esq., of Theydon Bois, Essex.

At Wardley, near Uppingham, near Rutland, aged 60, John Walker, esq.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 37, Emily, wife of Col. Lefroy, R.A., eldest dau. of Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., C.B., of Upper Canada.

Jan. 26. At Leamington, aged 82, Charlotte, widow of John Denison, esq., of Ossington,

Notts, and mother of the Speaker, the late Bishop of Salisbury, the Governor-Gen. of Australia, &c.

Suddenly, at his residence in Landewednack, Cornwall, aged 62, Lieut. John Clifford.

At Fan-house, Wivelsfield, aged 70, Thomas Jones Bellamy, esq., for many years an active magistrate for the county of Sussex.

At Wymouth, aged 73, Mrs. Harriet Janvrin, widow of the late Capt. Rd. Gaire Janvrin, R.N.

At her residence, Bath, aged 70, Rebecca, widow of Roger Robert Tiebhourne, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Henry Tiebhourne, bart.

At Wimpole-st., aged 64, Lydia, wife of Dr. Mayo, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Cromer, aged 50, Emily Eliza Rogers, widow of Michael Edward Rogers, esq., and dau. of the late Sir James Blake, bart., of Langham, Suffolk.

At the North-gate barracks, Canterbury, Mary Anne, wife of Henry Shirley, esq., Surgeon on the Cavalry Staff.

Jan. 27. At Coleford, Gloucestershire, aged 84, Thomas James, esq.

At his residence, Broad-lane, Nantwich, aged 45, James Franklin Bayley, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Bayley, of Willaston-hall, Cheshire.

Aged 65, William Cooper, esq., of Hoe-bridge-place, Woking, Surrey, and formerly of York.

In Montagu-sq., aged 78, Frances, dan. of the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, of Portland-pl.

At Dublin, the Dowager Lady Burke, widow of Col. Sir John Burke, bart., and dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Calcraft.

At Broadtown Parsonage, Wilts, the residence of her eldest surviving son, aged 73, Sarah, widow of John Morrison, esq., formerly of Lloyd's.

At Mistley, aged 100, Hannah, widow of Mr. James Cant, of Manningtree.

At Morden College, Blackheath, aged 85, John Dalton, esq.

At Beccles, Lorina Carthew, wife of the Rev. A. O. Hartley.

At Higher Bentcliffe, Eccles, Lancashire, aged 86, John Gibson Whitaker, esq., late of the 8th Hussars.

Aged 68, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Fussell, Vicar of Douling, Somerset.

At Pitcaple-castle, Hugh Lumsden, esq., of Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Sergeant Payne held an inquest at Bethlem Hospital, on the body of Thomas Clark, aged 82. Mr. Hood, medical officer of Bethlem Hospital, deposed that the deceased, in the year 1852, was brought in under a warrant of removal from the Queen's Prison, where he had been confined for contempt of the Court of Chancery for the space of 35 years. In 1852 his mind was in a very bad state, but he recovered, and was again conveyed to prison in 1856, and continued there until 1858, but was brought back, and did not leave up to the time of his death. He understood that about 40 years since the deceased was left residuary legatee in conjunction with his brother, the person who made the will being a gentleman named Daw. After enjoying the fortune for two or three years, the heir-at-law turned up, and restitution was sought; but as the sum was £30,000, the brother left England and died abroad, but the deceased, being a man of the strictest honour, remained to face the matter out, and was, after certain law proceedings, during which he refused to plead, committed to the Queen's Bench, where he passed the last years of his life. During that time he really held possession of the fortune, but could not touch it. As time passed by, it accumulated to no less than £80,000 in cash, and an income of £3,000 a-year. While in the Asylum in 1856 he wrote a book, (which witness produced,) containing the whole of the law proceedings in which he had been engaged, shewing that not only was he entitled to the vast pos-



sessions which he claimed, but also that he was a man of the highest talent. He considered that his being kept in confinement for so long a period had a great effect on his mind, and being taken back to prison on leaving the asylum caused a relapse. There appeared no doubt that a relative of the deceased would ultimately obtain the property.—The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

*Jan. 28.* At his residence, Terrick-hall, near Whitechurch, Salop, aged 65, William Halsted Poole, esq., Capt. half-pay Royal Artillery, a magistrate for Shropshire and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieut. for the former county.

At Lydd, at the residence of her son, Mr. E. A. Nowers, Elizabeth Reaks, widow of Thomas Nowers, esq., formerly of Pluckley, Kent, and of Merston, Mortlain, Bedfordshire.

At St. John's-lodge, Cambridge, Annie, infant dau. of the Rev. W. H. Bateson, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 28, Capt. Henry J. Palmer, 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

At her residence, Topham-road, Mrs. Fernandez, relict of Francis Andrea Fernandez, esq., of Corunna.

At Brussels, Capt. Joseph Neill, R.N., son of the late Thomas Neill, esq., Turham-green.

At Nash-house, Lindfield, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Compton, esq.

At her residence, West Cliff, Teignmouth, aged 71, Elizabeth Bridget, sister of John Mirth Woolcombe, esq., of Ashbury.

At Bloomsbury-sq., aged 86, William Harris, esq., for many years of High Holborn.

At his residence, Old Steine, Brighton, aged 59, John George De Miehle, esq.

At Kildare-gardens, aged 34, Lucy Anne Hannen, second dau. of the late James Hannen, esq., formerly of Kingswood-lodge, Dulwich.

At the residence of his sister-in-law, St. John's-wood, aged 74, William Kelk, esq.

Of bronchitis, aged 58, John Pittway, esq., late of Little Monkham, Woodford.

*Jan. 29.* At the Rectory, Charlwood, Surrey, aged 45, Mary Juliana, wife of the Rev. T. Burningham.

At Pulteney-st., Bath, aged 24, Emily Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, Vicar of Northleigh, Oxon.

At Exeter, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Col. Ord, Broomhills-house, Honiton, Devon.

At the residence of his father, St. Edward's-sq., Romford, Essex, aged 25, George Savill Willson, esq., late 44th Regt., only son of Col. Willson, C.B., late Grenadier Guards.

At Weston-house, near Totness, aged 76, Geo. Farwell, esq.

Aged 80, Catharine, wife of William Browne, esq., of Tallantire-hall, near Cockermouth.

At the Hotel de Londres, Paris, Mary, widow of Frederick Orme Villebois, esq., of Benham-park, Newbury, Berks.

At her residence, Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 71, Mrs. Mary Bettans.

At his residence in Holford-sq., Pentonville, aged 72, Peter Williams, esq.

Suddenly, at Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Henry Dixon, of New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn, solicitor.

At his residence, Nelson-lodge, Trafalgar-sq., Chelsea, aged 60, John Fielder, esq.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 24, George, second son of the late William Rand, esq., of Layham.

At Woolston-lawn, near Southampton, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Woodcock, D.D., Rector of Michelmersh, Hants, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

*Jan. 30.* At Exmouth, aged 69, Charlotte Sophia, third and last surviving dau. of the late John Daubeney, esq., of Berkeley-sq., Bristol, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Daubeney, K.H., Col. of the 80th Foot.

Aged 30, At Rolleston-hall, near Billesdon, Leicestershire, aged 29, Edward Harry Tuomas,

esq., Capt. in the Leicestershire Militia, the only child of the late Rev. Edward Thomas.

At South Parade, Trafalgar-sq., Brompton, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Darby, relict of Elias Darby, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Pownall, esq., solicitor.

At Mile-end, of phthisis, aged 61, Lieut. E. H. Steed, of the late 25th Light Dragoons.

At his residence, Ida-cottage, Undercliff, Niton, Isle of Wight, aged 77, John Wilson, esq.

At Templeton-house, Rochampton, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 80, W. A. Ohmann, esq.

At Baileote, Notts, aged 78, Gili Wilson, esq.

*Jan. 31.* At Toftquay, Devon, of consumption, Helen Marian, fourth dau. of Sir John F. Davis, bart., K.C.B., of Holliswood, Gloucestershire.

The Lady Frances Hotham, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Aged 61, Mary, wife of Wm. Stothert, esq., Great Stanhope-street.

At Cheltenham, Isabella Mary, widow of John William Freese, esq., Col. Commandant of the Madras Artillery.

In Bryanston-sq., Henrietta Susanna, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D., late Vicar of Willesden, Sub-dean of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Royal household, St. James's Palace.

At Bristol, aged 90, John Reynolds, esq.

At Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 68, David Innes Noid, esq.

At his residence, Park-crescent, Portland-pl., aged 81, Samuel Cowley, esq.

Of scarlet fever, aged 34, Alice, wife of William Mitchell, esq., of Craigleith-house, Edinburgh, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Gould, B.D., rector of Beaconsfield, Bucks; and on the 22nd., of the same disease, their eldest dau. Mary, aged 44 years.

At Slough, aged 79, Alexander Scott, M.D., son of the Rev. James Scott, late minister of Gartly, N.B.

Mr. Meggs, late surveyor of the metropolitan district of Shoreditch, who committed suicide by drowning himself.

*Latelly.* The Hon. Edward Handcock, youngest son of Lord Castlemaine. While tiger-hunting in India, the enraged animal, it appears, attacked him, and inflicted such bodily injuries that he lived but for an hour after his release from her fangs. Captain Handcock was but 24 years of age, had served with distinction with his regiment, the 44th, throughout the Crimean campaign, and had represented Athlone, his native town, in Parliament, during the session of 1856. At the time of his death he was attached to the staff of Lord Harris, Governor of Madras.

After a very brief illness, Mr. Frederick Town Fowler, the manager of the "Morning Herald" and "Standard" newspapers. Mr. Fowler has been for many years extensively known in connection with London and provincial journalism, having till within the last year or two actively followed the profession of reporter.

At Easton Grey, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, dau. of the late Richard Chandler, esq., of Constitution-house, Gloucester, and aunt to the present Richard Powell Chandler, esq.

*Feb. 1.* At Shaw-hill, Ellen Wyndham, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Heathcote, having survived her father only nine days.

At the Rectory, Kenn, aged 27, Sarah Constance, wife of the Rev. Reginald Porter.

Aged 15, Maude Edgcombe, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Cartwright.

At Belgrave-sq., London, aged 15 months, Evelyn Margaret, infant dau. of Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Stewart.

At the residence of her mother, Selby-lodge, Brighton, aged 43, Anna Maria, widow of Thomas Fletcher Robinson, esq., of Tokenhouse-

yard and Endsleigh-street, and second dau of the late John Fassett Burnett, esq., of May-pl., Crayford.

At Barton-end, Horsley, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Henry Wood, esq.

Aged 65, Ann Phillis, wife of William Hutcheson, esq., of Grange-road, Canonbury, London.

At Beechwood, near Edinburgh, Alexander Blair, esq., Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland.

Of scarlet fever, aged 11, Fanny Jane, third dau. of T. W. Bradley, esq., of Beckenham.

Aged 30, Pamela Louisa, wife of the Rev. Chas. Stanford, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's, Dublin, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, bart., C.B.

At Murraygate, Dundee, Elizabeth Matthewson, wife of Capt. J. S. Beckwith.

Aged 71, Thomas Sturges, esq., of North-st., Manchester-sq., surgeon.

Feb. 2. Of bronchitis, at Winterborne Monkton, the residence of his son-in-law, John Bryant Phelps, aged 69, Philip Pester, esq.

Aged 11, Victoria Alexandrina, dau. of Lord Alfred Paget.

At Roehampton-place, Surrey, Henry, third son of Hamilton H. Fulton, esq.

At Cranbrook, Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Greenall, formerly Master of the Grammar-school, Cranbrook, and Vicar of Bethesda.

At the Louvre Hotel, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Chas. Baird Handyside, esq., M.D., late of H.E.I.C.S.

At Castle Hedingham, aged 100, John Mayall Cooper.

At his residence at Wellingtonborough, aged 77, Richard Maxey, esq.

At Wakefield, Wm. Thomas, esq., M.D., formerly Surgeon of the 67th Regt.

Aged 74, Mrs. Voase, of Anlaby-house, near Hull, relict of Wm. Voase, esq., of that place.

At Cheltenham, aged 75, Charles Annesley, esq., M.D., late Surgeon Royal Scots Greys.

At his residence, Francis-terr., Kentish-town, aged 71, Thos. Nash, esq., late of the Admiralty.

At his residence, Upper Baginnot-st., Dublin, aged 38, Falkner M. Hewson, esq.

Feb. 3. At his residence, York-sq., Stepney, aged 40, Augustus Hazen Collett, esq., commander of the ship "Albemarle."

At Brussels, Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Majendie, who is in his 16th year.

Lieut.-Col. John Lewis Black, late of the 53rd Regt. of Foot. This gallant officer entered the army April 22, 1813, and became Lieutenant March 10, 1814. He served in the Peninsular campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last he was slightly wounded. He served also in the campaign on the Sutlej, and for which he received a medal, also in the battles of Buddhal, Allwal, and Sohraon. He became captain June 16, 1825; major June 28, 1838; and lieutenant-colonel Nov. 11, 1851.

At Beauchamp-lodge, Leamington, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Tufnell Roberts, C.B.

At Brighton, suddenly, aged 67, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Theophilus Christian Blackenhagen, esq.

At Vienna, John, second son of the late Thos. Livesey, esq., of Springfield-house, Yorkshire.

At his residence, the Grange, Southampton, aged 43, George Robertson, esq.

At his residence, the C. of St. Bridgnorth, Salop, aged 63, Capt. Joseph Maynard, R.N.

At Haworth-hall, near Rotherham, Mary, wife of John Waring, esq.

At Tiverton, aged 46, Mary Anna, dau. of the late Major-Gen. R. B. Fearon, C.B.

At Caeltenham, Major Ellis, formerly of the 18th Hussars.

At Twickenham, aged 58, William Gilliam Saunders White, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D., Rector of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Brighthelm, Oxon.

At Shandwick-p., Edinburgh, William Scott Henderson, esq., Writer to the Signet.

At Kemerton-court, Gloucestershire, aged 39, Maria, wife of John Hopton, esq.

Mrs. Garrick, of Upper George-st., Portman-square, relict of Nathan Eerton Garrick, esq.

Feb. 4. At Chetnole, Dorset, aged 69, Major James Chadwick, late 79th Regt.

At Grove-hill, Falmouth, aged 76, Lucy, relict of George Croker Fox, esq.

At St. Austie, aged 34, Caroline Handley, wife of John Way, esq., M.B.

At Trinity, near Edinburgh, Anne, relict of Major Archd. Oliver, H.E.I.C.S., of Lintalee, Jedburgh, N.B.

At Cinterbury, aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of Herbert Tritton Sankey, solicitor.

Isabel, wife of the Rev. Roper Trevor Tyler, Rector of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire.

At Brixton, Surrey, Sarah, relict of W. S. Stanhope, esq., of Ecclehill hall, Yorkshire.

At the Royal Artillery Hospital, Woolwich, aged 46, Thoma Lightfoot, M.D., L.R.C.S., and L.S.A., formerly of Weekday-cross, Nottingham.

At his residence, Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., Thomas Staekhouse Burton, esq.

At Hollinwood, Oldham, aged 67, Sarah, widow of J. Worthington, esq.

At Lan downe-villas, Brompton, Harriot, widow of William Winstanley, esq., of the Audit-office, Somerset House, and Giltston-road.

At Kensington-pk-terr., Notting-hill, aged 78, J. Fry Reeves, esq., late of Taunton, Somerset.

At York-terr., Cheltenham, Anne Penelope, relict of the Rev. Thomas Parr, Rector of Westbury, Salop.

At Teuby, of scarlet fever, Georgiana Sarah, widow of L. Baugh Allen, and dau. of the late Charles N. and Lady Sarah Bayly.

Feb. 5. At Bath, suddenly, aged 53, Henry Edmund Carrington, esq., proprietor of the "Bath Chronicle." He had been in unusually good health for some time previously, but on Saturday morning, when he arrived at his office, he felt unwell, and resolved to go home. Before leaving he made to one of the clerks the singular observation that "he carried his life in his hand;" and on his way homeward, talking to a friend of a gentleman recently deceased, he remarked that he was surprised how any man possessing religion could go to bed or rise from it without the constant thought that he must die. Violent pain seized him immediately on his entering the house, and in five minutes he fell to the floor dead from disease of the heart, a complaint under which no one supposed him to labour. He has left a widow and nine children, the youngest but a fortnight old: they are handsomely provided for from the fruits of his industry. Mr. Carrington was the eldest son of the poet, and inherited a love of literature. His only important work was the well-known "Guide to Plymouth;" but he adopted the profession of a journalist early in life, and exercised it with capacity and success. He was first connected with the "Plymouth Journal," on which he made his *début* as a reporter, and was on its editorial staff for two years. From this paper he joined Mr. Soper on the "Devonport Telegraph." Next he went to the "Sherborne Mercury," then the "Western Luminary," and lastly, the "Bath Chronicle," which he had edited for some years, and was also its proprietor. Every one who has had the pleasure of the slightest acquaintance with the late Mr. Carrington will regret his loss.

Aged 75, Mrs. Atkinson, of Barrowby-hall, York-shire, relict of B. Atkinson, esq., of Manston-lodge.

At Dorchester, aged 76, Emilia, widow of Hastings Nathaniel Middleton, esq., of Charles-st., St. James's, and Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Olympia, widow of Richard Hanbury, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Peter Wright, esq., Hatfield-Priory, Essex.

Suddenly, aged 61, Robert Henry Anderson, esq., of York, solicitor.

At St. James's-pl., Upper Grange-road, aged 70, Mary, relict of James Matthews Lamb, formerly of Rye, Sussex, and third dau. of the late Robert Rich, esq., of Hermondsey.

Aged 72, John Henry Drolenvaux, esq., of Mark-lane, City.

At Lostwithiel, aged 83, Philippa, relict of W. Wade, esq., R.N., and last surviving dau. of the late Capt. Baron, R.N.

At Aberdeen, aged 76, William Morison, esq., formerly of Deemerara.

At Collicott-farm, Wickleigh aged 83, Robert Snell, esq. A sister and brother of the deceased survive, the former is 92 years of age, and the latter 83 years.

Charles Patrick, esq., solicitor, of Chancery-lane, and the Archway-road, Highbury.

At his residence, Charlton-next-Dover, aged 83, Richard Hawes Harman, esq., late of the Victualling-office, Somerset House.

At his residence, Elm-villa, Beaumont, Jersey, R. B. Canney, esq.

At Coleshill-st., Eaton-sq., aged 83, Penelope, widow of Charles Downes, esq.

At Houlton, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Samuel Devenish, esq., surgeon, and alderman of that borough.

Feb. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 63, G. Capel, esq., fourth son of the late William Capel, esq., of Prestbury-house.

Anne, wife of Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley-park, Norfolk.

Aged 39, Laura, wife of the Rev. Coker Beck, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Foleshill, and dau. of the late Henry Cadwallader Adams, esq., of Ansty-hall, Warwickshire.

At his residence, Penley-grove-st., aged 42, W. Robinson, esq., of the firm of Newton and Robinson, solicitors, York.

At the house of her uncle, the Rev. J. W. D. Merest, Rector of Wem, Salop, aged 14, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Henry Pearson, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At his residence, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-sq., aged 82, Thomas France, esq.

At Walton-pl., Chelsea, aged 60, Sarah Anne, wife of Robert Ellis, esq., of Ruthin, and Glan y don, Rhyl, North Wales.

At Stony-Stratford, Bucks, aged 37, Robert Marriott Freeman, esq.

At Sutton, near Granby, aged 49, Sarah, wife of Wm. Gethorpe, esq., late of Brit-d-cambridge, Nottingham.

At Great Barton, Mary Anna Charlotte, wife of John South Phillips, esq., and dau. of John H. Heigham, esq., of Hunston-hall, Suffolk.

At Stockwell, Bradninch, aged 17, Emma Jane, youngest dau. of D. M. Long, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Woodward, Moor-park, aged 78, Esther, relict of the late Caleb Lambert, esq., of London.

At his residence, Westcott, near Dorking, aged 40, Edward Fisher, esq.

At Beddington-house, Surrey, Frances, wife of Sir Henry Bridges.

At Cheltenham, aged 52, Caroline, relict of H. Mostyn, esq., of Oak, Monmouthshire.

At his residence, Darlington-place, Bathwick, Bath, aged 80, John Pike, esq.

At Rosberville, near Gravesend, aged 51, Wm. Clement, esq., of the Strand.

At Eden-grove, Westminster, aged 61, Richard Tinkler, esq.

Feb. 7. At Great Malvern, Capt. W. Harwick, half-pay 2nd Foot, late of the 4th and 45th Regts. He had received the war-medal and six clasps.

At Lamorna, Torquay, aged 14, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of W. Pingelly, esq.

At his residence, Patriot-place, Brighton, aged 81, Edward Tilbury, esq., and also of High-street, St. Marybone.

At Tanygurt, near Denbigh, aged 38, William Owen, esq., eldest son of the late Aneurin Owen,

esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Owen Pughe. He was a man of considerable talent, and ardently devoted to Welsh literature. He was much respected as a magistrate for the county, and also for the borough of Denbigh.

At Dunstable-house, Stratford, aged 85, Mr. Henry Clapton, late of Little Dunmow Priory.

At Laura-place, Lower Clapton, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Curtis, esq.

At Llan-udno, aged 28, Louisa Lacell, third surviving dau. of James Steward, esq., late of Hill-house, Bitterne, Southampton.

Feb. 8. Rear-Admiral Villiers F. Hatton. The gallant officer entered the navy in 1799, on board the "Sanspareil," 80, flag-ship of Lord Hugh Seymour, and served on the West India station; and after serving on the Home and East India stations, he returned home, and was appointed to the "Seagull," 16, Capt. Robert Cathcart, on the North Sea station. Whilst in that ship, in June, 1808, he participated in the heroic action of two hours and a-half with the Danish brig "Longen" and several large gunboats. After the "Seagull" had lost one-third of the crew, killed and wounded, and being reduced almost to a sinking state, the officers and crew were compelled to surrender to the enemy. The gallant admiral, who in the contest lost an arm, and was otherwise dangerously wounded, according to O'Byrne, gave his "support and encouragement" up to the last. For the gallantry he displayed on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of commander, his commission being antedated to the date of the action with the enemy. Admiral Hatton enjoyed a pension of £300 a-year for his wounds.

Aged 51, Mr. C. Mitchell, of West Brompton, and Red Lion-court, Fleet-st., London, author of the "Newspaper Press Directory." He established the newspaper agency business in Red Lion-court, and brought it to prosperity by his perseverance.

At Notting-hill, Helen, wife of Dr. Witcombe, of H.M.'s Indian forces, and dau. of Major-Gen. M. C. Paul, of Harewood-sq.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 61, Geo. Thos. Skinner, esq., late of the Stock Exchange.

At Ashford, Kent, Eliza, wife of J. Drake, esq.

At Pelham-place, Brompton, John Howison, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 29, George Ridge Beadon, esq., only son of Major Beadon, retired list R.M.

Feb. 9. At Fairlawn-house, Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor.

At Winchmore-hill, aged 79, Rebecca, relict of the late Robert Blackburn, esq., of Well-hall, Eltham, Kent.

At Lancliffe-hall, near Settle, aged 86, Ann, widow of John Swale, esq., formerly of Kendal.

At Warwick-house, Warwick-road, Malda-hill, aged 67, Eliza, widow of Henry Fisher, esq., of Leghorn, Tuscany.

William Griffiths, esq., solicitor, late of Ashburton-cottages, Highgate, and Bucklesbury.

Aged 65, Sophia, wife of Thos. Higgins Burne, esq., of Loyn-ton-hall, Staffordshire.

At the Paragon, New Kent-rd., aged 56, Ellen, wife of Henry Sterry, esq.

Feb. 10. At his residence, Barnes-pl., Mile-end-road, aged 72, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, R.N. He enjoyed a pension for wounds received in a cutting-out expedition against the Russians, where he had his arm shot off, a bayonet thrust through his breast, a bayonet wound in his groin, and a pistol bullet in his head. Notwithstanding these frightful wounds he survived to the above age. He was made a lieutenant in 1815.

At Eaton-sq., John Scott, Capt. Scotch Fusilier Guards, second son of Sir William Scott, bart., of Anerum.

At Cuiver-house, Payhembury, aged 75, H. C. Venn, esq.

At Ashburton-house, Putney-heath, Sarah Helena, widow of Sir Compton Domville, bart., of Santry-house, co. Dublin.

At Frogmal-hall, Hampstead, Francis Curwen Smith, esq.

At Winchester, Sarah, wife of Frank W. Dundee, esq., Paymaster 19th Regt., and second dau. of Major-Gen. Williams, Royal Engineers.

At Westbourne-park, Henry F. Fryer, esq., nephew of the late Monsignore Fryer, Chamberlain to his Holiness Gregory XVI. R.I.P.

At Bushey, Herts, aged 96, William Henry Phibbs, esq., youngest son of the late Robt. Phibbs, esq., of Sligo.

At Brighton, at the residence of Sir Thos. Barret Lennard, bart., aged 63, Chas. Bindley, esq.

At Pisa, William, second son of the late John Shield, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Broomhaugh, Northumberland.

Feb. 11. At Tamar-terrace, Stoke, Edward Collier, esq., Capt. R.N., and Magistrate of the borough of Devonport.

At his residence in King-st., Devonport, aged 42, James Martin Coomb, esq., of the Devonport Bank.

Louisa Sophia, wife of Beekford Bevan, esq.

At Sherwell-villa, Hampton-park, Clifton, aged 67, William Rogers, esq., and of College-place, Bristol.

At his residence, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, Rear Admiral Court-nay Boyle.

At Marefield-house, Road, aged 80, Thomas Pool, esq.

At Barford St. Martin, aged 79, Ann, widow of the late Lewen Turwell, esq., of Clayfield-house, Ship-ton Moyné, Gloucestershire.

At Emma-place, Stonehouse, aged 69, Major-Gen. Richard Carr Molesworth, Royal Artillery.

At Oak-coitage, Holloway, aged 55, George Allenby Rushworth, esq., solicitor, of Staple-inn, Holborn.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, Charles Andrew Caldwell, esq., of Boveridge-park, Cranbourne, Dorset, and Audley-sq., London.

In Halliford-st., Islington, aged 82, Charlotte, relict of George Lavers, esq., formerly of the Bank of England.

At Ealing, aged 77, Henry Barfoot, esq.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, the Lady Georgina Forbes. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of Wm. 6th Marquess of Lothian, K.T., by Harriet, dau. of Henry 3rd duke of Buccleuch, and married, in July, 1849, the Rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, Hector of Broughton, Northants.

At Buxton Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. James Claud Bouchier, K.C., Col. of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At York, aged 72, Giles Diston Barker, esq., youngest son of the late Wm. Diston Barker, esq., of Wareham, Dorsetshire, cousin of Sir John Barker Mill, bart., of Mottisfont Abbey, Hampshire, and formerly Capt. in the Royal Dorset Militia.

At Bruton, aged 57, Daniel Ward, esq.

Feb. 13. At Cadogan-pl., the Hon. Lady Duff, widow of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., and mother of the Earl of Fife.

At the house of her son-in-law, B. A. La Fargue, esq., Filtingley, aged 94, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Thickins, Vicar of Exhall and Filtingley, Warwickshire.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, Alexander Cowan, esq., head of the well-known firm of Cowan and Co., paper-makers, and father of Mr. C. Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, and a numerous family. His long and extensive connection in business in Edinburgh, his great but unostentatious munificence in ecclesiastical and charitable affairs, and the prominence of the firm of which he was the head, rendered his name very conspicuous in our city, and it was not more conspicuous than respected.—*Scotsman*.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 63, Robert Cross Denton, esq.

At Hampstead, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Acton, esq., of Ipswich.

At her residence, Portland-sq., Bristol, aged 62, Sarah, relict of the late Henry Vallance, esq.

At Edinburgh, William Augustus Wolesey, esq., M.D., late Staff-Surgeon of the Turkish Contingent.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, aged 70, Ann Hindmarsh, sister of Rear-Adm. Sir John Hindmarsh.

At Tottenham, aged 73, Frances, wife of Geo. Chalkley, esq.

Anne, wife of W. R. Virgoe, esq., of Ameliap-l., Southgate-road, and Weavers'-hall, Basinghall-st., City.

At Richmond, aged 28, Conrad Geo., youngest son of the late Henry John Rücker, esq.

In Park-street, Bath, aged 77, Eliza, widow of Drevry Ottley, President of the Island of St. Vincent.

Feb. 14. At Clevevont, Cheltenham, aged 72, John Garratt, esq., of Bishop's Court, Gloucestershire.

At Bath, aged 22, John Wright Phillips, esq., eldest son of the late Thomas Bently Phillips, esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire.

At Sussex-terr., Hyde-park, Lieut.-Col. W. Walter Davidson, Bengal Army.

At Bloomsbury-pl., Brighton, Louisa Carteret, widow of John Davidson, esq.

At his residence, Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 81, Mr. John West.

At Brighton, aged 79, Ellen Tomkinson, relict of Thomas Tomkinson, esq., formerly of Park-lane, Stafford.

Aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of J. C. Prior, esq., of Camberwell.

Aged 28, Charles Molyneux Seel, esq., D.A., Commissary-General. R.I.P.

At Hanover-ter., Regent's-park, aged 71, G. F. Dickson, esq., of Abbot's Reading, Lancashire.

From an accident received at the Nine Elms station, aged 36, Mr. Amand Malzy, of the firm of Joseph Hodgson and Co., Clement's-lane, and of Lorraine-place, Holloway.

At Slough, near Windsor, aged 72, Ann, relict of Robert Mason, esq.

At Lower Halliford, aged 87, Thomas Steward, esq.

Feb. 15. At Carton, Dublin, the Duchess of Leinster. Her grace was the youngest dau. of Charles, third Earl of Harrington.

At her father's residence, Elmfield, near Leicester, aged 22, Julia Christiana, wife of T. Fielding Johnson, of Southfields, Leicester, and third dau. of Samuel Stone, esq.

At Wareham, aged 63, Charlotte, wife of J. N. Atkins, esq., of the Dorsetshire Bank, Wareham.

At Baberg-hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, Marianna, widow of T. M. Rodwell, esq., within eight days of his decease.

Aged 72, Eleazer Booker, esq., of Edmonton.

Edward Bristowe Baines, esq., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, only son of Benjamin Baines, esq., of Lorraine-place, Holloway.

At her residence, Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Delavaud, relict of George Delavaud, esq., formerly of her Majesty's Customs.

At Biarritz, Basses Pyrénées, aged 42, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Smart, esq., of Hackney.

Feb. 16. Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Heward, late of Notting-hill, and Clare, Suffolk.

At Wellington-ter., Charlton, Dover, aged 86, Mr. Henry Wissenden.

At Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, Charles Foard, esq.

In Queen-st., Edinburgh, Anna Catherine, wife of Patrick Delmahoy, esq., Writer to the Signet.

In St. Mark's-place, Anglessea, near Gosport, aged 79, Capt. R. Fegan, R.N.

At Torquay, aged 48, Henry James Hoare, esq., of Morden, Surrey.

Ellen Charlotte, wife of John Dyer, esq., of Grove-house, Blackheath-grove.

At Bath, of bronchitis, aged 71, Eliza, relict of Langley Grace, esq., of Louth, Lincolnshire.

At Mudeford, Hants, aged 37, John, youngest son of the late John Grove, esq., of Ferne, Wilts.

At her residence, Brook-st., Bath, aged 86, Harriet Alicia, relict Sir R. Barclay, bart.

At Drayton-lodge, Bucks, aged 79, William Jenner, esq.

Aged 67, Thomas Darnbrough, esq., solicitor, of Ripon.

At Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, aged 65, the Hon. William Mackenzie Dawson Damer.

Feb. 17. At Kensington-pl., aged 69, William H. Atkins, esq.

At Portman-sq., aged 31, the Lady Delamere, second dau. of the Earl of Kinnoull.

At Hardwick-pl., Commercial-road, Catherine, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Horn.

Aged 90, Elizabeth, the wife of William Court-hope Mabbott, esq., of Southover Priory, Lewes.

At the Green, near Ruabon, N.W., aged 79, Miss Rowland.

Aged 64, Frances, wife of J. B. Mawby, esq., Market Deeping, Lincolnshire.

At Maulesden, Forfarshire, aged 49, the Hon. William Maule, of Fearn.

At Southampton, aged 73, William Bleaymire, esq., formerly of Glasgow.

At the Green, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, aged 46, Jane Eleanor, elder dau. of Robert Fenwick, esq.

Feb. 18. At her residence, Queen's-parade, Bath, Frances Jane, tenth and youngest dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., of Harley-house, Bath.

At St. John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Louisa Warren, widow of the late F. Apletree, of Erdington, Warwickshire.

At his residence, Besborough-st., Pimlico, aged 70, John Wood Wilkes, esq.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Kent, aged 79, Anne, relict of John Sicklemore, esq., of Upnor Castle, Kent, formerly of Weatheringsett, Suffolk, and dau. of the late Col. Cony, of Walpole-hall, Norfolk.

Aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Davy, of Manchester-st., Gray's-inn-road.

Feb. 19. Aged 11, Edith Serena, youngest dau. of Pelham Richardson, esq., of Blackheath-park.

At Fleming-road, Lorrimore-sq., of consanguinity, Matilda Anne, wife of Augustus French.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 22 .	658	165	239	255	63	1380	928	923	1851
29 .	661	154	231	220	47	1329	1013	967	1980
Feb. 5 .	654	140	196	199	54	1243	939	983	1922
12 .	657	165	208	200	43	1274	898	856	1754

## PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Feb. 19.	41 2	33 3	21 9	31 0	40 1	41 7
	40 11	33 6	22 4	31 2	41 0	41 5

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 1.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef .....	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 21.	
Mutton .....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	3,843
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	15,070
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	101
Lamb .....				Pigs .....	420

## COAL-MARKET, FEB. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 54*s.* Petersburg Y. C., 54*s.* 3*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From January 24 to February 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	39	47	45	29. 66	fair, cldy. rain	9	45	47	47	29. 25	cldy. rain, cldy.
25	48	52	48	29. 86	do. do.	10	43	49	41	29. 44	do. const. rn.
26	37	48	40	29. 74	do. do. do.	11	44	51	45	29. 53	rain
27	44	52	45	29. 64	do. slight rn.	12	46	49	47	29. 63	rn. fr. cldy. rn.
28	44	48	44	29. 78	do. cloudy	13	45	52	43	29. 83	do.
29	42	49	43	29. 72	rain, cloudy	14	43	49	40	29. 82	do. cloudy
30	40	44	37	29. 44	cloudy rain	15	40	50	48	30. 19	cldy. rain, do.
31	36	46	37	29. 48	rain, hail, cldy.	16	47	59	52	30. 01	do. do. do.
F. 1	38	48	39	29. 83	fair	17	46	57	51	30. 04	do. fair
2	39	40	43	29. 37	cloudy, do.	18	44	49	41	30. 22	fair, rain
3	32	46	35	29. 98	fair	19	38	49	44	30. 28	do. cloudy
4	38	48	43	29. 83	do.	20	39	52	49	30. 25	cloudy, rain
5	40	48	42	29. 51	cloudy, rain	21	40	55	46	30. 27	do.
6	39	45	41	29. 21	rain, cldy., rn.	22	41	55	41	30. 27	fair, rain
7	39	47	35	29. 40	do. do.	23	40	47	39	30. 55	do. cloudy
8	40	47	42	29. 40	cldy. rain, cldy.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds. A. £1,000.
J. 24	95½	96½	96½	226	222	38 pm.		100½
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3	95½	96½	96	229		37 pm.	21 pm.	
4	95½	95½	95½	229		37 pm.	20 pm.	
5	95	95½	95½	228	221	33 pm.	23 pm.	
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8	95½	95½	95½	227½	220	36 pm.	22 pm.	
9	95½	95½	96			36 pm.		
10	95½	96½	96½	229	221	36 pm.	24 pm.	
11	95½	95½	95½			36 pm.		
12	95½	95½	95½		221		22 pm.	
14	95½	95½	95½	229	221	35 pm.	15 pm.	
15	95½	95½	95½	228½		35 pm.	15 pm.	
16	95½	96	95½			35 pm.		
17	95½	95½	96½		219		18 pm.	
18	95½	95½	96	229				
19	95½	95½	95½	228½	219	38 pm.	18 pm.	
21	95½	95½	95½	229		39 pm.	20 pm.	
22	95	95½	95½	229	218	38 pm.		

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

THE excavations at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, have been carried on during the month with increasing success. To the north of the "old wall," the piece of Roman building standing above ground, the excavators came to a rather broad street, well paved with small round stones, and circumstances prevented them from proceeding further in this direction; they therefore directed their attention to the south of the "old wall," where they immediately came upon large rooms, with extensive hypocausts, which have evidently belonged to rich dwelling-houses. Here also the number of objects of all kinds met with was much greater than before, and many of them of an interesting character. About two acres of buildings have now been more or less uncovered, and we propose in our next number to give a full account of the result down to the time of writing it. There can be no doubt that it is one of the most important excavations, in its bearings on archaeology and history, that has ever been undertaken in this country, and we see that an appeal has been made in the "Times" for support in providing the funds necessary for carrying it out thoroughly, which we cannot but believe will be well responded to.

### BASQUE POETRY.

MR. URBAN, — In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the last month, a learned brother of mine, M. Antoine d'Abbadie, correspond. d'Institut de France, has attacked me on the Basque ground, or rather, I should say, has pointed out that, like Sir Walter Scott and other antiquaries, I have been misled in regard to the antiquity of two ballads, one of which appeared six months ago in your valuable review. That M. d'Abbadie, being Basque, knows these things much better than I do, I feel by no means reluctant to confess, and henceforth I will believe that the songs called *Abarcaren Cantua* and *Altabiscarraço Cantua* are forgeries; but when the enterprising traveller to Ethiopia affirms that our common friend Inchauspe, the learned Bayonne canon, never dreamed of giving even a ten-year antiquity to the former song, I cannot but say that he went too far, for I do affirm myself most emphatically that Abarca's song was given to me by the aforesaid Abbé as a relic of ancient Basque poetry which could not have been imagined by a living author.

At the same time M. Antoine d'Abbadie informs us that he undertook, about eight years ago, to give annual prizes for long-ball, and subsequently added a prize for the best Basque song. These foundations are highly creditable to their author, and

I plead guilty for not having mentioned them in my *Pays Basque*, as I ought to have done. I am, &c.,

FRANÇOIS-MICHEL.

Bordeaux, 122, rue de la Trésorerie,  
March, 1859.

### SCHOOL HISTORIES FOR THE YOUNG.

MR. URBAN, — On reading in the March number your critical notice of School Histories of England, and your exposure of the flagrant errors which disfigure their pages, I was much surprised, not only at the glaring carelessness, not to say ignorance of the authors, of which any school-boy might have been ashamed, but at the temerity of the publishers who could allow their names to appear on the title-pages; and which can only be accounted for by the fact of their trusting to the judgment of the critics to whom the MSS. are submitted rather than to their own.

It is manifestly impossible for a publisher to peruse every MS. that is confided to him, but surely, Sir, he should employ duly qualified persons, who have access to the most authentic books of reference for *Persons, Facts and Dates*, or to libraries which contain them.

You very justly remark, p. 263, "first impressions are of high importance, as being hard to remove in after life, whence it is very desirable that they should be correct ones." Thus the general public, and especially parents, and teachers of the young, owe you a debt of gratitude for the pains you have taken to guard them against the purchase of works which, though small in size, and low in price, will only lead into errors which will perhaps require years to eradicate.

In this dearth of authentic and trustworthy School Histories for the young, it has occurred to me that a careful abridgment of Turner's Histories, "The Anglo-Saxons," "Middle Ages," and "Mary and Elizabeth," would be most desirable, as being at once comprehensive, intelligible, and above all, *authentic*. The notes and references might be modified, shortened, or thrown into an appendix. A *correct* and comprehensive chronology and index should be added, to complete the work, and render it permanently useful.

A work of this description I have often contemplated whilst studying Turner's works at the British Museum, with the various MSS. to which he refers before me; and to this study it is that I owe nearly all the information I possess, and have employed in the notes in the "Chronicle of Calais" published by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Mr. J. G. Nichols.

March 5, 1859.

E. G. B.



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES  
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 243.)

SEVERAL kinds of horses were in use among the knights and soldiery, for battle or parade; the dextrier or courser, the roncín, the hackney, the hobby, the palfrey, and the mule. The courser or destrier is constantly named by the old chroniclers. Thus Froissart:—"Messire Eustache chevauchoit une blanche haquenée, que sa mie par amour lui avoit envoyée; et un *coursier* aussi, que on lui menoit *en dextre*." The hackney here mentioned was a smaller horse: it appears, with the greater "roncín," in the Scotch army of 1327:—"les chevaliers et écuyers sont bien montés sur bons gros roncins, et les autres communes gens du pays sur petites haquenées." The roncín, here given to the knights, is more generally accorded to the "varlets." Thus, in the Romance of Perceforest, we read:—"Lors rencontra ung varlet qui chevauchoit ung roncín fort et bien courant, et menoit à dextre ung destrier noir." And in the *Roman du S. Graal*:—"Parcevox monte sur le roncín du varlez, et va si grante allure comme il puet de roncín traire." The hobby, as we have seen, was the horse given to the light troops called hobilers'. It probably differed in nothing from the hackney mentioned above. The palfrey was the

<sup>1</sup> Chron., i. 404.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., i. 25.

<sup>3</sup> Tome iii. fol. 83.

<sup>4</sup> Page 15.

smaller horse ridden by the knightly class on ordinary occasions. When Edward III. reviewed his troops near Buironfosse in 1339, "adonc monta le roy anglois sur un petit palefroï moult bien amblant, et chevaucha devant toutes les batailles," &c. The King of Castille, on a similar occasion, employs a mule:—"Et quand ils furent ordonnés, le roy Henri, monté sur une mule forte et roide, à l'usage du pays, se départit de son arroy et s'en alla visiter les seigneurs de rang en rang<sup>x</sup>." A curious restriction in the choice of the knight's steed is noticed by St.-Palaye, who cites, among other authorities, this passage of Perceforest:—"A celui temps un chevalier ne pouvoit avoir plus grand blâme que de monter sus jument; ne on ne pouvoit ung chevalier plus deshonnorer que de le faire chevaucher une jument pour le blâme; et tenoit-on depuis que c'estoient chevaliers recreus et de nulle valeur, ne jà plus chevalier qui ayma son honneur ne joustoit à lui, ne fraploit d'espée, non plus que un fol tondus<sup>y</sup>."

The fine breed of Spanish horses has already been often noticed. From Christine de Pisan we learn that Germany and Italy had also become distinguished for the produce of their stables. The "sage roy Charles," she tells us, having sent a defiance to the King of England, "fist pourvéance de riches armeures, beauls destriers amener d'Almaigne, de Pulle courciers<sup>z</sup>," &c. The coursers of "Pulle" (Apulia) are mentioned also by Chaucer, as well as those of Lombardy. The horse of brass in the "Squire's Tale" is—

"So wel proporcioned to be strong,  
Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye;  
Therto so horsly and so quyk of ye,  
As it a gentil Poyleys courser were."—*L.* 10,506.

There is a patent in Rymer, 2 Edw. II.,—"De dextrariis in Lumbardiâ emendis." When Richard II. of England was deposed, "they carried off all that belonged to the king, robes, jewels, fine gold and pure silver, many a good horse of foreign breed<sup>a</sup>," &c.

In their value, the horses differed very widely one from another. In the muster of men-at-arms set to guard the "terra de Bearn, et estar sus las frontieras, als gadges del

<sup>x</sup> Froissart, i. 82.    <sup>y</sup> Ibid., i. 533.    <sup>z</sup> *Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie*, i. 48.

<sup>a</sup> Chap. viii. pt. 2.

<sup>b</sup> *Archæologia*, xx. 99.

rey de Fransa," the price of the steeds ranges from 280 livres to 25; while four of the coursers of the Count of Foix are put down at 800, 550, 400 and 300 livres<sup>b</sup>. By an ordinance of Philip of Valois in 1338, the value of the horse is made to regulate the pay of the warrior. The esquire with a horse of 25 livres has per day 6 sols, 6 deniers; with a horse of 40 livres, 7 sols, 6 deniers<sup>c</sup>. Towards the close of the wars of Edward III., coursers had become so scarce, and consequently so dear, that the English parliament of 1370 interfered to regulate the price<sup>d</sup>. When Edward raised troops by the contract system, the horses were valued as soon as they joined the standard, and such of them as might perish during the campaign were to be replaced by the king, or their value paid. Mac Morough, the Irish chieftain, in Richard the Second's time, rode a horse that had cost him "four hundred cows<sup>e</sup>." Part of the food of horses at this time was a kind of bread. "Payn pour chivaulx" occurs in a statute of 13 Ric. II. (Stat. i. cap. 8.)

Favourite steeds now, as in all times of the world's history, bore particular names. In the will of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 1368, he bequeaths a courser named *Gerfacon*, and another called *Maungeneleyn*:—"Item, domino Joh'i de Bromwych, militi, unum dextrarium qui vocatur *Gerfacon*. Item, domino Ric'o Musard, militi, unam zonam de auro, cum uno dextrario qui vocatur *Maungeneleyn*!" In 1379 Sir Robert de Swylington bequeaths to his brother "omnia arma mea, et gladium meum, et duos equos meos, videlicet *Bayerd de Bekwith* et *Bartram*, vel valorem eorundem." (*Test. Ebor.*, p. 107.)

Christine de Pisan notices a curious belief of this age: that if the emperor entered a city on a *white horse*, he might claim a right of sovereignty over it. When Charles V. visited Paris in 1378, "he was mounted on the destrier which the king had sent him, which was murrey. And it was not without forethought that this colour was chosen; for the emperors, by their right, when they enter into the good towns of their sovereignty, are accustomed to ride white horses. So the king would not allow this to be done

<sup>b</sup> *Chron. béarnaise*, A.D. 1337, p. 599.

In *Panthéon litt.*

<sup>c</sup> *Collec. des Ordonnances*, ii. 120.

<sup>d</sup> Cotton, p. 109.

<sup>e</sup> Ante, p. 248.

<sup>f</sup> Royal Wills, p. 88.

in his kingdom, in order that it might not be held as a sign of domination<sup>g</sup>."

We have already seen that the horse of a victorious leader formed part of the offering to Holy Church on the day of thanksgiving; and from several middle-age pictures we learn that the steed was actually brought into the church and led up to the altar. Royal MS., 15, E, vi., of the middle of the fifteenth century, affords a good illustration<sup>h</sup>.

Most of the ENGINES of the old time for the attack and defence of towns—the mangona, the trébuchet, the balista, the biblia, the testudo, the cattus or vinea, the chat-chastel, the beffroi, the espringale—are still in frequent use<sup>i</sup>; and, as we have already seen, were often employed in conjunction with the rude cannon and bombards of the age. Some new names also appear, and it seems probable that they are *names* only—mere synonyms of the old words, or at most indicating instruments which are but modifications of the older "gyns." For we find that the principle of them, and the missiles they discharge, are the same in both cases: they are structures of carpentry launching forth large stones by means of weights, levers and slings. Of such are the Martinet, the Bricole and the Mouton. The besiegers of Aiguillon in 1346, having attacked the place with "four great Cats," the defenders constructed four martinets, "pour remedier contre les quatre kas dessus dits. Ces quatre martinets jetèrent si grosses pierres, et si souvent, sur ces kas, qu'ils furent bientôt débrisés<sup>k</sup>."

<sup>g</sup> *Faiz du roy Charles*, ch. 34.

<sup>h</sup> Folio 222<sup>vo</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Of the trébuchet, see Froissart, i. 102 and 697, ii. 706; *Chron. de Duguesclin*, ch. 36; *Faiz du roy Charles V.*, ch. 33; and, for drawings of this engine, Roy. MS., 16, G, vi.; Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations*; *Archæol. Journ.*, i. 288; and *Journal of Archæol. Association*, iv. 272. It is seen also in an ivory carving preserved in the Museum of Boulogne, a cast from which is placed in the collection of ancient ivories at Sydenham. Of the Cat, Sow or Vinea, see Froissart, i. 216, ii. 4; and the *Faiz d'armes* of Christine de Pisan. Notices of the Moveable Tower or Beffroi occur in Froissart, i. 197, ii. 443, 444, 555 and 556; in the *Chron. de Duguesclin*, ch. 11; *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 28 and 77; *Faiz de Charles V.*,

ch. 34: it is figured in Roy. MS., 16, G, vi. fol. 278. At the siege of Tournay, Edward III. assaulted the city "ove springals et magnels, gettauntz grosses pieres, engyns ove poudres, feu rosée, issint qe les engyns ove les grosses pieres debrisèrent les toures et les fort mures," &c. (*Cron. de London*, p. 79: published by Camden Society.) An example of the bolt of an espringald (*dondaine*) of this time is in the Tower collection. It was found in the ruins of the Castle of Gundisau, Canton of Zurich, destroyed by fire in 1340. This curious relic was presented by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich. The Battering Ram is not often mentioned: it appears in 1340, in Froissart's *Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 119.

<sup>k</sup> Froissart, i. 216.

At the entrance of the harbour of the "town of Africa" were divers towers, and on the sovereign tower was placed "une bricole pour traire et jeter grands carreaux<sup>1</sup>." Both these periers are named in the *Libre du bon Jehan duc de Bretagne* :—

"Engins bridolles et mangonneaulx  
Faisoit on moult bons et moult beaulx :  
Martinez, arbalestrez a tour  
Meettoit l'on en chaicune tour."

In 1382, Froissart tells us, the men of Ghent constructed a marvellously great engine, twenty feet wide, twenty feet "jusques à l'étage," and forty feet in length; "et appelloit-on cet engin un mouton, pour jeter pierres de faix dedans la ville et tout effondrer<sup>m</sup>."

When the town walls were strong, the besieged delighted to shew their contempt of the enemy's missiles by wiping the masonry where it had been struck, with their hoods or with "a towel." When Duguesclin attacked Valoingnes in 1364, the English "placed a bell on the highest tower of the castle, and a watch, who could see the discharge of every engine brought against them. And when the watch saw the engines ready to throw the stones with which they were loaded, he rang the bell, and all got out of the way till the stone had fallen. And when the stone struck against the wall, then came forth English, who wiped the wall where it had been hit, with a towel<sup>n</sup>." The besiegers were not always content to load their mangonels with stones. Dead horses and other animals were sometimes hurled into the luckless city in order to spread contagion among the inhabitants<sup>o</sup>. And when the warriors of the fourteenth century joked, their humour was of fearful eccentricity. The defenders of Auberoche in 1345, being hard pressed, sent "one of their varlets" to the Earl of Derby to ask succour; but the besiegers, having captured the messenger, tied his letters round his neck, and thrusting him all in a heap (*tout en un mont*) into the sling of an engine, shot him back into the town<sup>p</sup>.

The Bec-de-faucon was a kind of beffroi built on two galleys, for the purpose of assaulting town walls that were

<sup>1</sup> Froissart, iii. 81.

<sup>m</sup> Vol. ii. p. 214.

<sup>n</sup> *Chronique de Duguesclin*, ch. 36;

and compare Froissart, vol. i. p. 160.

<sup>o</sup> Froissart, i. 102, ii. 706.

<sup>p</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 191.

defended by river or sea. “‘Et d'autre partie devers la mer,’ dirent Genevois, ‘avons intention de faire sur quatre galleres, deux becs de faulcon, et en chascun bec de faulcon une eschis, à mettre quinze hommes d’armes et dix arbalestriers; et n’y a bec de faulcon qui ne soit plus haut que n’est la tour du port, qui tant est forte.’”

Among the minor agents of offence employed in sieges are caltrops, vessels of quick-lime, bars of hot iron, molten lead, boiling oil, casks of stones, logs of wood, tables, bedsteads, and generally, every kind of missile that could be expected to destroy or impede an assailant. The caltrops were scattered on the slope of a breach, or on the ground in advance of the palisade. They appear among the munitions of Dover Castle in 1344:—“quandam quantitatem de Calketrappis in uno doleo.” And again in 1361:—“une grant partie de kalktrapes.” Among the Deliveries from the office of the Clerk of the Privy Wardrobe in the Tower, *c.* 1372, are “Caltraps, 10,000.” In 1373, the Duke of Bourbon appearing, to raise the siege of Belle-perche, strewed chaussetrappes around his palisaded camp:—“Et encore le duc fait semer bien tard autour de son pallis quatre tonneaux de chaudes trappes, à deux lances entour près de son parc. . . . Mais ils (les Anglois) ne peurent approcher le pallis de la longueur de trois lances qu’ils ne se ferissent ès chaudes trappes, où ils tomboient comme pluye.” Christine de Pisan, blending as usual the maxims of Vegetius with the practice of the fourteenth century, tells us that the ditches of the castle ought to be “roydes et drois du costé des ennemis, et y doit on mettre pieux agus, chauche-trapes, et garnisons encombrans à ceulx qui là se voudroyent devaler.” Quick-lime, for casting into the eyes of the assailants, was in very frequent use; and was employed in sea-fights as well as in the defence of walls. Christine very quaintly describes the merits of this agent, in her notice of the navy of the “wise King Charles:”—“Item, on doit avoir pluseurs vaisseaulx legiers à rompre, comme poz plains de chauls ou pouldre, et gecter dedens (les nefz); et par ce, seront comme avuglés, au brisier des

<sup>a</sup> *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 77.

<sup>b</sup> Inventories at Carlton Ride. Printed in *Archæol. Journ.*, xi. 383 and 385.

<sup>c</sup> *Nicolas' Hist. of Roy. Navy*, vol. ii.

<sup>d</sup> D'Ornonville, *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 29.

<sup>e</sup> *Faiz du roy Charles*, ch. 27.

poz<sup>x</sup>." In 1341, the garrison of the Castle of Chastonceaux defended their fortress right vassally, "comme de traire, de jeter pierres, chaux, et feu ardent à grand'foison<sup>y</sup>." The defenders of the Castle of La Roche-Millon in 1345, "jetoient pierres, bois et grands barreaux de fer, et pots pleins de chaux; de quoi ils blessèrent plusieurs assaillans, qui montoient contre mont<sup>z</sup>," &c. At the siege of St. Severe, in 1372, the English cast upon the assailants "pierres de fais et tonneaux emplis de pierres, eaue bouillante et vive chaux, mortiers et pesteaux, et barreaux de fer tout rouges de feu<sup>a</sup>." In the metrical Chronicle of Duguesclin we read that at the siege of Pestivien, in 1364,—

"Cil du chastel avoient mis dessus les creneaux  
En xx. lieux environ queues<sup>b</sup> et tonneaux,  
L'une plaine de terre et l'autre de chaloux<sup>c</sup>;  
Et avoient ausi dessus mis des rateaux,  
Et en pestis possons<sup>d</sup> estoit la vive chaux."—*Vers* 3,120.

In the attack, the walls were assailed at three different points: at the summit, at the ground-level, and beneath the surface. At the summit, the hours or bretèches<sup>e</sup> were first broken up by the stones of the mangonels and bombards, or burnt by incendiary missiles<sup>f</sup>. The beffroi was then run up to the wall, and scaling-ladders were employed in addition, if the height of the fortifications permitted their use. At the ground-level, the besiegers approached under cover of their moveable sheds and mantlets, and then broke through the masonry with picks and crow-bars. In the third method, by mining<sup>g</sup>, the chief care of the assailants was to commence their work at such a distance from the fortress that their proceedings might be unobserved by the garrison: having arrived under the wall or tower to be destroyed, the stanchions supporting the roof were burnt, the masonry gave way, and the assault was made over the

<sup>x</sup> *Faiz du sage roy Charles*, ch. 37.

<sup>y</sup> Froissart, i. 136.

<sup>z</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 195.

<sup>a</sup> *Chron. de Duguesclin*, ch. 145.

<sup>b</sup> Cuves.

<sup>c</sup> Cailloux.

<sup>d</sup> Petits pots.

<sup>e</sup> See Viollet-le-Duc, *Architecture fran.*, p. 360.

<sup>f</sup> Bretèches of stone were therefore in-

troduced in the fourteenth century, but not to the total exclusion of the old galleries of wood. The cost of the stone defences was a sufficient hindrance to their general adoption.

<sup>g</sup> See Froissart, vol. i. pp. 199, 425, 617, 619; D'Orronville, ch. 42; and the *Livre des faitz d'armes* of Christine de Pisan.

débris<sup>b</sup>. Froissart particularly mentions that the English army always had a supply of miners. "Ils avoient des mineurs; car onques ne furent sans eux tant qu'ils guerriassent." (i. 199.) Compare the curious account of mining in Cuvelier's *Duguesclin*, vol. i. p. 147.

Throughout this century the defence was superior to the attack; an advantage which it retained until gunnery became so much improved as to turn the balance in favour of the besieger. But what the bombard could not effect, famine very often achieved.

The number and quality of men required to form a castle garrison at this time may be estimated by the force placed by Edward III. in the Tower of London in 1339. An instrument printed among the additions to the *Fœdera* gives us the particulars of this ancient castle-guard<sup>1</sup>:—

"Rex thesaurario, &c.

"Cum nuper, pro salvatione et defensione regni nostri et jurium coronæ nostræ, essemus ad partes transmarinas profecti, et nos, volentes quod Turris nostra London', pro salvâ custodiâ ejusdem, dum sic absentes fuerimus, de viginti hominibus ad arma et quinquaginta sagittariis muniri, mandaverimus dilecto et fideli nostro, Nicholao de la Beche, Constabulario Turris prædictæ, quod dictos xx. homines ad arma et l. sagittarios, qui pro munitione prædictâ sufficientes et validi forent, in eadem Turri pro salvâ custodiâ ejusdem poni faceret, et ibidem continuè vel per vices, prout expedire videret, commorandos; et etiam mandaverimus vobis præfati thes' et camerar', quod eisdem hominibus ad arma et sagittariis cum in Turri prædictâ, pro munitione ejusdem, sic possiti fuissent vadia rationabilia, pro tempore quo ibidem ex causâ prædictâ starent, solveritis, de quo quicquam hactenus non fecistis, ut accepimus:

"Vobis igitur mandamus," &c.

Besides cities and castles, churches and monasteries were frequently occupied as fortresses during this century. Many examples occur in the *Chroniques de St. Denis*, the Continuator of Nangis, and Froissart<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> For a full account of the Fortifications of this time, see the *Architecture Militaire du Moyen-Age*, by M. Viollet-le-Duc. Instructive notices of Siege operations will be found in Froissart's *Chronicles*, vol. i. pp. 75, 136, 195, 197,

626, 642, ii. 213, 287, 426; D'Orronville, ch. 60.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 1102.

<sup>1</sup> See Cont. Nangis, vol. ii. pp. 280, 302 and 304, ed. 1843; and Froissart, vol. ii. p. 45.



What the Moveable Towers were on land, the SHIPS were on the sea; mere vehicles for the archers and men-at-arms who fought from their stages. It was not until the improvement of gunnery had converted the ship into a floating battery that naval warfare can be said to have a character of its own. The fleet of England in the fourteenth century consisted, first, of a squadron of fifty-seven sail, furnished by the Cinque Ports on the requisition of the king, as stipulated by charter; secondly, of the galleys and other vessels belonging to the crown, few in number, and inferior in size to the ships of the Spaniards and Genoese; thirdly, of the merchantmen belonging to the different ports, which being fitted with "castles" and filled with fighting men, were employed as vessels of war, till peace again claimed them for the wines of Gascony or the broad-cloths of Flanders; fourthly, of a number of galleys supplied by contract by certain Genoese adventurers<sup>k</sup>. A portion of each fleet seems to have consisted of light vessels, whose duty it was to precede the main body and to act as skirmishers. Froissart compares them to knights mounted on "fleur de coursiers," preceding the army in search of adventure<sup>l</sup>. These vessels he names "Baleiniers courseurs," and they were mentioned by D'Orronville, who calls them "les ligers mariniens<sup>m</sup>." The fighting men were about half the complement of each vessel; there being twenty-five men-at-arms and an equal number of archers or crossbow-men to fifty mariners. But this distribution was by no means invariable. The fleet was under the command of an Admiral; or, if the service required it, there were two fleets and two admirals, the vessels on the east coast being under the "*Admirallus flotæ orientalis*," those on the other side of the mouth of the Thames under the Admiral of the Western Fleet. The armed men and the archers received the usual pay of those troops, the mariners had three-pence a-day. The admiral's pay was regulated by his station: if a knight, he had 4s. a day; if a baron, 6s. 8d.; if an earl, 8s. 4d.<sup>n</sup> Prizes were thus awarded: all ships to the king; prisoners and cargo to be

<sup>k</sup> Rymer, vol. ii. 313, 933, 946, 951; vol. iii. 112, 117, 478, 485, &c.; Lingard, Hist. of Eng., vol. iv. p. 142; Lambard's Kent, 93 seq., ed. 1576.

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<sup>l</sup> Chron. ii. 686 and 701.

<sup>m</sup> *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 74.

<sup>n</sup> Document, circa 1350, cited by Nicolas, Hist. Roy. Navy, ii. 193.

divided between the crown and the captors<sup>o</sup>. Among the offensive arms of ships were cannon, bows, crossbows, javelins or archegayes, stones, bars of iron, "plommées," quicklime, with broad-arrows for tearing the enemy's sails, and fire-vessels to burn his galleys<sup>p</sup>. In a word, almost every kind of noxious agent that was employed in field or fortress was used also on ship-board. Armour for the men serving in the king's fleet was taken by royal warrant, either to become the king's property on reasonable payment, or to be regarded as a loan, returnable at the close of the expedition. In the instrument constituting John Lord Botetourt Admiral of the Eastern Fleet, in 1315, he is authorised to take "homines idoneos potentes ad arma, naves, bargeas et batellos," &c.:—"Et etiam quod capere possit armaturas per visum dicti admiralli et capitanei, ab illis a quibus idem admirallus eas viderit capiendas." Payment to be made for the above-named vessels:—"et de armaturis similiter, vel sufficientem securitatem inveniant de ipsis armaturis restituendis<sup>q</sup>." Again, in 1319, on another expedition against the Scots, the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth and other places are required to equip certain ships; such persons as possess arms and are not going in those ships, are to lend them to those who have none and are about to serve<sup>r</sup>.

The "castles" of ships appear to have been used for war only, and were affixed to such merchant craft as were temporarily converted into fighting vessels. Thus, in 1335 the "Trinity," of 200 tons, was prepared for service with an "of-castle, top-castle, and fore-castle;" the first being the aft-castle, the second the "top" or stage at the head of the mast<sup>s</sup>. A passage of D'Orronville seems to point out these castles as the station of the more dignified portion of the army:—"Le duc et les autres barons entrèrent ès chasteaux des nefes et gallées, et ès souverains estages; et les chevaliers, les hommes d'armes, et les sergens où leur estoit ordonné<sup>t</sup>." In addition to the usual flags and banners employed with land forces, we find the Pendant or

<sup>o</sup> Rymer, iii. 991; Lingard, iv. 142.

<sup>p</sup> See Froissart, i. 167, 287 and 637; and Christine de Pisan, *Faiz du roy Charles*, ch. 37.

<sup>q</sup> *Rotul. Scot.*, i. 139.

<sup>r</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 195.

<sup>s</sup> Naval Accounts at Carlton Ride, E. B. 1534, cited in Nicolas' *Hist. Roy. Navy*, ii. 169.

<sup>t</sup> *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, ch. 74.

streamer. Froissart has very exactly described it in his account of the Spanish fleet in 1372:—"Si avoient dessus leurs mâts grands estrannières, à manière de pennons, armoyés des armes de Castille, si grands et si longs que les bouts bien souvent en frapportoient en la mer, et étoit grand'-beauté à regarder". Figures of ships occur among the miniatures of the History of the Deposition of Richard II. (*Archæologia*, vol. xx.), and useful illustration may be found among the seals of the seaport towns of this age. The subject is treated at large in the *Archéologie Navale* of M. Jal, and in the "History of the Royal Navy" by Sir Harris Nicolas; but a handbook on Ancient Shipping, copiously illustrated from coeval monuments, would still be a most acceptable volume to the English student.

Of the MILITARY SPORTS of this time we may trace the progress, from the first simple gambols of the boy to the magnificent triumph of the Victor of the Tournament. At the age of nine years, Bertrand Du Guesclin,\* says his biographer, "was accustomed to assemble his play-fellows and form them into battallions, and often made them fight for so long a time that several of the children returned to their homes much damaged, himself being wounded also and his clothes torn. He established quintains and boyish jousts, and a kind of tournament, according to the notion he had formed from the descriptions he had heard of them; for at that time tourneys were held throughout the realm of France†." The *jeux enfantelins* of Boucicaut were of the same character. "He collected the children of his own age, and then proceeded to the capture of some place chosen for that purpose, as a little hillock or other similar spot. Sometimes he arranged the children in 'battles,' turning their hoods into bassinets, making them ride upon staves to imitate men-at-arms, giving them strips of bark for weapons, and then leading one division to attack some place defended by the other. Such were his favourite games, with casting-the-bar, leaping, the sport called *crog-madame*, throwing the dart, casting the stone, and similar pastimes‡." At a later date the young hero extended the circle of his accomplishments. "At one time, clothed in

\* Vol. i. p. 639.

† *Chron. de Sire Bertrand Du Guesclin*, ch. 1.

‡ *Livre des faitz de Jean Bouciquaut*, ch. 3.

complete armour, he would vault upon the back of a war-horse; at another, he ran or walked for a long time, in order to be able to endure fatigue without exhaustion. Then he would exercise himself for a long time in striking with an axe or mallet (*mail*), to strengthen his arm and acquire nimbleness in dealing blows. He could turn a summerset, wearing all his armour except the bassinet; and danced, clothed in a coat-of-mail. *Item*, jumped on the shoulders of a tall man mounted on a high horse, with no other help than taking hold of the man's sleeve with one hand. *Item*, placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle of a great courser, and the other near the ears, he would leap between his own arms and land on the other side of the horse. *Item*, he would climb between two contiguous walls to the height of a tower by force of arms and legs alone, without falling either in going up or coming down. *Item*, he would climb the back of a great ladder fixed against a wall, to its very top, without touching it with his feet, but only springing with both hands together from stave to stave, armed in a coat-of-steel. If the steel coat were taken off, he would climb from stave to stave with one hand alone. And these things are true<sup>a</sup>."

The Pel, or Post Quintain, was one of the exercises in vogue at this time for giving strength and adroitness to the military aspirant<sup>a</sup>. In the design on p. 351, from Roy. MS., 20, B, xi. fol. 3, *Les Etablissementz de Chevalerie*, we have an example of the mode in which it was practised. The post is directed to be six feet high. The tyro is to attack it as if a real enemy were before him, aiming his blows at the head, the face, the arms, the legs and the sides; covering himself with his shield as carefully as if exposed to the assault of a living foe. In the exercise of the pel, the axe and the mace were to be used as well as the sword; and it was customary to employ weapons of greater weight than common, in order to be able more easily to wield the real arms of war. Other manuscripts of the fourteenth century furnish us with exact representations of the various kinds of quintain in use. These are the water quintain, the fixed quintain, the revolving quintain, the living quintain, and that formed by fixing a tub or bucket of water on a post,

<sup>a</sup> *Livre des faitz de Bouciquant*, chap. 6.

<sup>a</sup> Compare p. 248.

so that a clumsy tilter might be drenched by its upsetting. See the miniatures of Roy. MS., 2, B, vii., and of the



No. 50.

*Roman d'Alixandre*, Bodleian MS., 264; and the engravings from these in Strutt's "Sports." The boat tilt differed from the water quintain in this, that, while in the former a single spearman was rowed against a fixed butt, in the latter two jousters were brought together by boats rapidly propelled in opposite directions. See Roy. MS., 1, B, vii. and Strutt's "Sports." The Sword-and-Buckler contest of this time is represented in our woodcut, No. 45, and in Strutt's "Sports," from Roy. MSS., 14, E, iii. and 20, D, vi. The exercise of the Shield and Bâton is figured by Strutt, from the Bodleian manuscript named above.

Tournaments were still in use, though the wars of France and England found the knights too much serious employment during the middle of the century to leave any great amount of leisure or inclination for "the image of war." Froissart has several interesting and instructive accounts of these festivals at the latter end of the century (too long for extract); and other descriptions will be found in the *Faitz de Boucicaut*, in the Romances of Richard Cœur-de-Lion and of Perceforest, in Chaucer's "Knightes Tale," and in the curious relation of the hastiludes held by

Edward III. and his court at Lichfield, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi.<sup>b</sup> Pictorial illustrations occur in the *Roman du roy Meliadus*, Add. MS., 12,228. As in earlier times, tourneys were frequently forbidden by the crown<sup>c</sup>, and from the crown also were occasionally issued licences to hold hastiludes<sup>d</sup>.

Of the Joust, that is, the contest of two champions only, or of a succession of pairs, we have good examples in Froissart (ii. 107, 543, 566 and 756). Pictured illustrations of this time are found in Carter's "Painting and Sculpture," pl. 114; Hefner's *Trachten*, pl. 149; and Journal of Archæological Association, vol. iv. The number of courses to be run and strokes to be given was commonly three. In 1381, on occasion of a feat-of-arms in Brittany, the Sire de Puissance challenged the Seigneur de Vertaing to "three strokes of the lance, three strokes with the sword, and three with the axe<sup>e</sup>." In 1387, at Bordeaux, the terms were three lance-thrusts on horseback, and an equal number of strokes with sword, axe and dagger<sup>f</sup>. A similar contest is proposed by a knight in 1386, "au nom d'amour et de sa dame<sup>g</sup>." The same weapons and the same number of blows are adopted in the feat of arms at Bordeaux in 1388, but in this instance they are all given on horseback<sup>h</sup>. The duel between Sir Thomas Harpedon and Messire Jean des Barres in the same year comprised "cinq lances à cheval, cinq coups d'épée, cinq coups de dague, et cinq coups de hache<sup>i</sup>." Other variations occur, the number of blows being sometimes ten or more of each weapon. The lance was to be directed at the body only: otherwise it was reckoned foul play:—"Chacun prit son glaive: et vinrent de course à pied l'un contre l'autre, asseoir leurs glaives entre les quatre membres: autrement à prendre l'affaire étoit vilain<sup>k</sup>."

Another kind of hastilude was called the Espinette. This was held at Lille, and is supposed to have been instituted in honour of a relic preserved there; for Lille,

<sup>b</sup> See Froissart, vol. iii. pp. 22, 40 and 94; and Boucicaut, ch. 16.

<sup>c</sup> Rymer, ii. 685, 725, 732, 765, 794, 878, 1,118, 1,238; iii. 17, 258, &c.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., *ad an.* 1393. See also, for much curious information on the subject of the tournaments of this time, Disserta-

tions 6 and 7 of Ducange, in Joinville.

<sup>e</sup> Froissart, ii. 125.

<sup>f</sup> Ib., ii. 543.

<sup>g</sup> Ib., ii. 566.

<sup>h</sup> Ib., ii. 756.

<sup>i</sup> Ib., ii. 700.

<sup>k</sup> Ib., ii. 127.

like Glastonbury, had its "Holy Thorn." "In the year 1339," says the Chronicle of Flanders, "Jehan Bernier went to joust at the Espinette at Lille, taking with him four damsels, namely, the wife of Seigneur Jehan Biensemé, the wife of Symon du Gardin, the wife of Monseigneur Amoury de Le Vingne, and mademoiselle his own wife. And the said Jehan Bernier was led into the lists by two of the aforesaid damsels by two golden cords, the other two carrying each a lance. And the king of the Espinette this year was Pierre de Courtray, who bore Sable, three golden Eagles with two heads and red beaks and feet<sup>1</sup>."

The Round-table Game, that variety of hastilude in which the challengers "tenoient table ronde à tous venans<sup>m</sup>," was in vogue throughout this century. That the champions contended under the assumed names of King Arthur's knights is clear from a passage of the *Chroniques de Flandres*:—"Et le dit sire Jaques, roy de la Table Ronde, fut appelé le *Roy Galehos*, qui jadis conquist trente roys<sup>n</sup>." Sir Galehos is one of the worthies whose names appear on the round table at Winchester<sup>o</sup>. Not the knights of King Arthur alone figured in these exploits; occasionally, in lieu of the British heroes, the cavaliers of King Alexander were the personages represented. In 1334 the prize of the peacock was offered by a citizen of Valenciennes "à la compagnie des chevaliers bourgeois qui serait jugée la plus vaillante," when the victory was gained by a band of joustiers bearing the names of twenty-two of the most distinguished of King Alexander's knights<sup>p</sup>. Edward III., in 1344, caused a Round Table to be held at Windsor, for which a building was erected, measuring 200 feet across. Walsingham thus notices the event:—"Rex Edwardus fecit convocari plures artifices ad castrum Windesore, et cœpit ædificare domum, quæ rotunda tabula vocaretur: habuit autem ejus area à centro ad circumferentiam, per semidiametrum centum pedes, et sic diametrum ducentorum pedum erat<sup>q</sup>." The particular construction of this

<sup>1</sup> See the notices of the *fête de l'épINETTE* in the *Collection des traités*, &c. of M. Leber, vol. xii. p. 449 and vol. xiii. p. 104.

<sup>m</sup> *Faitz de Boucicaut*, chap. 16.

<sup>n</sup> *Ad an.* 1331.

<sup>o</sup> See Winchester volume of the Archaeological Institute, p. 61.

<sup>p</sup> Menestrier, *Chevalerie ancienne*, ch. 6; and Leber, vol. xiii. p. 108.

<sup>q</sup> Page 164, ed. Camden.

*domus* it is vain now to seek: it has indeed been supposed to refer to an enclosure only: perhaps it was a gallery like those often seen in the Meliadus manuscript<sup>r</sup>, having an open space in the centre for the knights to joust. These festivals had sometimes a fatal ending; as in 1352, when, Matthew of Westminster tells us, “factum est hastiludium quod tabula rotunda vocatur, ubi periit strenuissimus miles Hernaldus de Munteinni.” The curious volume of “Memoirs of the Sire de Haynin” (in the next century) offers very minute details on the subject of jousts and *pas d’armes*. See vol. i. pp. 113 and 120, and vol. ii. p. 216<sup>s</sup>.

The JUDICIAL DUEL continued to be practised in England throughout the century. In Cotton MS., Nero, D, vi. is the representation of a camp-fight between an esquire of Navarre and an English esquire, King Richard II. appearing as umpire. The champions are fully armed, wearing the beaked bassinet, and are fighting with daggers. This subject has been engraved by Strutt (“Regal Antiquities,” pl. 58). On the monumental brass of Bishop Wyvil at Salisbury, 1375, is portrayed the figure of the champion who, by the *ultima ratio* of the *fustis cornutus*, maintained the Bishop’s rights against the Earl of Salisbury. (Carter, pl. 97; Waller, pt. 9.) A very curious account of the armament and the various customs of the Legal Duel in Germany during this age is supplied by Mr. Pearsall’s paper in the 29th volume of the *Archæologia*. The most striking feature of the German champion’s outfit is his shield, which by being furnished with spikes and saws at the edges, becomes an offensive as well as a defensive equipment. The last duel sanctioned by act of Parliament in France appears to be that between Carrouge and Le Gris in 1386. Froissart has an excellent account of this strange event<sup>t</sup>; and compare the additional particulars collected by M. Buchon, given as a note at page 537 of the *Chronicles*. See also the very curious description of the duel between two Jews in Cuvelier’s *Chronique de Duguesclin*, ii. 365.

The *gaye de bataille* incidental to the coronation of the English kings has been described by Froissart. In the midst of the banquet at the palace of Westminster, held in honour of the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399, “vint un

<sup>r</sup> Add. MSS., No. 12,728.

<sup>s</sup> No. XI. des Publications de la Société

des Bibliophiles Belges. Mons, 1842.

<sup>t</sup> Vol. ii. chap. 49.



chevalier que on nommoit Dymok, tout armé, sur un cheval monté, tout couvert de mailles et de vermeil, chevalier et cheval. Et étoit armé pour gage de bataille. Et avoit un chevalier devant lui qui portoit sa lance : et avoit le dit chevalier à son côté l'espée toute nue, et sa dague à l'autre côté. Et bailla le dit chevalier un libelle au Roi, qui fut lu, et disoit : S'il étoit chevalier, écuyer, ni gentil homme qui vouldist dire ni maintenir que le roi Henry ne fût droit roi, il étoit tout pret de le combattre, présent le roi, ou quand il plairoit au roi assigner journée. Et le fit le roi crier par un héraut d'armes par les six lieux de la dite salle : à quoi nul ne s'apparut<sup>a</sup>."

His career of glory ended, the knight occasionally passed the remainder of his days in a hermitage. Of this singular practice, the proof does not rest on the doubtful testimony of some old poem or monkish chronicle, but we have the unquestionable evidence of an entry in the Book of Expenses of King John of France during his captivity in England in 1360 :—"Messire Richard Loxden, chevalier anglois, qui est hermite lez Stiborne, pour don à li fait par le roy, à la relacion M. J. le Royer, xx. nobles<sup>x</sup>."

IN concluding these papers, we have to offer a word of explanation to those of our readers who may have thought that we had inconsiderately passed in too great haste over subjects which were susceptible of much further illustration. To the charge of incompleteness we can offer no denial ; but we are not equally unprovided with an excuse. It was time and space, not sufficiency of material, that were wanting. Instead of a portion of sixteen numbers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as many volumes might have been occupied with the numerous topics which have come under our notice. But, space being limited, it was found necessary either to leave these subjects altogether untouched, or to treat them by selecting such prominent facts only as might enable the student to follow up the inquiry at his leisure. The latter mode has been attempted,

<sup>a</sup> Chron., vol. iii. p. 358.

<sup>x</sup> Comptes de l'Argenterie des Rois de France, par M. Douet-d'Arcq, p. 272.

and it is hoped that the hints scattered here and there may effect the object in view; the reader always bearing in mind that each authority consulted will probably supply further references, and that from these further references new illustration may be obtained; so that, with no great trouble, the whole subject is open to the investigation of an inquirer of moderate diligence.

There is, indeed, another class of readers to whom some apology may be considered due; those who are of opinion that too many pages have already been occupied by old armour, old knights, and old chroniclers. To them we have no very satisfactory excuse to offer: we can only regret that they have not felt something of that enthusiasm which, with us, gives to the histories of the middle-ages all the charm of a fairy-tale; and at least we venture to hope that, if they cannot accord their approval, they will not withhold their forgiveness.

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#### THE SWIFT MONUMENT IN ROTHERHAM CHURCH.

THE parish church of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, (dedicated to All Saints.) well known as one of the most beautiful specimens of a parish church throughout this country, and at the same time one of the finest models of English church architecture, has in St. Anne's chapel, which is situate at the eastern end of the north chancel aisle, a monument not unworthy of notice, to the memory of one Robert Swyft, a mercer of that town. It consists of an altar-tomb, surmounted by an arched canopy ornamented with quatrefoils; between the two on the wall is a brass, bearing the effigies of Robert Swyft and Anne his wife, and their children, Robert, William, Anne, and Margaret, as seen in the accompanying plate, one-sixteenth the size of the original, for which we are indebted to Fretwell W. Hoyle, Esq., of Rotherham. Originally three shields were in front of the tomb; two remain, one on either side the brass, bearing the arms of Swyft, a chevron nebulee between three roebucks courant.

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here under this Ede Swifte Elquire and  
 Anne his fyrste wyfetherhm in vertuous  
 fame greif welthe pore and Relepyd them  
 lyberallye and to the they hearyd God who  
 Plentiuullye powryd the moneth of Iune in  
 the yere of o' lord So Robarte Deptyd p<sup>r</sup>  
 vj day of August in his age On whose  
 Soules with all Ey Amen

## THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF LONDON\*.

THERE seems to have been a sort of spirit of antiquarianism abroad in this country about the latter part of the fourteenth century and the beginning of the fifteenth, which makes its appearance not unfrequently in the writers of the time. This is very apparent in the history of the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, which forms one of the volumes of the same series of publications to which the volume now before us belongs. It must, perhaps, be taken into account, in considering the very extraordinary work of Richard of Cirencester, which has been the subject of so much doubt and discussion. It certainly entered for much into the motives which led that worthy "common clerk" of the city of London, John Carpenter, to undertake a compilation of the municipal records for the future use of his fellow citizens, which has been since known by the name of *Liber Albus*, 'the white book,' and which has now been printed under the editorial care of Mr. Riley. John Carpenter was elected to the office just mentioned, which was equivalent to the more modern title of town-clerk, in April of the year 1417, and two years afterwards he performed this work of utility for the citizens. It is the oldest book of this description in the city archives, and contains a very large amount of valuable information on the social life and civic usages of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

John Carpenter gives us not unfrequent samples of his antiquarian taste in the shape of derivation of names, notes of older customs, and explanations and memoranda, which shew a considerable superiority over the general run of the writers of his time, although they display now and then inaccurate information and erroneous deductions. For example, we are not willing to subscribe to the statement made in a memorandum on the Assize of Fitz-Alwyn, to the effect that the houses in London in the twelfth century were mostly thatched with straw and other such materials, and that this was a chief cause of the frequency and destructive character of the fires, (p. 328). That the houses were built in great part of wood we have no doubt, for that was the case until a comparatively late period, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that they were generally thatched. We can very easily understand that individuals, with a view to economy, should in some cases cover their houses with thatch, instead of tiles, slates, or such materials, and that they should find imitators, and that the authorities may have ascribed the frequency of fires to this innovation. This would account for the regulations of the reign of King John, ordering that houses should always be roofed with tile or shingle, and not with straw or reeds; for it must be borne in mind that municipal regulations were usually made to protect the old practice, and to proscribe the innovation. Mr. Riley has very carefully and skilfully analysed the information of this description given in the *Liber Albus*, and has given an interesting digest of it in his Introduction, which is literally a picture of London in the olden time, that olden time including the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

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\* "*Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn.*" Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A. Vol. I., containing *Liber Albus*, compiled A.D. 1419. Published by Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls." (Longmans.)

With regard to the character of the houses, the principal information is furnished by the now well-known and valuable document, the Assize of Fitz-Alwyn, which was made in consequence of the frequency of fires in the time of his mayoralty (A.D. 1189), and which is characterised by Mr. Riley as "the earliest English 'Building Act' probably in existence." From this we learn that the party-walls of the houses were required to be of freestone, three feet thick and sixteen feet high, and that from these the roofs ran up with the gables towards the street. Along this wall rain-gutters were laid, to carry off the water backwards into the yard or forwards into the street. When arches were made in the partition-walls for aumbries, or cupboards, they were allowed to be no more than one foot in depth, so that if two cupboards backed one another there should remain at least one foot of stone wall between the two houses. Other more minute details are given. At this time, probably, most of the houses had a story above the ground floor, and in some instances they had certainly two or three, which were most probably approached by steps outside the house, for we find that each story sometimes formed a distinct freehold, and that they were thus often possessed by different individuals. This arrangement was the source of frequent disputes among the owners. Where there were cellars they were entered from the street, for it appears to have been the principle that all the floors should be entirely separated from one another. The entrances to the cellars thus encroached upon the footpath, and were dangerous to passengers. The shops, too, had stalls, which equally encroached upon the footpath. We learn from these various regulations that mineral coal, then known as sea-coal, was in use at an early period, and the street in which it was stored was called, at least as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, Seacoal-lane. Wood, however, was more abundantly used for fuel. Rents appear to have been rather dear, in proportion to the value of money, the average being about forty shillings. There were certain customs, too, regarding the property in houses, which must seem rather strange to us in modern times :—

"In one instance a case is met with, perhaps a not uncommon one, of a widow claiming her free-bench in a tenement that had belonged to her late husband (in the parish of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles), and the sheriffs putting her in possession of a wing (*alam*) of the building, the principal chamber and the cellar beneath that chamber, and a right of easement in the kitchen, stable, common drain (*communi cloaca*), and courtyard; the rest remaining in possession of the heirs and next of kin of the deceased."

Mr. Riley conjectures that *alam* may be an error for *aulam*, the hall. He will find that this allotment of a part of the deceased husband's house to the widow was the common practice in other towns as well as London, though it was often settled by the will of the husband; we believe he will find instances of it, in the fifteenth century, in the Bury Wills, printed by the Camden Society. It was, as Mr. Riley remarks, "an arrangement certainly by no means conducive to a state of domestic tranquillity, but bespeaking the existence of considerable mansions."

The number of enactments relating to the keeping of the streets clean would lead us to suppose that they were usually very filthy. Various kinds of rubbish are spoken of as thrown into the streets which cannot have been very savoury, such as the water and refuse of the fishmongers. Officers, named Scavengers, were appointed to look to the state of the streets, and men under the title of Rakers (*rakers*), were employed to rake up and carry away the filth. The streets of London, too, were in

those days exposed to other nuisances, which appear to us rather grotesque. Here is one of them :—

“ In the days of Edward I., persons living in the city were at liberty to keep swine ‘ within their houses,’ but strict injunctions were issued from time to time that no pigsties should be allowed to encroach upon the streets. Under another state of things, this permission to keep pigs would seem to have been limited to the bakers of the city ; and by another ordinance, probably of later date, it is enacted that swine, cows, and oxen shall on no account be reared in houses within the city. Still, however, it seems at all times to have been a standing rule, that swine were not to be allowed to roam about the streets, fosses, lanes, or suburbs of the city. If a pig was found so doing, the finder was at liberty to kill it, and either keep the carcase as his perquisite, or return it to the owner on his paying a stated sum. Indeed, so seriously felt was this nuisance, that in the early part of the reign of Edward I. four men were ‘ chosen and sworn to take and kill all swine found wandering within the walls of the city, to whomsoever they might belong.’ The renter (*rentarius*), however, of St. Antony’s Hospital (the patron saint of swine) was a privileged person in this respect, though his honesty, it would seem, was not considered to be above impeachment ; for, *temp.* Edward II., we find him obliged to make oath, ‘ that he will not avow any swine found at large in the city, nor will he hang any bells around their necks, but only around those pigs which have been given them in pure alms.’ It was equally forbidden, too, that dogs should wander about the city, either by night or by day, without some one to look after them. ‘ Genteel dogs’ (*chiens gentils*), however, were excepted ; in other words, dogs that belonged to, as they are not unfrequently called, ‘ the great lords of the land.’ ”—(pp. xli., xlii.)

The *chiens gentils*, we presume, were all that class of dogs which were kept as pets in the house, the words indicating the kind of dogs rather than the class of persons to whom they belonged. There were a few fountains in different parts of the town, and some private houses appear to have had a well, but water was generally supplied to the citizens from the Thames, and was carried in carts at certain rates. The police regulations are not the least curious of the varied subjects illustrated by this volume. They extended to the courtesans, who are said to have been chiefly Flemings, and seem to have been greatly tyrannized over. They were obliged to reside outside the walls, and to wear distinctive clothing.

“ The persons whose business it was to receive guests for profit,” Mr. Riley says, “ appear to have been divided into two classes, the *Hostelers* and the *Herbergeours*. The line of distinction between these two classes is not very evident from the contents of the present volume ; but it seems not improbable that it consisted in the fact that the former lodged and fed the servants and horses of their guests, while the latter did not. At all events, hostelers are mentioned as supplying hay and corn for horses, but herbergeours never.”

We imagine that the distinction is simply that between innkeepers and letters of lodgings. In the romances and other similar literary productions of the middle ages, when any one arrives at a town and goes to seek *herberge*, he does not go to a hostel or public inn, but to the house of some private bourgeois, and often, if he were a person of any distinction, to one of the principal merchants of the town. This taking in of guests by private householders for profit was a very general practice in the middle ages, and had no discredit attached to it, though it seems to have been a source of considerable gain, and we meet with violent complaints against the extortionate manner in which it was often exercised. We have in these documents very few regulations relating to the herbergeours, but those relating to the hostelers are numerous and often very galling, and it is evident that the disagreeable restrictions to which the traveller was subjected in the hostel were much more than an overbalance to his comforts.

Perhaps this was a reason why people who were in a condition to do so sought the herbergeour rather than the hosteler. In the time of Henry IV. the established charge for a night's lodging in a hostel was one penny.

The princes and great barons, under the feudal system, claimed a very oppressive right, called the *droit de gîte*, by which when travelling they took forcible possession of the lodgings which pleased them, and even sometimes turned the possessor of the house out of doors. It was a claim contrary to the customs and rights of corporate towns, who were in fact protected against it by their municipal privileges. It will be remembered that when Eustace, Count of Boulogne, came to visit Edward the Confessor, he, leaving a country where feudalism was established, attempted to enforce this claim in the town of Dover, and that the townsmen, who were unacquainted with feudalism, and stood upon their own rights, resisted; the consequence was a violent tumult, in which many persons were killed, and which led to a no less violent quarrel between King Edward and Earl Godwin. The citizens of London would of course resist such an arbitrary claim, and, as far as we can learn, it was only attempted to be enforced under a bad and tyrannical king. The instance recorded in this volume occurred under Edward II., and is curious in several respects:—

“Before leaving the subject of hostels, a few remarks upon lodgings and guests of a somewhat less lucrative nature may be not altogether irrelevant. In the times of our early kings, when they moved from place to place, it devolved upon the marshal of the king's household to find lodgings for the royal retinue and dependants; which was done by sending a billet (*biletum*), and seizing arbitrarily the best houses and mansions of the locality, turning out the inhabitants, and marking the houses so selected with chalk, which latter duty seems to have belonged to the serjeant-chamberlain of the king's household. The city of London, fortunately for the comfort and independence of its inhabitants, was exempted by numerous charters from having to endure this most abominable annoyance, at such times as it pleased the king to become its near neighbour by taking up his residence in the Tower. Still, however, repeated attempts were made to infringe this rule within the precincts of the city; even to the impudent extent, as we find mentioned in the present volume, of taking possession of the sheriff's own house, and placing therein the king's secretary, men, serjeants, horses, and harness. The bold sheriff, however, John de Caustone—all honour to his name—seems to have acted with becoming spirit. Determined not to submit to such an inroad upon his rights and liberties as this, he forthwith—whether personally or by his servants does not appear—proceeded to rub out the obnoxious marks, and turned the king's men and serjeants out of the house, the secretary probably walking quietly away. Even more than this, the worthy sheriff successfully defended himself before the steward and marshal of the king's household, sitting at the Tower in judgment upon him. It was to meet violations, no doubt, of their liberties, of such an outrageous nature as this, that an enactment was promulgated, in the time probably of Edward I., to the effect, ‘That if any member of the royal household, or any retainer of the nobility, shall attempt to take possession of a house within the city, either by main force or by delivery [of the marshal of the royal household]; and if, in such attempt, he shall be slain by the master of the house, then and in such case the master of the house shall find six of his kinsmen (*parentes*) [as compurgators], who shall make oath, himself making oath as the seventh, that it was for this reason that he so slew the intruder; and thereupon he shall go acquitted.’”—(pp. lviii., lix.)

In connexion with travelling, though in quite another part of Mr. Riley's most interesting Introduction, we are told,—

“The male-makers made males, bags, or perhaps portmanteaus, in which clothes were carried, if not habitually kept. The *barhudum* (bear-hood), so often mentioned in mediæval documents, does not occur in the present volume; it was no doubt equivalent, both in name and use, to the modern ‘portmanteau,’ and may possibly be identical with the ‘male.’ We learn also from a passage in Letter-Book G (rather too succinctly quoted in Book IV., p. 549), bearing reference, as already mentioned, to

passengers arriving at St. Botolph's Wharf, from Gravesend, that travellers were in the habit of carrying their linen in males, fardels (bundles probably), panyers or baskets, and wallets or bags; and, in the same passage, it is stated that they are to be allowed to land their luggage free of wharfage, 'if carried under the arm,' and if only containing things for the passenger's necessities *a doos et a lyl*, 'for back and bed.' The latter word, it is worthy of remark, goes far towards proving that night-gowns or night-shirts were in use in these days, and that it was not by any means *universally* the fashion in the middle ages, as antiquarians have asserted, to tumble into bed in a state of utter nudity. The expression, it is submitted, can hardly be construed to mean that the passenger carried his *sheets* in the male or wallet under his arm."—(p. xcii.)

The passage referred to does not occur in the volume before us, but, even if it be correctly interpreted, we entirely object to the inference which Mr. Riley draws from it. The generality, or even, we may say, the universality, of going to bed stark naked, is too often spoken of in the literature of the middle ages to admit of a doubt; and, that there might be no misunderstanding of terms, we are not unfrequently told that people went to bed "as naked as they were born." The illuminations of manuscripts fully bear out the language of the mediæval writers. A vague expression like this, therefore, is quite insufficient to shake the universal testimony of the mediæval writers and draughtsmen. People did no doubt sometimes, and some people perhaps did always, sleep in a night-shirt, but it was the exception to the rule, and is often excused. Thus, in the *Roman de la Violette*, when the *maistresse* or *duèña* of the young married lady expresses her surprise that the latter always went to bed in her *chemise*, the lady excused herself by explaining that she did so to conceal a mark on her body, for the concealment of which she had received a heavy condition. We, however, feel inclined to suspect that, in the passage quoted by Mr. Riley, two conditions of freedom from wharfage were intended to be intimated, the male which could be carried under the arm, and the necessities "for back and bed." There would be nothing extraordinary in travellers carrying their sheets with them; for they were liable to encounter great inconveniences, to provide against which people of any consideration in the middle ages, when travelling, carried a great quantity of baggage, and had packhorses for carrying it. They even carried their cooking utensils, for they had to stop under roofs within bare walls, or even under tents, where if they did not light their own fires and do their own cooking, they would go cold and hungry, and, if they had not their own sheets with them, they would sometimes have to sleep upon bare straw.

But we have said enough to shew the extremely interesting character of the materials contained in the volume before us for the illustration of the history of mediæval society. It bears often upon points of perhaps a still higher historical character, on which we will not now touch. In running our eye through the summary of the contents given in the really valuable Introduction, we have been led into a few remarks of our own, which we offer in no captious spirit. Mr. Riley is already too well known as a mediæval scholar even to require our making an excuse of this kind, and there is no man to whom we would sooner entrust the publication of the archives of the city of London. If we have a complaint to make, it is not against him, but against an old system of editing the Anglo-Norman documents, which arose in the times when those who edited them did not understand the language, and could not therefore treat them as they would have treated other languages. They therefore tried to represent the manuscript literally, and if they found two or three words run into one, they



printed it so, and similarly, if one word was divided into two, it appeared so in print. We have observed in the present volume more than once the combination of letters *ilya*, which, as a word, means nothing at all; but every body who knows anything of French understands the meaning of *ilya*. Why, therefore, should the meaning of a valuable text be obscured by difficulties so easily obviated? and why should an Anglo-Norman text not be treated in the same way as a Latin or an English text?

We look upon the *Liber Albus* as one of the most valuable books yet published in the series, and have to thank the Master of the Rolls for turning his attention to the City Archives; it is also one of the most ably edited, and we shall wait with interest for the accompanying editions of the *Liber Custumarum* and the *Liber Horn*.

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### ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.—LORD MACAULAY'S "WILLIAM PITT."

THE new volume of this noble work is enriched by some important treatises in science and in art, and by some admirable expository papers on philosophers and moralists as memorable as Paley, Pascal, and Plato; yet, if we are not much mistaken, its first attraction to the greatest number of readers will be found in Lord Macaulay's article on William Pitt. The recollection of those biographical papers, by the noble author which were wont to be read with so much eagerness in the "Edinburgh Review," is too fresh to be other than a powerful incentive to the perusal of this new essay of the same kind. The subject itself has, indeed, only that degree of interest which belongs to the life and character of a great statesman, about whom the world already knows all that is likely ever to be learned—it is the representation of that life and character which has been produced by the pencil of an accomplished artist that excites the curiosity of the public, and warms them with anticipations of delight.

It is scarcely necessary to say that those anticipations will be amply realized in the perusal of his Lordship's article. If the reader find in it no grouping so exquisite or no colouring so brilliant as in the scene of the impeachment in the paper on Warren Hastings, or of the library in the paper on Lord Holland, or no portraiture so powerful as that of Ignatius Loyola and the earlier Jesuits in the paper on the History of the Popes, he will undoubtedly find in it rich and splendid work that only Lord Macaulay could have done. In place of those dazzling and delightful masterpieces of art, he will find a canvas admirably covered in its whole extent with a harmonious delineation of all that was most memorable in the character of Pitt himself, and in the course of those national affairs in which he was concerned, as well as here and there the representation of more momentous incidents in bolder prominence and more conspicuous hues. He will find, too, the unbounded information which his Lordship brings to bear on every subject that he writes about, the graceful and well-stored imagination which "touches nothing without adorning it," and the melody and clearness of a style to which the best-founded objection is its excess of sweetness.

In two particulars we believe that the readers of this essay on William Pitt will hardly fail to be struck with an agreeable deviation from the usual manner of Lord Macaulay's writings. There are undoubtedly fewer of

those incautious yet indefensible exaggerations of statement which his Lordship has been wont to indulge in, and which have more than once served as petty weapons for some pettier assailant's hands; and there is just as certainly a more impartial and judicial mood pervading all the paper than could have been at all calculated on in a disquisition on William Pitt from the pen of a writer who was, in bygone days, one of the bitterest of the master-spirits of the "*Edinburgh Review.*" Here, at least, his Lordship writes in the temper of a calm and wise historian, who gives their due weight to the antagonistic influences by which the subject of his essay was surrounded, and judges of him—both as statesman and as man—by the unyielding strength and courage of his efforts, and the wisdom of the ends he had in view.

The story of Pitt's early life is admirably well told. At seven years of age—an age at which Hall and Chalmers were preaching to their young companions—the boy rejoiced that he was not the eldest son, because he wanted "to speak in the House of Commons, like papa." In childhood his intellect was precocious to a degree which may have left enduring infirmity in his bodily frame. Before he was fourteen he had written a tragedy, and overawed the mature Hayley by his wit and wisdom. "Before the lad had completed his fifteenth year," says Lord Macaulay, "his knowledge both of the ancient languages and of mathematics was such as very few men of eighteen then carried up to college." Up to that period his education had been carried on with singular attention and success at home; but he was then sent to Cambridge, and placed under the direction of a well-chosen governor at Pembroke Hall. His progress at the University confirmed the expectations which his boyish proficiency had given birth to. He perfected his acquaintance with the great writers in the languages of Greece and Rome; pursued his mathematical studies with an eagerness which it was thought expedient to curb; and prepared himself—by the habit of studying a passage he was about to translate until he was able to read it fluently off in accurate English—for that easy skill in the formation of elegant and well-sounding sentences which was so marked an excellence of his subsequent oratory. Elsewhere, too, he was a diligent student both of oratory itself, and of dexterity and promptness in debate. In one of his visits to Westminster he manifested his earnestness in these studies in a way which Lord Macaulay has recorded:—

"Pitt," says his Lordship, "a youth whose abilities were as yet known only to his own family, and to a small knot of college friends, was introduced on the steps of the throne in the House of Lords to Fox, who was his senior by eleven years, and who was already the greatest debater and one of the greatest orators that had appeared in England. Fox used afterwards to relate that, as the discussion proceeded, Pitt repeatedly turned to him, and said, 'But surely, Mr. Fox, that might be met thus;' or, 'Yes, but he lays himself open to this retort.' What the particular criticisms were Fox had forgotten; but he said that he was much struck at the time by the precocity of a lad who, through the whole sitting, seemed to be thinking only how all the speeches on both sides could be answered."

A sadder visit to the House of Lords—a visit which Copley's pencil, and, elsewhere, one of the most eloquent passages which have ever fallen from Lord Macaulay's pen, have commemorated—was that in which the young man, just approaching the close of his nineteenth year, was present when the last efforts of his father's eloquence were suddenly arrested by the stroke of death. What effect this event had on Pitt's career it is impossible to tell. It is, however, certain that it left the promising son of the proud Chatham with the younger son's portion of "little more than three hundred

a-year;" and that—as a consequence, probably, of this poor inheritance—as soon as he became of age he quitted Cambridge, and, having previously eaten his terms, took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Western circuit. At a general election in the autumn of the same year he stood lowest on the poll as a candidate for the University, but was returned to Parliament by the Lowther interest, as member for Appleby. Thenceforth his occupation in the world was irreversibly fixed.

When Pitt entered the arena where his father's glory had been won nothing could well be more unpromising than the state of national affairs. Both at home and abroad the country was experiencing some of the worst evils of a weak government. Lord Macaulay's summary of the evils and the dangers of the kingdom is too succinct to be abridged without injury :—

"Army after army," he tells us, "had been sent in vain against the rebellious colonists in North America. On pitched fields of battle the advantage had been with the disciplined troops of the mother-country. But it was not on pitched fields of battle that the event of such a contest could be decided. An armed nation, with hunger and the Atlantic for auxiliaries, was not to be subjugated; meanwhile the house of Bourbon, humbled to the dust a few years before by the genius and vigour of Chatham, had seized the opportunity of revenge. France and Spain were united against us, and had recently been joined by Holland. The command of the Mediterranean had been for a time lost. The British flag had been scarcely able to maintain itself in the British Channel. The Northern powers professed neutrality, but their neutrality had a menacing aspect; in the East, Hyder had descended on the Carnatic, had destroyed the little army of Baillie, and had spread terror even to the ramparts of Fort Saint George. The discontents of Ireland threatened nothing less than civil war. In England the authority of the government had sunk to the lowest point; the King and the House of Commons were alike unpopular. The cry for parliamentary reform was scarcely less loud and vehement than in the autumn of 1830. Formidable associations, headed, not by ordinary demagogues, but by men of high rank, stainless character, and distinguished ability, demanded a revision of the representative system. The populace, emboldened by the impotence and irresolution of the government, had recently broken loose from all restraint, besieged the chambers of the legislature, hustled peers, hunted bishops, attacked the residences of ambassadors, opened prisons, burned and pulled down houses. London had presented during some days the aspect of a city taken by storm, and it had been necessary to form a camp among the trees of Saint James's Park."

This was in those good old times when George the Third was king; and when the obstinate folly of the monarch was supported in the House of Commons by the temper and the talents of Lord North. Against this amiable and able minister there was arrayed in fiercest nightly conflict the powerful opposition, on the one hand of the Rockingham Whigs, with the reason and the passion of Fox and the wisdom and philosophy of Burke at their head; and, on the other hand, of the party of Lord Shelburne, amongst whom the old followers of Lord Chatham, with the point and eloquence of Barré and the subtle reasonings of Dunning to assist them, took their stand. The two parties were for the time, on the strength of an imperfect reconciliation, co-operating in their hostility to Lord North, but it was especially in Lord Shelburne's ranks that Mr. Pitt became a volunteer.

The value of the new partisan was soon apparent. It was, says Lord Macaulay,—

"On the 26th February, 1781, he made his first speech in favour of Burke's plan of economical reform. Fox stood up at the same moment, but instantly gave way. The lofty yet animated deportment of the young member, his perfect self-possession, the readiness with which he replied to the orators who had preceded him, the silver tones of his voice, the perfect structure of his unpremeditated sentences, astonished and delighted his hearers. Burke, moved even to tears, exclaimed, 'It is not a chip of the

old block ; it is the old block itself.' 'Pitt will be one of the first men in Parliament,' said a member of the opposition to Fox. 'He is so already,' answered Fox, in whose nature envy had no place. It is a curious fact, well remembered by some who were very recently living, that soon after this debate Pitt's name was put up by Fox at Brookes's."

The reputation which had been made on this occasion was sustained by two other speeches during the same session. On the prorogation of Parliament the young member "again went the Western circuit," and so acquitted himself in his forensic efforts as to be complimented both by bench and bar. He was, however, at his post when Parliament re-assembled, and helped, by more than one brilliant speech, in bringing about the ministry's resignation. On the occurrence of this event an offer was made to Pitt of a lucrative office in Rockingham's administration, and some idea of the young statesman's pride may be gathered from the fact that he declined the offer, and publicly announced his resolution "to accept no post which did not entitle him to a seat in the cabinet." At a time when cabinets were formed of scarcely half so many members as at present, and when even Burke had been content to take office without being admitted into the very cabinet which owed its existence to his ability, as much at least as to that of any of the antagonists of Lord North, this announcement was regarded by many as indecent arrogance; but it was undoubtedly, under the circumstances of Pitt's situation, as Lord Macaulay says of it, "an arrogance not very far removed from virtue." It was the earliest manifestation of the selfsame disposition which won for him in after years from the scoffing poet the well-merited designation of "a high-souled minister of state."

The death of the Marquess of Rockingham dissolved his ministry in less than three months. It was succeeded by that of the Earl of Shelburne, in which Pitt, at twenty-three years of age, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was during this tenure of office that Pitt, by an "ignoble sarcasm" on Sheridan, brought on himself the well-known allusion to the angry boy in Ben Jonson's "*Alchemist.*" But other shafts of a more formidable kind were also levelled with effect against the young Chancellor. In two important divisions he was in a minority of the House, beaten by the ill-starred coalition between Fox and North. Resignation of office became, under these circumstances, unavoidable; and a new administration was after some delay formed, in which, sorely to the King's annoyance, the minister he most loved and the man he most hated, after years of fierce hostility to one another, took their seats together, as the two Secretaries of State, on the ministerial benches.

One of the choicest passages in Lord Macaulay's paper is his account of the wide and violent dissatisfaction with which the coalition between Fox and North was regarded by the country. He tells us, in a series of those pointed contrasts which he manages so admirably well, how the old supporters of the new colleagues turned in indignation from them,—how zealous Tories were alienated from the one, and zealous Whigs were alienated from the other,—how the University of Oxford was disgusted with its Chancellor, Lord North, and the city of London was disgusted with its champion, Fox,—and how squires and rectors were incensed against their old leader for combining with disloyal subjects to coerce the King, whilst "members of the Bill of Rights Society and the Reform Associations were enraged by learning that their favourite orator now called the great champion of tyranny and corruption his noble friend." His Lordship tells us, also, how those who revolted from these adverse parties together turned

their eyes on Pitt, and how he was supported, on the one side, by preachers of divine right and captains of the King's friends, and, on the other side, by politicians of the stamp of Priestley, Sawbridge, Cartwright, Wilkes, and Tooke. In the House of Commons, meanwhile, the coalition was secure of its majority, and in the assurance of that support it dared to set at nought the common hatred of both King and people. One of the most masterly of Burke's magnificent orations still lives as a memorial of the wonderful ability these statesmen of the coalition had at their command, but no fair trial was allowed them by the country or the King. Their India bill was fatal to them. "As soon," says Lord Macaulay, "as the outlines of the scheme were known, all the hatred which the coalition had excited burst forth with an astounding explosion." In spite, however, of the furious opposition out of doors, the bill was carried through the House of Commons by large majorities, and was only defeated in the Upper House by the personal interposition of the King, who caused it to be made known that *he would consider all who voted for it as his enemies*. By this shameful interference his Majesty procured the bill to be rejected, and Fox and North "were immediately directed to send their seals to the palace by their under-secretaries." On their dismissal from office, Pitt, who had of course had no part in the transaction which displaced them, became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On coming into power, Pitt's course amidst the difficulties which surrounded him was chosen with a degree of judgment worthy of a much older statesman. With an adverse House of Commons an immediate dissolution was everywhere expected, but the new minister "wisely determined to give the public feeling time to gather strength." In this view—with hardly an able speaker on his side to pit against the practised eloquence and promptness in debate of Fox, and Burke, and Sheridan, and North—he endured defeat after defeat without allowing the distress that he experienced to impair the boldness or the resolution of the front with which he encountered his opponents. In sixteen divisions of the House, there were majorities against him. "Again and again," says Lord Macaulay, "the King was requested to dismiss his ministers." It was not, at length, until the public feeling in his favour had grown into a passionate vehemence far from patient of delay, and until a conspicuous opportunity had happily been furnished to him of manifesting that personal disinterestedness which was from first to last one of his greatest virtues, that the Parliament which had been so troublesome to him was dissolved. The results of the new election proved the wisdom of the policy which the minister had followed. Lord Macaulay's short and animated record of the triumphs which it brought to Pitt is in these words:—

"The popular constituent bodies all over the country were in general enthusiastic on the side of the new government. A hundred and sixty of the supporters of the coalition lost their seats. The first Lord of the Treasury himself came in at the head of the poll for the University of Cambridge. His young friend, Wilberforce, was elected knight of the great shire of York, in opposition to the whole influence of the Fitzwilliams, Cavendishes, Dundases, and Saviles. In the midst of such triumphs Pitt completed his twenty-fifth year. He was now the greatest subject that England had seen during many generations. He domineered absolutely over the cabinet, and was the favourite at once of the Sovereign, of the Parliament, and of the nation. His father had never been so powerful, nor Walpole, nor Marlborough."

This was the beginning of an administration which lasted seventeen years, and it is at this point that Lord Macaulay ceases to dwell upon the details of a life which had become identified with national history, and

enters into an examination of the capacity and character of the minister whose power was so great and long-preserved. Foremost amongst Pitt's distinguished qualities his Lordship places his skill in *parliamentary government*, or government by speaking, for which, in truth, he had been in constant training throughout almost all the studies and amusements of his previous years. But the rank which is assigned to him amongst public speakers is, we confess, far higher than we should have looked for from the great historian's judgment. Remembering Mr. Coleridge's memorable description of his eloquence, as "words on words, finely arranged, and so dexterously consequent that the whole bears the semblance of argument, and still keeps awake a sense of surprise; but when all is done, nothing rememberable has been said, no one philosophical remark, no one image, not even a pointed aphorism," we were hardly prepared to hear from Lord Macaulay that the "almost unanimous judgment of those who were in the habit of listening to that remarkable race of men, placed Pitt, as a speaker, above Burke, above Windham, above Sheridan, and not below Fox." His oratory had undoubtedly more effect from the proud and high disinterestedness of his public conduct, and the comparative correctness of his private life. "There was something noble," says Lord Macaulay, "in the cynical disdain with which the mighty minister scattered riches and titles to right and left among those who valued them, while he spurned them out of his own way;" and this high-souled scorn of what half the world were fighting for would hardly fail to give a tone and character and influence of earnestness to his unbending loftiness of speech. His private life—if any portion of a life so spent could be called *private*—was unblemished to a degree which won the favour of both King and people, from its remarkable contrast to that of almost every one of his most celebrated political opponents. With these signal merits there was in the minister's nature one marvellous defect, of an entire indifference to the learning and the liberal arts by which a nation is ennobled and adorned. "It may be confidently affirmed," says his biographer, "that no ruler whose abilities and attainments would bear any comparison with his has ever shewn such cold disdain for what is excellent in arts and letters." The list is an illustrious one of those on whom, without altogether sacrificing the judicious principle of leaving the nobler works of the mind, like those of the hands, to "find their proper price in the market," some generous help might well have been conferred, but who were left to labour in ungenial and unworthy tasks, to suffer and to die without assistance from the minister who had means almost unbounded at command.

Lord Macaulay looks upon the long period of Pitt's first administration as "divided by a strongly marked line into two almost exactly equal parts." During the first eight years the minister's policy was that of an enlightened Whig, and his administration was in an eminent degree peaceful, prosperous, and popular. On the occasion of the King's insanity, he became, by his bold and firm defence of a constitutional doctrine on the question of the Regency, in opposition to the time-serving inconsistency of the friends of the heir-apparent, the idol of the public, and at that moment, we are told, his fame and fortune may be said to have reached their zenith. Four years afterwards a fatal change commenced. "This man," says Lord Macaulay, "whose name, if he had been so fortunate as to die in 1792, would now have been associated with peace, with freedom, with philanthropy, with temperate reform, with mild and constitutional administration, lived to associate his name with arbitrary government, with harsh laws harshly executed, with alien bills, with gagging bills, with suspensions

of the Habeas Corpus Act, with cruel punishments inflicted on some political agitators, with unjustifiable prosecutions instituted against others, and with the most costly and most sanguinary wars of modern times. He lived to be held up to obloquy as the stern oppressor of England, and the indefatigable disturber of Europe." But he deviated from the better course under circumstances which were unparalleled in history, and in company with some of the best and wisest of contemporary minds. His fame as a great statesman was cast down by that political convulsion which was fatal alike in its first violence to friends and enemies, and was felt in its destructive force by almost every European state. Loving peace, and surely far from an apostate, Pitt appears to have been forced forward by the alarm and horror which the Revolution everywhere inspired. Our higher and middle classes are represented as having been inflamed against France by a zeal as ardent as "that of the crusaders who raised the cry of *Deus vult* at Clermont." The haughty minister who was supposed to lead them, was, in fact, driven onwards by the nation and his own supporters. In the fate of Fox, who was deserted by two-thirds of his followers, the minister might read the consequence of an attempt to stand firm against the impetuous feeling of the time. But he made no such fruitless effort of resistance:—

"He yielded to the current, and from that day his misfortunes began. The truth is that there were only two consistent courses before him. Since he did not choose to oppose himself, side by side with Fox, to the public feeling, he should have taken the advice of Burke, and should have availed himself of that feeling to the full extent. If it was impossible to preserve peace, he should have adopted the only policy which could lead to victory. He should have proclaimed a Holy War for religion, morality, property, order, public law, and should have thus opposed to the Jacobins an energy equal to their own. Unhappily he tried to find a middle path; and he found one which united all that was worst in both extremes. He went to war: but he would not understand the peculiar character of that war. He was obstinately blind to the plain fact that he was contending against a state which was also a sect, and that the new quarrel between England and France was of quite a different kind from the old quarrels about colonies in America and fortresses in the Netherlands. He had to combat frantic enthusiasm, boundless ambition, restless activity, the wildest and most audacious spirit of innovation; and he acted as if he had had to deal with the harlots and fops of the old court of Versailles, with Mme. de Pompadour and the Abbé de Bernis. It was pitiable to hear him, year after year, proving to an admiring audience that the wicked Republic was exhausted, that she could not hold out, that her credit was gone, that her assignats were not worth more than the paper of which they were made; as if credit was necessary to a government of which the principle was rapine; as if Alboin could not turn Italy into a desert till he had negotiated a loan at five per cent., as if the exchequer bills of Attila had been at par. It was impossible that a man who so completely mistook the nature of a contest could carry on that contest successfully. Great as Pitt's abilities were, his military administration was that of a driveller."

But whilst he was a driveller in his foreign policy, in his measures of domestic government he was harshly and oppressively severe. During those fearful years the boasted freedom of Englishmen became, as far as the minister's power extended, as narrow and as jealously regarded as that which is now permitted to the subjects of a neighbouring state. The vigour that he manifested is described by his biographer as vigour out of place and season,—as making up, in fact, by its stern and vigorous excess against harmless enemies at home for the lamentable weakness of his measures against the formidable enemy abroad. To Ireland alone, during this latter half of his long administration, his designs were both beneficent and wise; and it was in consequence of the obstruction to the carrying out of those designs which was caused by the half-witted obstinacy of the King,

that Pitt at last resigned the offices he had so long and loftily held through good report and evil.

Once again, in 1804, the helm of government was given into his hands, but those hands were fettered from the first by the "dull, obstinate, unfor-giving" temper of the King, who rancorously excluded Fox from any place in the administration. A feeble ministry was the result of this measure at a time when force was most imperatively needed. Pitt's health, too, and hope was broken. There is, we think, something deeply pathetic in Lord Macaulay's narrative of this last government of the waning statesman. The noble front which, in spite of wasting strength and a heart sore to breaking, he maintained amidst the thick-coming calamities of that fearful time, presents him in a more admirable aspect than any that belonged to him in the greatest of his triumphs. By swift and sure strokes, defeat destroyed him. The final blow was given by Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz. Twelve days before his death he removed from Bath to Putney, in preparation for the approaching session, but his last speech had been already spoken. He died on the 23rd of January, 1806, "the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which he first took his seat in Parliament."

Short as our space is, we must find room for the noble sentence with which the biography closes :—

"History," says Lord Macaulay, "will vindicate the real man from calumny, disguised under the semblance of adulation, and will exhibit him as what he was, a minister of great talents, honest intentions, and liberal opinions, pre-eminently qualified, intellectually and morally, for the part of a parliamentary leader, and capable of administering with prudence and moderation the government of a prosperous and tranquil country, but unequal to surprising and terrible emergencies, and liable, in such emergencies, to err grievously, both on the side of weakness and on the side of violence."

#### PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

At a cost of £34,000, Capt. Fowke, of the Royal Engineers, proposes to transform the National Gallery into an edifice, striking in the elevation towards Charing Cross, commodious in the interiors. For £34,000, an eminent contractor undertakes alterations, which, as Capt. Fowke shews by measurements, are to yield us a palace worthy of the best site in London, if not in Europe, with a range of light and handsome rooms capable of walling three times our present national collection of pictures. The plan is, as regards the interior :—1. To raise the floor of that part of the building occupied by the present hall to a level with that of the picture galleries; 2. To construct an entrance-hall under the floor thus raised; 3. To do away with the external steps, so that the visitor shall enter this hall on the level of the street *under* the present portico floor; 4. To enlarge the rooms in the wings, and to throw into them the present octagon rooms and adjoining passages; 5. To open up the lower rooms as exhibiting space for drawings. As regards the exterior, Capt. Fowke proposes,—1. To add an attic

story over the centre, and a small portion in front of the recessed part of the wings so as to make an unbroken front to each wing; 2. To remove the dome and cupolas, and the small secondary four-columned porticoes. The whole of the top-lighted space will thus be utilized, the lower floor will be made available for exhibition, the means of access and of internal communication will be improved, the entire picture space will be increased by one-half, or to *three times that now occupied by the National Gallery*, the space available for exhibiting drawings, &c., will be increased more than ten times, the appearance of the building, both externally and internally, will be much improved. The plans shew this to the eye in a fashion not to be conveyed in words. The front elevation acquires a great simplicity and nobleness. To crown the economy, Capt. Fowke assures the public that "the whole alteration can be completed within six months, and without moving a single picture out of the building, or closing the National Gallery to the public for a single day."—*Athenæum*.



THE APOCRYPHAL GOSPELS<sup>a</sup>.

THE first of the works named below was announced by the learned author more than half a century back ; and it is more than a quarter of a century since the first volume appeared. The entire series, we are told, was originally intended to extend to three volumes ; but should the author (if still living) bestow as much time and labour on the remaining portions as on the first, he must attain little less than the age of Nestor ere the work is finished.

The second work is a neat and compact edition of the Apocryphal Gospels and the books attributed to Adam, Enoch, Abraham, and others, with the Ascension of Isaiah. Possessing no such advantages as the work last mentioned, it is accompanied with only a few historical and philological notes, being little more than a useful *précis* of the ponderous tome of the learned German professor, from which, indeed, it is wholly borrowed, so far as the Gospels are concerned, with the exception, indeed, that the original Greek and Latin are translated into French.

The third work is a neat German translation from Thilo's text, but wholly without note or comment.

The first collection of the extant apocryphal writings (many of them having now perished) was made by Michael Neander Saraviensis, and published about the middle of the sixteenth century. They were again published at Paris and Hamburg in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Of these editions, however, the *Codex Apocryphus* of the learned and laborious John Albert Fabricius, reprinted at Hamburg more than once, far excels all others in completeness and critical acumen. While Dr. Thilo's work remains in its present incomplete state, the scholar must of necessity have recourse to Fabricius, as his only source of information, if he wishes to become thoroughly acquainted with these reliques of the superstitious mendacity of olden times.

Jeremiah Jones, an eminent and learned divine, in his "New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the Books of the New Testament," has printed English translations of the Gospels of Mary, of Thomas the Israelite, and of the Infancy, as also of the Gospel of Nicodemus, of which last there have since been several translations into our vernacular. This work was originally published in 1722, was reprinted in 1798, and at a subsequent period. Mr. Hone's "Apocryphal New Testament" is nothing more than a reprint of part of Jones's work, taken verbatim from his translation, but without acknowledgment. Indeed, it was little if anything short of a most unjustifiable misnomer for Hone to style his "Apocryphal New Testament" a "Translation from the Original Tongues, and the first entire Collection." Words, however, would only be wasted by taking any further notice of the vagaries of Mr. Hone.

That these apocryphal pieces are of great antiquity there is abundant

<sup>a</sup> "*Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti Opera et Studio Joannis Caroli Thilo, Phil. et Theolog. Doctoris, hujusque in Academia Fridericia Halensi Professoris.*" (Lipsiæ, 1832.)

"*Les Évangiles Apocryphes.*" (Paris, 1848.)

"*Apocryphischen Evangelien.*" By Dr. Richard Clemens." (Leipzig.)

proof, supplied at once by the nature of the works themselves, and by testimony *ab externo*. They were written in a credulous age, and were intended for uncritical readers; so much so, in fact, that most of the professional writers of those times probably considered them too insignificant to deserve a serious and laboured refutation. Occasionally, however, quotations from or allusions to them have been noticed in the apologetic and other writings of the early Fathers,—Justin Martyr, Origen, and Tertullian, for example; and more especially in the works of the early Church historians, such as Eusebius and Socrates: they constitute, in fact, a specimen of what has been not inaptly termed “Christian Mythology.” Ovid’s “*Metamorphoses*,” indeed, are not more mythical than some of these early fictions; but while the Roman poet clothed his fables in the varied, graceful, and dignified language of classic days, the style of the Christian fabulists, though remarkable for a certain kind of simplicity, has neither purity nor dignity to commend it.

The Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers, it must be remarked, are not at all to be classed with the Apocryphal Gospels. Whether the Epistles of Barnabas, Clement, and others be genuine or the converse, at all events they inculcate truth and morality. The Apocryphal Gospels, on the other hand, would appear to have been fabricated not with the view of teaching, but rather for the amusement of a credulous public on high days and holidays. Be, however, the object of their fabrication what it may, it is clear from their contents that they tend to instruction in neither religion nor morals; and that, on the contrary, they smother truth in a cloud of lies, while they are by no means free from the taint of heterodoxy.

The first of these works, published in Thilo’s series, viz. the “History of Joseph,” is given by him in the ancient Arabic text, with the old Latin version annexed. The work, in his opinion, was written by an Egyptian Christian, and in the fourth century, probably, of the Christian era. We proceed to give a brief account of this apocryphal and, indeed, worthless piece, which has not appeared in an English form as yet.

The author, with a boldness by no means without a parallel in those times, premises by saying that it was either composed or delivered (orally?) by our Lord Jesus Christ Himself. The age, too, of Joseph is set forth in the prologue:—“In the 111th year of his age and on the 26th day of the month Ab (which corresponds to our July and August) died the holy Joseph;” and we are further informed that, after receiving this history from our Saviour, the apostles committed it to writing, and left it in the library at Jerusalem. The First Chapter then begins:—

“It came to pass on a certain day, that when the Saviour, the Master, God and our Saviour Jesus Christ was sitting with His disciples, and when they were all assembled on the Mount of Olives, He said unto them, ‘O brethren and friends, the children of My Father, who hath chosen you from all men, ye know what I have often told you, that I must be crucified and put to death for the salvation of Adam and of his posterity, and that I will arise from the dead. I will commit unto you the teaching of the holy Gospel, already made known to you, that ye may preach the same throughout all the world. I will endow you with power from on high, and will fill you with the Holy Spirit. Ye shall preach unto all nations repentance and the forgiveness of sins. For a single cup of water, if a man shall find the same in the world to come, is even better and greater than all the riches of all this world. The place, too, whereon a single foot shall stand in the house of My Father, is greater and more excellent than all the riches of the earth. Of a truth, one hour in the pleasant abode of the righteous is more happy and of higher price than a thousand years among the sinners. For their weeping and wailing is without end, and their tears shall not cease, nor at any time shall they find comfort or rest for themselves. And now, O members of Me, greatly

to be honoured, go forth and preach unto all nations; bring tidings unto them, and say that the Saviour is diligently seeking the inheritance that is His due, and that He is the Minister of justice. The angels, too, shall disperse their enemies, and shall fight for them in the day of battle. God shall search every vain and idle word that shall be spoken by man, and for it they shall render an account. For even as no man shall escape from death, so shall the works of every man be revealed at the day of judgment, whether they be good or whether evil. Bear tidings also of the world, which I have spoken unto you this day; to the end that the mighty man shall not boast in his might, nor the rich man in his riches, but that he who wishes to glory, may glory in the Lord." (See Jeremiah ix. 23.)

The narrative, as professed to come from the lips of our Saviour, then begins, the second chapter professing to contain an account of the family, calling, and residence of Joseph, His father "according to the flesh." We pass on, however, to the latter portion of the narrative.

In Joseph's extreme old age, we are told, (ch. 10,) he had no bodily infirmity:—

"His eyes were not dim, neither had he lost a single tooth from his mouth. Aged as he was, his mind never failed him. Like unto a boy he preserved the vigour of his youth. His limbs, too, were unimpaired, and free from every pain. . . . Justus and Simeon, the elder sons of Joseph, married wives and separated unto their families. The daughters also became wives and went unto their houses; but Juda, and James, and My virgin mother, remained in the house of Joseph. I also (Christ) dwelt with them just as though I had been one of his children. I passed My life without fault. I called Mary My mother and Joseph My father, and in all things which I did I was obedient unto them."

Being now warned, however, by an angel that the hour of death is at hand, Joseph repairs to Jerusalem, and entering the Temple, "prays with his face towards the holy place." He begs that God will send Michael, "the prince of the holy angels," to deliver his miserable soul from its wretched tenement without pain; that the face of the angel appointed to guide him from the beginning of his being may be not averted, but that he may conduct him unto heaven. He trusts, too, that God will protect him from the demons, terrible in form, and will not permit them to prevent his entrance into the gates of paradise; and he ends his prayer by beseeching that his soul may not be overwhelmed by the floods of fire through which it must pass (*pertransire debet anima*). The early germs probably of the doctrine of purgatory may be discerned in this concluding portion of the prayer.

Joseph now returns to Nazareth, where he is immediately seized with a mortal disease, and betakes him to his bed. Overtaken now by his first sickness and his last, he comports himself with little resignation. Like Job,—

"He cursed the day when he was born, he cursed the womb that bore him, he cursed the feet upon which he had so often rested himself when sitting<sup>b</sup>; he cursed his tongue and his lips because they had spoken vanity, malice, lies, ignorance, scornfulness, deceit, craft, and hypocrisy; his eyes, because they had looked upon a stumbling-block, and his ears because they had listened to calumny; he cursed his hands because they had not abstained from things not his own; he cursed his mouth, his throat, and his stomach, because these organs desired forbidden dainties; he cursed his body and cursed his soul; finally, he cursed sinning humanity itself."

The work then proceeds to relate that when Jesus went into Joseph's chamber, he confessed his sinfulness in entertaining suspicions of the purity of His spotless mother, and exclaims, "I remember, O Lord, that

<sup>b</sup> Resting on the feet while sitting is still the usage in the East.

day when the boy was bitten to death by a serpent." This is in allusion to an incident related in the "Gospel of the Infancy," to the effect that upon some boys going to a wood to play and seek birds'-nests, a certain child was bitten to death by a serpent; upon which occasion Joseph had treated Jesus with great severity; for doing which he now expresses his contrition.

The following literal translation of the account of the death of Joseph (cc. 19, 20, and 21), presents a fair specimen of the author's style and descriptive powers:—

"Upon this, Mary, My pure mother, went and entered into the place where Joseph was; and I sat at his feet looking upon him. Now, indeed, the signs of death appeared in his countenance. But the blessed old man, raising his head, looked intently on My countenance. No power of speaking to Me any longer remained in him, for he was prevented by the pains of death; but greatly did he sigh. I held his hands for the space of one whole hour; and he signified, by turning his face to Me, his wish that I would not desert him. Finally, putting My hand on his breast, I perceived his spirit (*animam*) already in his throat, prepared to depart from its receptacle. When My virgin mother saw Me touch his body she too touched his feet. Perceiving that they were already deadened, she said to Me, 'My beloved Son, his feet are waxing cold and feel like snow.' Afterwards, calling together his sons and daughters, she said to them, 'Approach, ye who are here, and draw nigh unto your father, for he is now come to his last hour.' Asia, the daughter of Joseph, made answer, 'Woe is me, my brethren, for this is the same disease of which died my beloved mother.' And she wept and lamented with all the children of Joseph. I also, and Mary My mother, wept with them. But turning My eyes to the southern part of the heavens, I beheld death now advancing, surrounded with his ministers and satellites, and all hell (*gehennam*) too with him. Their garments, their faces, and their features glowed with flames. When My father Joseph beheld all this his eyes were filled with tears. Marvellously and deeply did he groan. Then I, moved by the vehemency of his lamentations, repulsed death and the throng of attendants which accompanied him; and I called upon My good Father, saying, 'O Father of all mercy,'" &c.

In the 23rd chapter it is related that "the angels Michael and Gabriel came and received the soul of Joseph, and wrapped it up in a white and shining napkin, and then committed his spirit into the hands of My good Father." The account then follows of the burial of Joseph in the sepulchre of his fathers, with the report of a discourse held by Jesus with the apostles, in which He informs them that antichrist will slay four men, Enoch, Elijah, Schila, and Tabitha, (one of the traditions of the primitive or early Church,) before the great day of the battle of Armageddon. This simple but marvellous narrative could not have been written much before the fifth century; the doctrine which it enunciates as to the unity of *essence* of the three Persons in the Trinity was not developed till the fourth.

The "Gospel of the Infancy of the Saviour" is the second piece in Thilo's work. Like the one previously described, it is given both in Arabic and Latin, and was first introduced from the East by Henry Sikes, or Sykes, in 1697. Hone has borrowed the translation of it from Jones's work, already mentioned. It is prefaced by the following inscription, in Arabic and Latin:—

*"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God. By the help and favour of the Most High we begin to write the book of the miracles of our Lord and Master, and Saviour Jesus Christ, which is called the Gospel of the Infancy, in the peace of the Lord. Amen."*

The prefatory chapter is to the following effect:—

"The following accounts we found in the book of Joseph the High Priest, said by some to have been Caiaphas:—He relates that Jesus spake, even when He was in the cradle, and said unto Mary His mother, 'I am Jesus, the Son of God, the Word, whom

thou didst bring forth, according as was announced unto thee by the angel Gabriel; and My Father hath sent Me for the salvation of the world."

In the next chapter the writer gives his version of the history of the birth of our Lord; how that upon Joseph and Mary travelling from Nazareth to Bethlehem to be taxed, when they reached Bethlehem, Mary's time was come, and as she was unable to go into the city, they went into a cave. Upon this Joseph hastened to fetch a midwife; and finding an aged Hebrew woman, he persuaded her to go into the cave to assist Mary in her labour. When they entered, although the sun was now set, and the cave was naturally destitute of light, yet was it illuminated with an effulgence greater than that of the sun.

In the fifth chapter we are informed that after the circumcision of the child, "the old Hebrew woman took the foreskin and preserved it in an alabaster box of old oil of spikenard;" and happening to have a son who was a druggist, she said to him, "Take heed thou sell not this alabaster box of spikenard ointment, although thou shouldst be offered three hundred pence for it." And this is the same box of precious ointment wherewith Mary, who was a sinner, anointed the feet and head of our Lord, wiping off the same from His feet with her hair. The wise men of the East are then introduced; and after they have offered their gifts, Mary presents them with a portion of the swaddling clothes of the infant. This, on their return home, they cast into the fire; but finding it incombustible, instead of worshipping the fire, according to their religious usage, they worship the cloth. After the wise men have returned homewards, Joseph is warned to flee to Egypt, to avoid the slaughter of Jesus meditated by Herod. The consternation of the idols of Egypt at the arrival of the infant Saviour is next described, together with still more fabulous matter, if possible; the following for example:—

"And when our Lady and Mistress Mary had washed the swaddling-clothes of the Lord Christ, and had hung them out to dry upon a post, the priest's son, possessed with the devil, took one of them and placed it upon his head. And presently devils began to issue forth from his mouth, and to take to flight in the shape of crows and serpents."

Upon the return of the holy family to Judæa they meet with many and singular adventures, according to the present narrative. Thus, for example, many devil-possessed people are delivered, and many lepers are cleansed. A dumb bride, too, recovers her speech by kissing the infant Saviour; a leprous girl is cured by using the water in which He is washed; and a young prince is relieved from the same disease by a similar remedy. In a house where Joseph and Mary are invited to lodge on their journey homewards, there is a mule, which once was a beautiful young prince, but who has been changed into a brutish form by the diabolical art of certain sorceresses:—

"They now reached a new house, well supplied with all kinds of furniture. It was winter time, and the girl (Mary's attendant) went into the chamber where the women were, and found them weeping and lamenting. By them stood a mule, covered with silk, which they were kissing and feeding. Upon the girl saying, 'How handsome, ladies, that mule is,' they replied with tears, and said, 'This mule which you see was our brother, born of the same mother as we; for when our father died and left us a very large estate, with this one brother, and no more, we endeavoured to procure him a suitable match; whereupon some giddy, jealous women bewitched him, and this unknown to us. For on a certain night we beheld this our brother changed into a mule, as you now behold him.' When the girl heard this she said, 'Take courage, for you have a remedy for your afflictions close at hand, even in the midst of your house.

For I once was leprous, but when I beheld this woman, and this little infant with her, whose name is Jesus, I sprinkled my body with the water in which His mother washed Him, and I was presently made clean.' As soon as the women had heard this, they hastened to the Lady Mary, and said, 'O our Lady and Mistress, Mary, have pity upon thy handmaids; for we have no head of our family, no one older than ourselves, no father or brother to go in or out before us. But this mule which thou seest was our brother, which some women, by witchcraft, have brought into this condition. We therefore entreat thee to have compassion upon us. Hereupon the Lady Mary, taking the Lord Jesus, placed Him upon the back of the mule, and said to her son, 'O Jesus Christ, restore this mule,' &c. Hardly was this said by our Lady and Mistress, Mary, when the mule passed into a human shape, and became a young man, without deformity."

In these ancient legends we detect the origin of certain of the miracles recorded in the Koran, and the source of at least some of those famed Oriental tales with which the West of Europe has been long familiar.

While journeying onwards, Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus come upon some thieves, two of the band keeping watch whilst the others sleep. One of these two, however, offers his fellow forty drachmæ to induce him to let the travellers pass. The other refuses; and it is only after the entreaties of Mary, and the further bribe of a girdle, that the fellow suffers them to pass unmolested:—

"When the Lady St. Mary saw the kindness which this robber had shewn unto them, she said to him, 'The Lord God will sustain thee with His right hand, and will grant thee pardon of thy sins.' Then the Lord Jesus said to His mother, 'When thirty years shall be expired, the Jews will crucify Me at Jerusalem, and these two thieves shall be raised at the same time with Me upon the cross, Titus on My right hand, and Dumschus on the left; and from that day shall Titus go before Me into Paradise.'"

In the subsequent account of the journey it is also related how that they went to a sycamore-tree, and under it the Lord Jesus caused a well to spring up, in which His mother washed His coat. A balsam-tree also sprang up from the sweat which ran down from the Lord Jesus.

In chapter thirty-five of Thilo's version we have the following account of the dispossession of Judas the traitor:—

"Then Judas, who was possessed of Satan, came and sat down at the right hand of Jesus. When Satan, as usual, was acting upon him, he made an attempt to bite the Lord Jesus; and because he could not do so, he struck Jesus on the right side, even so that He wept. And at the same hour Satan went out of the boy, and ran away, like unto a mad dog. This same boy who struck Jesus was Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Him to the Jews."

In the next chapter a singular story is related, to the effect that Jesus and other boys went out to play together, and in their play made figures of animals, moulding them in clay in the shape of oxen, asses, birds, and other forms. When each began to boast of his work and to disparage that of the others,—

"Then the Lord Jesus said, 'I will command these figures which I have made to walk;' whereupon the boys asked Him if He was the Son of the Creator. And immediately they moved; and when He commanded them to return, they returned. He had also made figures of birds and of sparrows, which, when He commanded them to fly, did fly, and when He bade them to stand still, stood still; and if He gave them meat and drink, they did eat and drink."

In this narrative, too, we are seriously assured of the fact that Joseph was but a sorry carpenter; sometimes when he accidentally cut his boards too short or too narrow, he would hold one end or one side of the wood, and the child Jesus the other, the convenient result being that they enlarged the

stuff till it was long enough or wide enough for their purpose. In like manner, too, were ill-fitting gates, doors, bars, either widened or narrowed, contracted or elongated, as the case might require; "so that Joseph had no need to finish anything with his own hands; for, indeed, he was not very skilful at his carpenter's trade." On one occasion the king of Jerusalem sent for Joseph, and said, "I would have thee make me a throne of the same dimensions with that place in which I usually sit." The carpenter thereupon commenced the work, and completed it in two years; but unfortunately, when he came to fix it in its place it wanted two spans on either side of the appointed measure. Upon finding this, "Joseph was afraid of the king's wrath, and so went to bed supperless." Jesus, however, encouraged him, and exhorting him not to be afraid, said unto him, "Do thou lay hold of one side of the throne and I will take hold of the other, and we will bring it to its requisite dimensions." This was accordingly done; the throne obeyed the impulse, enlarged itself, and filled the place exactly. And when the bystanders saw the miracle, "they were astounded and praised God."

The story of the child who died of a serpent's bite, and who was restored by Jesus, when Joseph behaved so harshly to Him, as before related, is given (c. 42 of Thilo's version) in the following terms:—

"For this boy, having gone with his companions to the mountains to gather wood, found a partridge's nest; and putting in his hand to take the eggs, was stung by a poisonous serpent which sprang forth from the nest. And when his companions came to the place, they found him lying on the earth like one dead. Upon this his neighbours came and carried him back into the city."

On their way they came to a place where Jesus was acting the part of a king in play, accompanied by some other boys, who were performing the part of His servants and officers. These latter compelled the relatives of the boy so stung to bring him before Jesus, who, upon hearing their story, requested them to accompany Him and slay the serpent. Upon the parents of the dead child demurring to this request, the boys exclaimed,—

"Did ye not hear what our King said?—Let us go and kill the serpent—and will ye not obey Him?" So they brought the couch back again, whether they would or no. And when they were come to the nest, the Lord Jesus said unto the boys, 'Is this the serpent's lurking-place?' They said, 'It is.' Then the Lord called to the serpent, which forthwith came forth and obeyed Him. Whereupon Jesus commanded it to go and suck out the poison which it had infused; which when the reptile had done, the Lord Jesus cursed it, and it burst asunder and died. And Jesus touched the boy, and he was restored to his former health. And this is that Simon the Canaanite who is mentioned in the Gospel."

This, it is apprehended, is a fair and sufficient sample of the contents and style of the most marvellous "Gospel of the Infancy;" which concludes with the baptism of Jesus by John. The Colophon is as follows,—*"The end of the whole Gospel of the Infancy, by the assistance of the supreme God, according to what we found in the original."*

The Protevangelium, the Gospel of St. Mary, the Gospel of St. Thomas the Israelite, the Gospel of Marcion, and the Gospel of Nicodemus, we must of necessity reserve for a future notice.

ANDREWS'S HISTORY OF BRITISH JOURNALISM<sup>a</sup>.

THE magnitude of its existing power renders the periodical press a more important subject than ever, to be faithfully placed before the world with historical accuracy. The writer's labour may be esteemed a very fair *précis* in the right direction; for to go at length or in detail into the multitude of considerations started and labelled here, so as to form a *history*, would require many hundred volumes as large as these, and leave the matter unexhausted after all. As ministering to a very natural curiosity, however, we may be well content to take Mr. Andrews's work as an impartial and meritorious exponent, as far as it goes, and refer with just commendation to his diligence, research, and ability. To arrange such a mass of various intelligence was no easy task, and to accompany it with judicious remark and honest opinion, as has been done, is highly creditable to the author.

Out of chaos sprang the great globe itself! Out of darkness has been evolved the light and lightning of the printing press! How faint were the first glimmerings; how fitful the earlier glances; how lurid the premonitory breaks; how transitory the dazzling flashes; and how tempestuous the surrounding atmosphere into which they pierced, and over which, at last, after a long struggle of centuries, they spread! Of journalism the original messengers nominally came from the sky. They were Mercuries:—

“For Hermes was only the newsmen of Heaven:  
Hence with wings to his cap, and his staff and his heels,  
He depicted appeared and their mystery revealed—  
That *News* flies like wind, to raise sorrow or laughter,  
While, leaning on Time, *Truth* comes heavily after.”

Into this portion of Mr. Andrews's antiquarian poking we refrain from entering, and leaving the melancholy period of the civil war to its own gloom, approach at once the memorable epoch when

“Ten years of glory brightened Anna's reign,”

but by no means brightened the character of political writing, except so far as superior talent engaged in it. Upon the principal actors in these contests Mr. Andrews's opinions are generally moderate and just, with perhaps a rather furious denunciation of Swift, who might be evil enough, but was not a demon, *nulla virtute redemptum*. To make amends, there is a kindly apology for Addison's love of the vinous fermentation, (he not being inclined to follow the “Spectator's” advice given as a correction of the press, “for two bottles read two glasses”); and a defence of Steele, whom he describes by an erroneous use of language, (of which he is rarely guilty,) as “drawing bills on posterity without a farthing to meet them,” whereas, according to Cocker, it is posterity, and not the drawer, who has to meet, or it may be dishonour, the drafts. It appears from the lesser and more obscure journalism recorded by our author, that “the wits,” as the clique of this era, to which these famous names belong, were justly called, did lord it not only mercilessly but revengefully over those brothers of the quill who chanced to give offence to all or any of them. The “Dunciad” was their portion, and no terms of contempt or abuse

<sup>a</sup> “The History of British Journalism, from the Foundation of the Newspaper Press in England to the Repeal of the Stamp Act in 1855; with Sketches of Press Celebrities. By ALEXANDER ANDREWS. Two volumes.” (Bentley.)



which resentment and genius could invent were spared; and so overwhelming were the ridicule and vituperation, that, besides answering its immediate purpose, it would require some nerve at this distance of time (when nobody cares for the inquiry) to rescue a very considerable amount of literary talent from the load under which Pope and Co. buried it. As it is now, "Walker, my hat!" (vide "Dunciad,") may be the sum of its value.

And it is certainly a more agreeable subject for us to pass over the struggles between the nascent press and the government, both branches of the legislature, and the law, as it was strained and cruelly administered, and arrive at a passage with which we cannot but be gratified;—

"We are (says Mr. Andrews) let into a view of the press in 1731 by the prospectus of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which says,—'Newspapers are of late so multiplied as to render it impossible, unless a man makes it his business, to consult them all. Upon calculating the number of newspapers it is found that (*besides diuers written accounts*) no less than two hundred half-sheets per month are thrown upon the press only in London, and about as many printed elsewhere in the three kingdoms; so that they are become the chief channels of amusement and intelligence.'

"In the 'Memoirs of the Society of Grub-street' (p. 16) in 1737, it is stated that there are four evening post newspapers, 'not to mention penny and halfpenny posts.'

"Whilst the government was arresting the writers and printers of 'Mist's Journal,' there was one working steadily upon that paper and furnishing it with articles who appears to have escaped its vigilance. But the danger he avoided in that capacity he fell into when working on his own account, and in March, 1727, Edward Cave, printer, was committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms for writing news-letters containing an account of the proceedings of parliament. Whether it was Cave who furnished the good people of Exeter with a report of parliamentary doings, and against which we have already seen a crusade proclaimed, we cannot say, (the 'Gloucester Journal' was certainly prosecuted in 1728 for reports furnished by him); but it appears certain that he took advantage of a situation which he held in the Post-office to procure news from the provinces, which he sold to the London papers for a guinea a week. His connexion with the press, destined to infuse an entirely new element into it, and to elevate it into something more than an organ of gossip or a vehicle of abuse, was accidental."—(Vol. i. pp. 140, 141.)

#### A biographical sketch follows:—

"He now purchased a press, and started as printer on his own account in that grim old gateway which strides across and frowns down upon St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, and which, after guarding the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, came in its old age to be the cradle of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which Cave first conceived and printed here on January 1st, 1731. News was so prominent a feature in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, that it would have behoved us to notice it here even had it not been that a system of *parliamentary reporting* was vigorously set on foot and daringly practised by it for some years, and unquestionably laid the foundation for the present publicity of the doings of our rulers, which, instead of shaking, as it was once feared that it would, has without doubt increased the stability of our constitution. We have seen, in different stages of our history, how jealously parliament veiled its proceedings from the profane gaze, yet how often its vigilance was at fault. The history of parliamentary reporting is a history of persevering, almost obstinate, effort on one side, and of fierce and vindictive opposition on the other."—(Vol. i. p. 142.)

"All preceding attempts sank into insignificance before the systematic proceedings of Edward Cave in 1736, which are thus described by Sir John Hawkins, who, having no selfish purpose to serve, may be taken as an authority in this case:—"Taking with him a friend or two, he found means to procure for them and himself admission into the gallery of the House of Commons, or to some concealed station in the other House, and then they privately took down notes of the several speeches, and the general tendency and substance of the arguments. Thus furnished, Cave and his associates would adjourn to a neighbouring tavern and compare and adjust their notes, by means whereof and the help of their memories they became enabled to fix at least the substance of what they had lately heard and remarked. The reducing this crude matter into form was the work of a future day and an abler hand—Guthrie the historian, whom Cave

retained for the purpose.' These reports were tacitly sanctioned for two years, when the House of Commons, at the cry of its Speaker, Onslow, suddenly awoke to the horrors of its situation. 'You will have,' cried Sir Thomas Winnington, with his hair on end, in the debate upon them on the 13th of April, 1738,—'you will have every word that is spoken here by gentlemen misrepresented by fellows who thrust themselves into our gallery: you will have the speeches of the House every day printed, even during your session, and *we shall be looked upon as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth!*' Winnington, in the excess of his wrath, has recourse to such equivocal expression that he may appear to have thought the speeches, if made public, would bring the House into contempt. Perhaps they would, though it was not what he meant to say. Sir William Young, on the same side, 'earnestly implored the House to put it down.' Sir W. Pulteney, who has been held up as a friend of the press, spoke on this occasion as follows:—'To print or publish the speeches of gentlemen in this House, even though they were not misrepresented, looks very like making them accountable without doors for what they say within. Besides, sir, we know very well that no man can be so guarded in his expressions as to wish to see everything he says in this House in print. I remember the time when this House was so jealous, so cautious of doing anything that might look like an appeal to their constituents, that not even the votes were printed without leave. A gentleman every day rose in his place, and desired the Chair to ask leave of the House that their votes for that day should be printed. How the custom came to be dropped I cannot so well account for; but I think it high time for us to prevent any further encroachment upon our privileges, and I hope gentlemen will enter into a proper resolution for this purpose.' Sir Robert Walpole expresses similar opinions; and there was only one member in that august assembly daring enough to utter an heterodox opinion. 'I don't know,' cried Sir William Wyndham, boldly, 'but what the people have a right to know what their representatives are doing.' But the result was a resolution in the same terms as had been carried ten years before:—

"Resolved,—That it is a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of the privileges of, this House, for any news-writer, in letters or other papers (as minutes, or under any other denomination), or for any printer or any publisher of any printed newspaper of any denomination, to presume to insert in the said letters or papers, or to give therein any account of the debates or other proceedings of this House, or any committee thereof, as well during the recess as the sitting of Parliament; and that this House will proceed with the utmost severity against any and all such offenders."

"Up to the passing of this resolution Cave had merely given, in reporting the debates, the first and last letters of the speaker's name; but, this being voted a breach of privilege, he had recourse to an ingenious plan for carrying on the reports, and in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of June, 1738, they began to appear in 'An Appendix to Captain Lemuel Gulliver's Account of the famous Empire of Lilliput,' under the guise of 'Debates in the Senate of Great Lilliput.' The dukes were 'Nardacs,' the lords 'Hurgoes,' and the commons 'Clinabs;' and the letters in their respective names being transposed or slightly disarranged, the Duke of Bedford appeared in the transparent disguise of 'the Nardac Bedford,' Lord Talbot, 'the Hurgo Toblat,' Walpole 'Sir Rubs Walelup,' Lyttleton 'Lettlyltno,' Bathurst 'Brustath,' Fox 'Feauks,' Wynn 'Ooyn,' &c. &c. In this style only did the proceedings of the British Parliament reach the knowledge of its constituents till 1752, when Cave (who for further security had printed in his nephew's name) resumed his former system of giving the outside letters of the name, supplying the place of the rest with asterisks.

"The debates growing in importance, Cave dismissed Guthrie as no longer equal to the task, and put in his place his valuable labourer on the Magazine, Dr. Johnson, who was then a young man of thirty."—(Vol. i. pp. 143—146.)

Of the Doctor's rounded periods we need say nothing. After and by this the door was opened and the way was cleared; and it mattered not that the orators flourished under Roman or Lilliputian nomenclature in the still threatened and persecuted press. The revolution was begun, and the author describes Mr. Cave, its great leader, as not cutting "a very heroic figure" when brought before the House of Peers for printing an account of the trial of Lord Lovat, and adds,—

"The next is very like a lubberly schoolboy's plea:—'He was extremely sorry for it: it was a great presumption, but he was led into it by custom and the practice of other

people.' In explanation of his system, he says:—"He got into the House and heard them, and made use of a blacklead pencil, and only took notes of some remarkable passages, and from his memory he put them together himself. . . . Sometimes he had speeches sent him by the members themselves, and has had assistance from some members who have taken notes of other members' speeches. . . . *He never had any person whom he kept in pay to make speeches for him.*"

"Notwithstanding his penitence and his promise, Cave resumed, in 1752, his publication of the debates, although in a conciser form and in a letter prefaced thus:—"The following heads of speeches in the H— of C— were given me by a gentleman who is of opinion that members of parliament are accountable to their constituents for what they say as well as what they do in their legislative capacity; that no honest man who is entrusted with the liberties and purses of the people will ever be unwilling to have his whole conduct laid before those who so entrusted him without disguise; that if every gentleman acted upon this just, this honourable, this constitutional principle, the electors themselves only would be to blame if they re-elected a person guilty of a breach of so important a trust.' The anonymous and probable imaginary gentleman who entertains these high-minded sentiments, accompanies his report with this introduction:—"I send you a speech in the committee of supply. You may be assured they are really genuine, and not such an imposition upon the speakers and the public as some that have appeared in other monthly collections."

"Cave had fought the good fight and gained the victory, for although the parliament occasionally growled at the printers of its debates, it could never stop them; and to Cave we are indebted for the right (not yet acknowledged openly, but tacitly conceded), which he won for us by his indomitable courage, his steady perseverance, his earnest resolution, and his untiring industry—the right of knowing how far our representatives act up to their promises and their principles."—(Vol. i. pp. 147, 148.)

Upon this merited acknowledgment we shall only remark that the want of heroism, and the lubberly schoolboy-plea charged upon Cave, appear to us to have been prudent and sensible in the man who had to humour the storm by so negatively bending to it, so as to get off with a reprimand, instead of being imprisoned for a long period, crippled by a heavy fine, and perhaps pilloried, so as to drive him for ever from his resolute purpose of publishing the debates, and letting the country know what its Parliament said or did.

The age of Walpole next shines with the phosphorescent light of corruption on the newspaper page; and the virulence and violence of the time of Queen Anne were exceeded by a host of partizan scribes. Then came the equally rampant period when Lord Bute was the mark for every freebooter to assail, and in turn Wilkes, and Junius, and Horne Tooke, and Parson D'Este, and Bate Dudley, and other worthies figured most conspicuously on the widely-spreading canvas. The attempts to quench the flashes from the inky cloud were becoming more feeble, though as yet the thunder was neither so tremendous nor appalling as to bear witness to the force of the elements from which it emanated. It was true that many of the agents who tried to rule their fury assumed such imposing names as had been attributed to the senators in Dr. Johnson's speeches, but they were similarly umbrageous and harmless; for—

"These Roman souls, like Rome's great sons, were known  
To live in cells on labours not their own.

Thus Milo, could we see the noble chief,  
Fed, for his country's good, on skins of beef;  
Camillus copied deeds for sordid pay,  
Yet fought the public battles twice a day;  
Even now, the god-like Brutus viewed his score,  
Scored on the bar-board, swinging with the door;  
Where, tipping punch, grave Cato's self you'd see,  
And Amor Patriæ vending smugged tea."

The frequency and severity of the punishments for breaches of privilege,

some of them of the most frivolous nature, such as merely printing a lord's name (which cost £100 fees for contempt), or casually misrepresenting a speech,—the bare report of any proceedings being an offence,—at last brought on the crisis in 1771, when the printer, Miller, arrested in the city by a resolution of the House, was discharged by the Lord Mayor, Crosby, the Speaker's warrant declared to be illegal *therein*, and the messenger committed in his stead for an assault upon the typographer. This was turning the table with a vengeance, but though the question resolved into one affecting the rights and privileges of the corporation, it struck at the root of the evil, and, as remarked by Mr. Andrews, the moral effect was to modify the practice if not the pretensions of Parliament in prosecuting parties who had the audacity to let the people know "what their representatives were doing."

Coming down to the youths who were seniors most potent and grave when the brood of the last generation began to crow, we have brief biographies of the first "Times," Walter (grand-père),—described as a somewhat dull, plodding man,—and the no small-beer Chronicler Perry. The former paper toiled long and ineffectually, under a fancy of its proprietor to print it "logographically," and against the hold which the "Post," "Herald," and "Public Advertiser" had on popularity; and when it condescended to work like the rest, it got into scrapes just as they did:—

"Neither (we are told) did Walter steer clear very long of prosecutions. As the new paper felt its feet it began to imitate its seniors; it got more bold, adopted a higher tone, and commented with greater freedom on public matters. In 1789, Walter had ventured upon some strictures on the Duke of York, for the publication of which he was criminally prosecuted, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty pounds, be imprisoned for one year in Newgate, and stand in the pillory for one hour, besides giving securities at the end of the term of his imprisonment, himself in five hundred pounds, and two householders in one hundred pounds each, for his good behaviour for seven years. But the infant 'Times' was not so soon silenced. In the next year it was thought necessary to again prosecute Walter, for two libels on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, charging them with having, by improper conduct, incurred the disapprobation of their royal father; and one on the Duke of Clarence, whom he had accused of returning home from the place where his ship was stationed without the authority either of the Admiralty or his commanding officer. On the 3rd of February, 1790, he was brought up in custody from Newgate, where he was working off his former punishment, and, for the first of these libels, sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and be imprisoned for one year from the expiration of his present term; and for the second he was simply fined one hundred pounds. But after undergoing four months of his second term of imprisonment, Mr. Walter was liberated, at the intercession of the Prince of Wales, on the 9th March, 1791."—(Vol. i. pp. 228, 229.)

Perry's personal career is a literary romance; begun as an attorney at Aberdeen, graduating through second-rate stage characters and hornpipe acting, and concluding with deserved distinction as a newspaper editor; faithful to his party and their principles, of extraordinary tact, and realizing a handsome fortune. At this epoch, about 1781-9, Lewis Goldsmith is also noticed (and afterwards in the second volume) with greater acrimony than an accurate knowledge of circumstances would warrant; and we are bound to say that much of the charge against the father of Lady Lyndhurst could be refuted by those more intimately acquainted with facts than Mr. Andrews—who has drawn upon antagonistic accusations in the heat of political excitement and war to the knife—could be. Whatever the intrigues and strange services of Mr. Goldsmith were, we are enabled to protest, with truth, against the sweeping diatribes in these volumes. *Fiat Justitia!* An agreeable contrast to this distorted image occurs in the memoirs of an amiable man, Mr. Eugenius Roche, whose plan and edition of "Rejected

Dramas" (a failure in the press as for the stage) is not mentioned. Neither is named his associate and intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Gaspey, now for fifty years connected with literature; at one time sub-editor of the "Courier," afterwards editor of the "Sunday Times," and the author of six or eight popular novels. Other distinguished writers for the newspapers are also overlooked, as must be the case in a work so various and comprehensive. And we have to add a mistake, page 267, where the "Satirist," a monthly publication, conducted by Mr. Manners, and which made noise enough in its day, is described as a newspaper; the later "Weekly" of a few years ago and the same title being the notorious production allied with the name of Barnard Gregory, as its contemporary the "Age," *par nobile fratum*, was with that of Charles Westmacott.

With the second volume we enter upon our system of recent formation, the megatheriums, saurians, iguanadons, and other monsters of earlier eras having become extinct, and many of the strata in which they flourished having disappeared under the new creations. Here we find the Sheridans, Scotts, Broughams, Disraelis, Hooks, Thackerays, Bulwers, Macaulays, Dickenss, A'Beckets, Baineses, Cannings, Fonblanques, Forsters, Barhams, Jerdans, Campbells, Talfourds, Southey's, Carlyles, Mialls, Magiuns, Nares's, Giffords, Mackintoshes, Hunts, Hazlitts, Mahoneys, Coleridges, Twisses, Colliers, Crokers, Chamberses, Knights, filling the earth with their voices, and leaving it their bones, as the Bolingbrokes, Burnets, Walpoles, Wilkeses, Ridpaths, Swifts, Churchills, Addisons, Steeles, Gays, Atterburys, Smolletts, Johnsons, Goldsmiths, Fieldings, Ralphs, Almons, Budgells, Mallets, Burkes, (not to enumerate the transition series,) had done before for exhumation and literary-geological lecturing; and as future thousands belonging to the fourth estate will do for the benefit or injury of their several generations, over whom the dominion has spread to an universal extent and irresistible power, on whose exercise, of tyranny or good government, must depend much of the happiness or misery of mankind. From this very miscellaneous portion we shall content ourselves with a few miscellaneous extracts, as examples of the author, and as possessing some notices likely to interest our readers. For instance, looking at the yet smouldering ashes of the conflagration at Oude, we see how long the fire has been gathering to a flame:—

"The 'Pilot' was an evening paper which had been established in 1807, by E. Samuel, the founder of the 'Madras Gazette,' who had been auditor to the Nabob of Oude, and who was commissioned to England for the purpose of vindicating the Nabob's cause. Hence this paper came to be looked upon as an authority on Indian affairs, and a strong opponent of the Company, a character which it still maintained under Mr. Herbert Compton, who succeeded Samuel, after his appointment to the chief justiceship of Demerara, in the editorship, and had David Walker, a son of the rector of Middleton, near Manchester, for sub-editor, and a zealous assistant in Dr. Maclean, the anti-contagionist, who had also been in India and come home in no very good humour. He had been surgeon-assistant to the East India Company in Bengal, where he started a newspaper, but the Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor-General, not approving of the course it took, suppressed it and shipped off the editor to England, under the peremptory laws which then governed the press of India. He wrote many works on politics and medicine; and, after a long battle with poverty, he overcame it by forming an alliance with a rich lady, and returned into the service of the Company as reader of lectures to young surgeons going out in its employ. On Compton's returning to India, as Sir Herbert and Chief Justice of Bombay, the editorship of the 'Pilot' fell into the hands of Fitzgerald, a reporter on the 'Morning Post,' who, bringing with him the favour of the Duke of York, was enabled to add to the attractions of the paper exclusive intelligence from the Horse-Guards. He died Chief Justice of Sierra Leone."—(Vol. ii. pp. 68, 69.)

Paull, who fought a duel with Burdett, was connected with this paper. At a later date—

"A great publisher discovered to his very serious cost that the man who has been successful in bringing out books is not necessarily sure of achieving success with a newspaper. On the 25th January, 1826, a party, of whom the late John Murray, of Albemarle-street, was the head, and Benjamin D'Israeli, one of the members, set up the 'Representative,' a Tory daily journal, in opposition to the 'Times.' What precise position Mr. D'Israeli held in relation to this newspaper is not known; his chief biographer only says, 'The chosen field for the exercise of his precocious talents is understood to have been a daily newspaper.' . . . 'What Mr. D'Israeli's connection with the 'Representative' was, it would, perhaps, be presumptuous to inquire farther.' Mr. Murray's army of clever writers was arrayed in the columns of the new paper, and his large capital devoted to it without stint. Dr. Maginn was sent to Paris as one of its foreign correspondents, and every department was filled by those men who had written the books which had made Murray's fortune. But the 'Representative' never represented any one—from the first it was clearly a failure, and its last number appeared on the 29th of July, in the year of its birth. There had previously been a Sunday paper of the same name brought out by Murdo Young, the late proprietor of the 'Sun,' which sprung into existence on January 6th, 1822, and stopped, we believe, at its fifty-second number, on the 29th of December, and it was a failure of Murray's usual sagacity to assume a name which had been so recently and so unsuccessfully held. He paid dearly for his mistake, for it was understood to have cost him twenty or thirty thousand pounds, and soon afterwards Moore puts down in his diary how Murray had removed from Albemarle-street into a smaller house."—(Vol. ii. pp. 167, 168.)

In this passage we note several inaccuracies. Mr. Disraeli's position was that of an editor or writer of leading articles. We believe Murdo Young is not the late but the present editor of the "Sun." Mr. Murray resided in Albemarle-street to the day of his death, and his loss by the "Representative" was about £15,000. Another serious loss by a relative at the same time gave the key to the exaggerated rumours here set down as facts.

Lord John Russell also quotes the following from "Moore's Diary," and introduced by Mr. Andrews:—

"Macaulay chose the 'Times' as a channel through which some of his most sparkling streams of wit and humour and poetry should leap and fall and flow to the startled and listening ear of the town. We know little of his having written political articles for the newspaper press—his powers of argument, of analysis, of comparison he reserved in the greatest measure for the Senate and the Reviews: a few letters are all that we readily remember to have seen of his relating in any way to politics in the public papers. But he let off some brilliant squibs, and lit up the dull columns of the 'Times' with some sparks from the anvil on which the 'Lays of Ancient Rome' were forged. Of these Moore mentions two or three, and relates how the authorship of them was divulged. It occurred at a breakfast given by Rogers:—In the course of conversation, Campbell quoted a line,—

'Ye diners out, from whom we guard our spoons,'

and, looking over at me, said, significantly, 'You ought to know that line.' I pleaded not guilty; upon which he said, 'It is a poem that appears in the 'Times' that every one attributes to you;' but I again declared that I did not even remember it. Macaulay then broke silence, and said, to our general surprise, 'That is mine,' on which we all expressed a wish to have it recalled to our memories, and he repeated the whole of it. I then remembered having been much struck with it at the time, and said that there was another squib better, on the subject of W. C. Banks' Candidateship for Cambridge, which so amused me when it appeared, and shewed such power in that style of composition, that I wrote up to Barnes about it, and advised him, by all means, to secure that hand as an ally. 'That was mine also,' said Macaulay; thus discovering to us a new power, in addition to that varied store of talent which we had already known him to possess. This is recorded by Moore, in his Diary, under date of the year 1831."—(Vol. ii. pp. 181, 182.)

The subjoined summary contains some names of such note as to merit transcription:—

"A fierce and bitter warfare had, we have said, broken out in the ranks of the evening papers; the 'Sun' had exploded; it was rent in twain, and there were two orbs rolling in the firmament and threatening annihilation to each other. The seceders from the 'Sun' had set up the 'True Sun,' and the public were invoked to take part in the angry quarrel. For years the strife was carried on, and the 'True Sun' displayed some rays which shed a light even now. Founded by Patrick Grant, with William Carpenter for sub-editor, it numbered Laman Blanchard and Leigh Hunt among its writers. But on the 2nd of December, 1833, Patrick Grant, the proprietor, John Algar, the printer, and Bell, the publisher, were tried for a libel upon Henry Hunt, 'the blacking-maker,' as we have already recorded; and this trial, and the opposition of the 'Sun,' and the recklessness of its conductors, plunged it into difficulties, and about this time it passed into the hands and under the editorship of Daniel Whittle Harvey, who was no more fortunate with it than his predecessors had been. Towards the close of its career, Mr. W. J. Fox, late M.P. for Oldham, was its editor; but the brightest atom which went to form this luminary was Charles Dickens, who commenced his parliamentary reporting for the columns of the 'True Sun.' Dickens' father, Mr. John Dickens, had sat in the gallery before him. Originally employed in the Navy Pay department, he was pensioned off at the close of the war, and coming to London became a newspaper reporter. He had designed that son, who was destined to be so illustrious, for the law, but the gallery claimed him, and, after serving in the staff of the 'True Sun,' he went into the service of the 'Morning Chronicle,' which he soon made immortal by contributing to its evening editions those articles which were afterwards collected together under the title of 'Sketches by Boz.'

"W. J. Fox, on the breaking up of the 'True Sun' establishment, joined the 'Weekly Dispatch.' He is the son of a small farmer, and was born near Wreatham, in Suffolk, in 1786. He was educated at Homerton College, under Dr. Pye Smith, for a Nonconformist minister, but adopted the principles of the Unitarians, amongst whom he is a favourite preacher, and in 1847 was returned to Parliament for Oldham.

"By this time Douglas Jerrold was established upon the press, and possibly was attached, with his friend Blanchard, to the 'True Sun.' Certainly they had fallen together. The son of the manager of the Shorness theatre, Jerrold, was born in the dirty, bustling, water-side town. Imbibing salt-water tastes from the associations of his birthplace, he resolved upon going to sea, and his father, by some dockyard influence, got him a berth as midshipman; but in a year or two he sickened of the profession, and was then apprenticed of his own choice to a printer. In this business he found Laman Blanchard, a fellow-apprentice. With him he went one night to hear the opera of *Der Freischütz*, on its first appearance, and wrote a review of it, which he dropped into the letter-box of the newspaper on which he worked as compositor, and next day he found himself engaged in setting it in type, as well as an inquiry for the author in the Notices to Correspondents. Revealing himself, he was given more congenial work upon the paper, and commenced writing those dramas which, beginning with 'Black-Eyed Susan,' have left him the reputation of a wit, and led him on to the successful management of the little Strand theatre, and the disastrous speculation of ruinous Drury Lane."—(Vol. ii. pp. 211—213.)

And with this we conclude our review, if that can be imagined a "review" which does not embrace the evolutions of disciplined armies, or even the manœuvres of regiments or companies, but refers to the glance at some hundred irregulars, individually, or in groups of twos, threes, and fours, scampering about in every direction, uniformless, and in all costumes from robes to rags, obeying no command, or disobeying *ad libitum*; and altogether such "a rabble rout" that no one but an experienced critic would attempt to "march through Coventry with them,—that's flat!"

<sup>b</sup> It is pleasant to be first in anything, and intelligent to know when the first was. Mr. Andrews relates that the first Sunday paper, "The Monitor," commenced in 1778; that the first evening paper, "The Star," commenced in 1788; that the first literary weekly paper, "The Literary Gazette," commenced in 1817, and that Samuel Crisp, who died in 1781, was the first to suggest an Editor's Box for periodicals, and the placing of milestones in the roads near London. When we look at sequels, even very slight inventions or improvements cease to appear unimportant. We know a popular author who boasts that he propounded sweetbriar for a scented soap to Mr. Hendrie, who experienced great difficulty in manufacturing it!

## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

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### ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS DELIVERED BY HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, IN 1612, TO THE OFFICER EMPLOYED IN DISCOVERING THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

MR. URBAN,—Whatever relates to the life and illustrates the character of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I., one who had given such bright promise of excellence, and whose life, to the grief of the nation, was so prematurely terminated, must always be a subject of no common interest to English readers. The attention of Prince Henry was especially directed to the navy, that great branch of national defence. Sir Charles Cornwallis, in his "Discourse of the most illustrious Prince<sup>a</sup>," dwells particularly on this marked feature in the Prince's character, which went far to justify the praise of his contemporaries and to ensure his popularity. The celebrated Phineas Pett, the ship-builder<sup>b</sup>, was his sworn servant, and used both to make him models and build vessels under his inspection. His examination of the navy at Chatham, when sent thither by his father, King James, was made with all the minute attention and accuracy of a Lord of the Admiralty.

We are told that in 1612 the Prince, then aged nineteen years, convinced of the importance of a north-west passage, formerly attempted in vain, employed for that purpose Captain Thos. Button, who had acted in 1601 at the siege of Kinsale, and was then in the Prince's service, an able seaman, and eminent in other branches of knowledge: Pett was ordered to assist that Captain in the choice of a proper ship for the undertaking. The Captain accordingly set sail in April, 1612, with two vessels, one called the "Resolution," in which he sailed himself, and the other the "Discovery," commanded by Captain Ingram. These were the names given to Captain Cook's vessels in his last voyage. The ships were victualled for eighteen months. They wintered on board, and did not return till after the Prince's death, November, 1612, which prevented Captain Button from making another voyage for the purpose of the discovery. But we are told that from the observations which he made, especially of the tides, he came home perfectly satisfied that a north-west passage might be found; and he told Mr. Briggs, the famous Professor of Geometry at Gresham College, that he had convinced King James of the truth of his opinion. Button was afterwards knighted for his services, and died of a fever in April, 1643<sup>c</sup>.

Your readers are aware that Sir Thomas Button had been preceded in expeditions to the North by several other distinguished naval officers, Frobisher in 1576, and by Davis of Sandridge in 1585: Frobisher made

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<sup>a</sup> Somers's Tracts, vol. ii. p. 217.

<sup>b</sup> Heywood, an historian of the time of Charles I., speaking of Pett as "the prime workman," says that his "ancestor's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, for the space of two hundred years and upwards, have continued, in the same name, officers and architects in the royal navy." The autobiography of Pett is given in *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 217.

<sup>c</sup> Birch's Life of Prince Henry, p. 264.



three voyages. In 1591 Sir James Lancaster sailed with five vessels. In 1607 Captain Henry Hudson made an unfortunate voyage, an account of which is written by one of the crew, Habakkuk Prichet: there was a mutiny; Hudson, his son, and seven others were forced into a boat amidst fields of ice, and were never heard of more. Prichet accompanied Sir Thomas Button, who passed through Hudson's Strait, saw the south point of the large island named in some of our charts Southampton Island, and gave it the name of "Cary's Swan's Nest," and steering from thence south-west made the mainland of America in 60° 40", to which he gave the name of Hope's Check. Button wintered in Port Nelson, so called from his pilot, in latitude 57° 10' north, which is now the principal station of the Hudson's Bay Company. He reached no higher than the latitude of 65° on the east coast of Southampton island.

The original MS. of the instructions which follow was formerly in the possession of Mr. Hanrott, whose very valuable library was dispersed in the year 1833. Mr. Hanrott caused a facsimile to be made of it, one of which he gave to me. I am not aware that these Instructions have ever appeared in a printed form:—

"HENRY P.—*Certain Orders and Instructions set down by the Most Noble Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, &c., this 5th of April, 1612, under His Highness' signature and sign manuell, and delivered unto his servant Captain Thomas Button, General of the Company now employed about the full and perfect Discovery of the North-west Passage, for the better government as well of the Ships committed to his charge as of the Persons in them employed upon all occasions whatsoever.*

"First, therefore,—

"1. That it may please Almighty God to preserve you and your charge from danger, and if it shall seem good unto His wisdom, to give a blessing of success unto this hopeful and important enterprise. Let there be a religious care daily throughout your ships to offer unto His Divine Majesty the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for His fatherly goodness and protection. Especially provide that the blessed days which He hath sanctified unto His service be Christian-like observed with godly meditation.

"2. Let no quarreling, or profane speeches, no swearing or blasphemy of His holy Name, no drunkenness or lewd behaviour pass unpunished, for fear of His most heavy indignation.

"3. Let there be a particular note taken of all such as shall shew themselves most willingly obedient unto you, most diligent and industrious in their charges, most resolute and constant in the prosecution of this action, that thereby we being informed at your return may esteem accordingly of their deservings.

"4. Let there be faithful and true registering every day all the memorable accidents of the voyage, and that by as many as shall be willing, especially by the most skilful and discreet persons, whom we would have once every ten or twelve days to confer their notes for the better perfecting a journal which we shall expect at your return.

"5. More particularly when you shall be clear of the Land's-end, be careful to have kept a true account of your way to Groinland and from thence to the Straights' mouth, and to observe in what latitude it lieth, what face the coast beareth, what sea setteth into it; and when you are within it how the coast doth tend, the continuance and course of the ebb and flood, what height it riseth, from whence it cometh, and with what moon, what current, eddy, or overfall you find; what islands or rocks, and how bearing; and last of all your soundings, which you must try with good store of faddome once, at least, every fourth glass, and oftener amongst broken lands, rocks, shoale, and white waters. Yet remembering that the way is already beaten to Diggs' Island, rather than lose time we would have you hasten thither, and leave the perfect observation of these things to the 'Pinnacle' in the return.

"6. As often as occasion offers itself, especially when you shall be forced to send on land—for we would not that you yourself should quit your ship—let some skilful man with good instruments observe the *elevation*, the *declination*, the *variation* of the compass, and if you arrive time enough, the beginning and ending of the eclipse that

will happen on the 20th of May next; especially if you should winter, let there be careful and painful watching to observe the instant of the conjunctions of any of the planets, or the distance of the moon from any fixed star or stars of note; all which we would have entered into a book and presented me at your return.

"7. Let there be care by your order and direction for keeping of your ships in consort all your course, wherein we wish you to make all the haste you can to the Straits' mouth; but we think your surest waye will be to stand up to Iceland, and so over to Groinland in the height of 61, so to fall down with the current to the most southerly cape of that land lying in about 59, called Cape Farewell, which point, as the ice will give you leave, you must double; and from thence, or rather from some 20 or 30 L. to the northward of it, if you should fall over Davis his Straits to the western main in the height of 62 degrees or thereabout, you shall find Hudson's Straits, which you may know by the furious course of the sea and ice into it, and by certain islands in the northern side thereof, as your card shews.

"8. Being in, we hold it best for you to keep the northern side, as most free from pester of ice, at least till you be past Cape Henry, from thence follow the leading ice between King James and Queen Anne's Forelands, the distance of which two capes observe if you can, and what harbour or road is near them; but yet make all the haste you may to Salisbury his Island, between which and the northern continent you are like to meet a great and hollow billow from an opening and flowing sea from thence. Therefore, remembering that your end is west, we would have you stand over to the opposite maine in the latitude of some 58 degrees, where riding at some headland, observe well the flood if it come in south-west, then you may be sure that the passage is that way. If from the north or north-west, your course must be to stand up into it, taking heed of following any flood for fear of entering into bays, inlets, or sands, which is but loss of time to no purpose.

"9. By the way, if your ships within the Straits should sever, we think Diggs's Island, for the good road and plenty of refreshing that is there, will be your fittest *rande-vous*. And if it should fall out that the winter grow upon you before your finding a thoroughfare into the South Sea, we think your safest way will be to seek southward for some place to winter in; for we assure ourself, by God's grace, you will not return without either the good news of a passage or sufficient assurance of an impossibility.

"10. You must be careful to prevent all mutiny amongst your people, and to preserve them as much as may be from the treachery and villany of the salvages and other easterne people. Whenever you arrive have, therefore, as little to do with them as may be, only if the Straits itself afford no sufficient strength, you shall be happy in finding out some convenient part on the back of America, or some island in the South Sea, for a haven or station for our ships and merchandizes hereafter; but yet spend as little time as may be in this or any other search, saving of the passage, till you have despatched the Pinnaces with advertisement of your entry into the South Sea, which must be done as soon as you shall be thereof assured.

"11. Last of all, see that you and all under your charge do faithfully observe and follow all such further directions and instructions as shall be given by the adventurers. And to the end it may appear what care we have of this action, and how acceptable every man's good endeavour and service therein will be to us, let this be particularly read once every month, if it can be, to your whole company."

In the relation of Prince Henry to his father, we are struck with that superiority which a strong mind must ever exercise over a weak one. A young man possessing the Prince's good principles, must have been shocked by the disgraceful scenes of profligacy which were exhibited in the court of James I., far exceeding, in many respects, anything witnessed in that of Charles II.<sup>4</sup>

We may fear that the young Prince did not always pay sufficient respect to the fifth commandment; and as he had not taken pains to disguise his contempt for his father, James shewed very little regret for his loss. The following anecdote may be quoted as characteristic both of father and son<sup>e</sup>. Sir Walter Raleigh had obtained by gift from Queen Elizabeth

<sup>4</sup> See Hallam's *Const. Hist.*, i. 448, notes.

<sup>e</sup> Lord Somers's *Tracts*, vol. ii. p. 451.

"a noble estate, the manor and castle of Sherborne in Dorsetshire. At one time Raleigh designed to rebuild the castle, of which some remains still exist, but altering his purpose, he built in a park adjoining to it, out of the ground, a most fine house, which he beautified with orchards, gardens, and groves of much variety and great delight, so that," (as the writer continues,) "whether that you consider the pleasantness of the seat, the goodness of the soil, or the other delicacies belonging unto it, it rests unparalleled by any in these parts."

This estate was seized, upon Raleigh's condemnation, with all his lands and offices, but Sherborne being entailed on his children, the forfeiture extended only to Raleigh's life. The estate being intended by James as a gift for the worthless Car, afterwards Earl of Somerset, the conveyance of the estate to Raleigh was pronounced invalid, and Sherborne was forfeited to the Crown. On its being given to Car, Prince Henry came with some anger to his father, desiring he would bestow Sherborne upon himself, alleging that it was a place of great strength and beauty which he much liked, but, indeed, with an intention to give it back to Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he much esteemed. His remark on Raleigh when in the Tower will not be forgotten,—“Surely no king but my father would keep such a bird in a cage.” “The king,” we are told, “was unwilling to refuse any of the Prince's desires,—indeed, they were most commonly delivered in such language as sounded rather like a demand than an entreaty,—granted his request, and to satisfy Car gave him 12,000, or, as some say, £25,000 in ready money. Within a few months afterwards the Prince was taken away, how and by what means (the writer says) “is suspected by all, and I fear too well known by many.” After the Prince's death the King gave it again to Car; on his condemnation it passed into the family of Digby, its present possessors.

In one respect the Prince trod in his father's steps. We know the extraordinary expenditure of James's court; the Commons loudly complained of the King's prodigality and his love for the Scots. Rapin tells us that it was said “the whole wealth of England would not satisfy the avidity of the Scots, that gold and silver were as common in Edinburgh as stones in the streets, and that all the riches of England flowed thither.”

James's indulgence to his son, Hume observes, was imprudent, giving him a large independence in early youth. The estimate for the first year of the King's expenses was £77,000, that for the Prince was £16,000. The Prince in 1603 had seventy servants; in 1610, 426 servants, “besides various workmen, among whom was Inigo Jones, as the surveyor of the works.” Cornwallis, who was treasurer of his household, tells us that “his family was ample, it consisted of few less than 500, many of them young gentlemen born to great fortunes. Plenty and magnificence in his house were the things he especially affected.”

One of the Lansdowne Manuscripts preserves the following verses written upon this Prince's death by Hugh Hollande, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; they have been printed by Sir H. Ellis, Original Letters,

<sup>1</sup> Though many writers obliquely hint at it, the King is not to be accused of any foul play regarding the death of his son. The distinct reports of many physicians (see Cornwallis and Birch, *ut supra*), satisfactorily refute popular rumours, which, as Scott says, are “easily founded on the general regret of a hopeful prince, and hatred to an unworthy favourite.”

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 85.

Second Series, III. 231. Eulogy, it must be admitted, could not go further :—

“Loe where he shineth yonder  
A fixed star in heaven,  
Whose motion here came under  
None of the planets seven;  
If that the moone should tender  
The sun her love, and marry,  
They both could not engender  
So sweet a star as Harry.”

J. H. MARKLAND.

#### UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

MR. URBAN,—I forward you an exact copy which I have made of Sir Isaac Newton's letter. It exhibits the great philosopher in his character of a country gentleman, and a very exact man of business—and very careful of his interest. The *pasture* to be inclosed was a large commonable pasture in Colsterworth, in which parish Woolthorpe, the place of Sir Isaac's nativity, is situate. Henry Ingle, to whom the letter is addressed, was, it seems, his bailiff. The Ingle family still exist at Colsterworth. In the burial register there H. I. is described “Cottager.”

Yours, &c., W. HOPKINSON.

Stamford, March 12, 1857.

“HENRY INGLE,

“I read over the proposal you sent me of enclosing the pasture and stinting the commons, and approve of the same, if the cow-commons be first stinted by agreement of the freeholders under hand and seal, so that, after the pasture is enclosed, it may not be in the power of a jury or of the greater part of the parish to break the stint. I believe that the number of commons belonging to every farm and cottage, as well before the stint as by the stint, should be expressed in the writing. And since there is an old list of the cow-commons, I believe it will not be difficult to settle those commons. But some having of late years transgressed in the number of sheep-commons, and perhaps in that also of the horse-commons, I think there should be made lists of those commons by the consent of the parish before the stint be agreed upon. Mr. Proctor or who the parish thinks fit may draw up the form of a writing for stinting the commons, and before it is signed and sealed by the neighbours I desire that a copy may be sent me to peruse. The

intended enclosure of the pasture may be also mentioned therein. And as soon as the writing is signed and sealed, the enclosure may be made. I have fourteen score sheep-commons, of w<sup>ch</sup> six score belong to y<sup>e</sup> royalty; also thirteen cow-commons and an half, and seventeen horse-commons, besides two horse-commons w<sup>ch</sup> I lately bought of my cousin, William Ayscough, w<sup>th</sup> the close next the Ling close.

“I understand that the neighbours have of late years eaten the fallow Lings with great cattel between Low Sunday and All Saints, w<sup>ch</sup> is contrary to an award decreed in Chancery. I desire that they would forbear eating that piece of ground w<sup>th</sup> any other cattel then sheep in that part of the year; otherwise I shall cause their great cattel to be pounded.

“To Scarson's cottage belong two cow-commons and tenn sheep-commons; to John a Mann's the same, and to Newton's the same; to Porter's none.

“I believe there will be some difficulty in settling the sheep-commons. And if, in the writing for inclosing the pasture, the commons for neat beasts be stinted, I shall agree to it. The horse-commons may be stinted in another writing, and the sheep-commons in a third. I return my thanks to the neighbours for ordering you to give me an account of this matter, and remain,

“Yo<sup>e</sup> very loving friend,  
“ISAAC NEWTON.

“London, 13 Octob. 1712.”

“I desire you to acquaint my tennant Tho. Percival, that I have given John Newton, the bearer, one of the two decayed trees on Lisk-bank in the Becks, that w<sup>ch</sup> is most decayed, and desire that he would let him cut it down this autumn.”

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Feb. 17.* FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, and afterwards O. MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

A resolution of the Council, expressing the thanks of that body to Mr. Lemon for the great care bestowed by him gratuitously in the preparation of the Calendar of the Society's collections of proclamations and broadsides, was read from the Chair, and confirmed by the meeting.

Mr. John Williams, Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Mr. George Rowdon Burnell, were elected Fellows.

Mr. MORGAN, V.-P., exhibited a casket of Limoges enamel, the work of the sixteenth century.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a fine bronze spear-head, found recently in the bed of the river Lea.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE exhibited the matrix of a circular brass looped seal of the thirteenth century, bearing the arms and name of Adam Talbot.

Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS exhibited, by permission of the owner, the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, of Oxted, Surrey, a swan-roll for the county of Norfolk, of the reign of Edward VI., containing, among other names, those of Sir John Clere, Cornwallis, Yelverton, Sir Miles Hubard, Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Echyngham of Barsham Hall, Garneis, Gurney, Sir Edward Hayward, Sir John Heveningham, Jermy, Jerningham, Stapleton, Townsend, &c.

The Director then resumed the reading of Mr. A. H. Rhind's Notices of Ortholithic Vestiges in North Africa, the conclusion of which was reserved for a future meeting.

*Feb. 24.* FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. LOWER exhibited an ivory carving, the work of the twelfth century, representing the Crucifixion. This relic was recently found at Lewes.

Mr. J. JACKSON HOWARD exhibited and described an unpublished engraving of a very singular sepulchral brass of Thomas Waterdeyn, Mayor of Lynn in 1397, and again in 1404, formerly in the church of St. Nicholas, in that town.

Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON read some further remarks on the drawing of the supposed "Confessional" exhibited at the last meeting, including a letter of Dr. Rock, who is of opinion that it represents the "Hovel" in which the shrine-keeper sat and watched.

The Secretary read a communication from the Rev. Charles Kingsley, "On certain Traces of the Romans in the District of the Bagshot Sands."

A communication was read to the Society on December 20th, 1855, by Mr. George Daniell, on the burnt timber found in Chobham bogs, and connecting the same with the earliest Roman invasion by Cæsar. Mr. Kingsley observed that he had a few facts to offer in corroboration of part of Mr. Daniell's theory, which he hoped might not be unworthy the Society's notice.

First, he wished to point out the line of Roman road running straight from some point near Weybridge, in Surrey, to Silchester, in Hampshire, (*Callewa Atrebalum*?) This road runs certainly through Duke's-hill, the north point of Bagshot-park, over Easthampstead-plain, along the Devil's-highway, over Finchampstead ridges and Farley hill; hitherto, at all points known, along the most elevated ridges of the bare and barren Bagshot-sand formation, having clays right and left of it, which he believed to have been once covered with a deep oak forest. At Long Cross it passes, as far as he could discover, about a mile south of the large quadrangular entrenchment near Broomhill-hut, Pobrealls, (mentioned by Mr. Daniell); at Easthampstead certainly, about a mile south of the noble "Cæsar's camp" of the peasantry, (seemingly unknown to Mr. Daniell), on the highest point of Chobham ridges; at Finchampstead, through a quadrangular scarped fort, on which Finchampstead Church stands; and then close to a quadrangular area is a ploughed field, plainly the marks of a villa or other Roman building, from the abundance of Roman bricks and pottery. The road has all but vanished, owing to the absence of stone in its composition. Whenever the materials can be found, they are large fresh flints from the chalk, distant north ten miles, and bricks, many of them hollowed for drains. At Fairley-hill it leaves the ancient forest of Windsor and dips at Swallowfield into the low London clays of the forest of Pamber, through which it runs to Silchester, through land which is still one all-but continuous oak wood.

From the point where this road leaves the alluvial gravel of the Thames—say near Botley's Park and Gracious-pond—it had once oak forest right and left of it. The writer's belief is, with Mr. Daniell, that this was burnt off at some very early period. For several miles this road runs along Finchampstead ridges, commanding the Vale of Blackwater, and in the peat alluvial flat of the river, as well as in the bogs which run up from it through my parish of Eversley into Hartford-bridge, flat logs of wood are still found in a state indicating rather the action of fire than that of the tannin of an average bog. But the most striking mark of fire is to be found in the burnt and split flints which abound on all the upper levels, and are never found but on the surface. Their bright red brown colour and peculiar angularity indicates unmistakeably that they have been at some time exposed to great heat; and solely from observing them, he had, several years before reading Mr. Daniell's communication, come to the conclusion that the primæval forest had been at some period removed by fire.

"How far Mr. Daniell is right," concludes Mr. Kingsley, "in attributing these fires to Julius Cæsar himself, is a question. His discovery of ripe hazel-nuts and furze-seeds makes nothing of his theory that the forests were burnt by Cæsar in the autumn equinox of A.C. 53, for we never yet saw round here the forest which would burn till Christmas, even if the weather was dry enough. The forest fires—and we have, alas! but too many of them—always occur about March; and let the heather (the only sure conductor of a fire) be as rank as it may among the trees, it will not burn in September and October, because it is still full of sap, and more or less in flower.

"It seems to me that, considering the long occupation of this country by the Romans, there is no need to fix these fires to any particular time. Whosoever constructed the road from Weybridge to Silchester along the ridges of the Bagshot-sands, and upon open heather moor, would have burnt, for self-defence, the clay forests right and left; viz., first those of

Virginia Water on the north, and those of Chobham and Bisley on the south; and after he had extended his road past Easthampstead camp, he would have need likewise to burn those of Wokingham, Backham, and Swallowfield (still dense oak woodlands) on the north and the Vale of Blackwater (fifty years ago scarcely less dense) on the south. Beyond that point he could say nothing. The road through Pamber forest is now all-but obliterated by miles of oak.

"Mr. Daniell mentions the earthwork on St. George's-hill at Weybridge, and that on Cæsar's camp at Farnham. The latter is one of the finest military positions in the south of England; the former (though of almost too irregular form to be Roman) most important, as it commands two valleys, that of the Wey and the Mole, on a narrow neck between which it stands. A line drawn through these two camps would strike on Winchester, via Alton and Alresford, and probably may mark the line of a Roman road which joined that from Silchester, near St. George's-hill.

"Be that as it may, I cannot doubt that the two Cæsar's camps of Easthampstead and Farnham were connected with each other. Placed at the two opposite extremities of that highest range of the upper Bagshot-sands, known by the general name of Chobham-ridges, they evidently bore some definite relation to that ridge. Mr. Daniell suggests, and with reason, that its gloomy and desolate gullies were the retreat of conquered Britons. If so, the two lofty camps, each lying on its Roman road, would have effectually shut them into their moorland fastness. In such a barren spot they had only to be left to themselves to perish slowly.

"But, again, there is a strong objection to Chobham-ridges having been for any length of time the retreat of a defeated tribe, in the fact that the highest levels (as throughout the Bagshot-sands) are utterly incapable of bearing any timber, save the recently introduced Scotch fir. During the Roman occupation, all the vantage-ground was merely flat heather moor, or dry barren gravel, over which troops could be moved from either of the two lofty camps with peculiar ease. Mud is unknown. Fox-hunters of those parts now gallop at full speed over the ranges even in the wettest weather; and the artillery of Aldershot manœuvre freely where they will. I should therefore rather regard the whole of the ridges as a vast natural Roman fortress, fifteen miles in length, with the two camps as its bases of operation, from which the whole low land for miles east and west could be so thoroughly surveyed, that nothing bigger than a partridge could stir unobserved.

"I may add, that proof of a considerable British population in these (at present) moorlands is hinted at by the numerous and vast British trackways, leading from and to no man knows where, which cross them in every direction. One is especially remarkable, which may be seen from the Staines and Wokingham railway, crossing Chobham camp-ground in a direction leading from Virginia Water towards Piobright and Bisley. It is composed of innumerable old wheel-tracks (which will last for ages in the gravel), and is several hundred yards wide, as if each succeeding savage had made a fresh track for his chariot over the moor, when the old ones had been worn too deep. These British trackways, of a date, probably, antecedent to Cæsar's time, are among the most deeply interesting objects of the Bagshot Moors."

MR. JOSEPH BELDAM read an account of his recent excavations on the site of the ancient encampment known as the "Arbury, or Harborough Banks," at Ashwell, in Hertfordshire. Among other results, these re-

searches prove that a deep ditch, or fosse, once protected these entrenchments.

*March 3.* O. MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. John Fetherston, jun., was balloted for and elected Fellow, and Mr. Thomas Hughes was re-elected.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, by permission of the Rev. W. Legge, exhibited several objects, comprising,—1. A small Saxon urn, found at Pensthorpe, full of human bones, among which are fragments of an iron buckle; 2. A small sedent bronze figure, found at Pudding-Norton; and 3. The frame-work of a gypcere, in brass.

Mr. Woodward also exhibited, by permission of Mr. G. B. Baker, a ring fibula, inscribed with an unintelligible legend, found on a mound at Ilketshall, St. John's, Suffolk.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Director, by permission of Mr. John Webb, exhibited and read remarks on a silver situla, of Roman workmanship, found at Tourdan, arrondissement of Vienne. It is ornamented with figures in bas-relief, representing the four seasons.

The Director, also by permission of Mr. Webb, exhibited a small silver box of cylindrical form, ornamented with figures of genii, representing the four seasons, in very high relief.

Mr. BEZER BLUNDELL, by permission of Mr. Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley Park, read transcripts of, and remarks on, two letters addressed by Thomas, Baron Wentworth, to his relatives the Wentworths, at Woolley Park, near Wakefield, in the years 1634-35.

Mr. HENRY REEVE then read remarks on the cause of the death of Margaret of Austria, communicated by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, of Ongar Park, Chertsey. This lady is said to have died after the amputation of her leg, in consequence of injuries received from a fragment of glass in her slipper; but on a recent opening of her tomb, and an examination by competent persons of the female skeleton therein discovered, both legs were found to have sustained no injury whatever.

*March 10.* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC exhibited, through the Director, a casket of Limoges enamel, formerly in the collection of Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill. It is ornamented with five enamelled plaques, painted in grisaille, and has the signatures of the artist, I. P.; probably Jean Perriault the second.

A note by Mr. AKERMAN, the Secretary, addressed to the Director, was read, suggesting that the small cylindrical box exhibited by Mr. John Webb at the last meeting is an example of the *acerra* used in the decline of the Roman Empire, as shewn in Mr. Akerman's "Remarks on the Bartlow Vase" in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 343.

Mr. J. H. PARKER read a paper on the Domestic Architecture of Ireland in the Middle Ages. He observed that before this subject could be properly understood, a few preliminary points must be considered. The architecture of every country and district is very much influenced by the geological formation, that is, by the nature of the building material. This is remarkably the case in Ireland, where nearly the whole island is a rock of hard limestone, generally very near the surface, and often cropping up above it; this limestone is admirably calculated for building purposes in its rough state, but very hard to cut. The consequence is, that there is a



greater number of stone buildings in Ireland than in almost any other country, but they are generally small and poor in comparison to English or French buildings, and look rough and rude to English eyes. From the great abundance of this rough building-stone, which can generally be collected off the surface of the nearest field with advantage to the land, it does not pay to pull down old buildings for the sake of the materials, as is done in other countries; it will not pay to carry stone half-a-mile; consequently, where a building is once erected, there it stands generation after generation, long after its use has passed away. From this cause, perhaps no country in the world has so large a number or so great a variety of houses, in the full acceptation of the word, of human habitations, of all periods and of all descriptions, from the cairns and the bee-hive houses, the dwellings of the early Christian saints, the castles, towers, or manor-houses of the middle ages, down to the cabins destroyed during the great famine in our own days. Every morsel of wood or thatch has been burnt, but the stone walls remain. Another point which has had great influence on the character of the houses of the middle ages, is the character of the people who inhabited them. From the earliest age of history the Irish were always a fighting people, very ingenious and cunning, given to surprise a neighbour when there was no other enemy to fight with. In consequence of this, every house was a small fortress, and every possible precaution was taken against attack, and especially against a sudden surprise.

The manor-houses of the middle ages in Ireland were all built in the form of towers, resembling the peles or towers of the border counties between England and Scotland; generally square, but sometimes round. The chief apartments were at the top of the tower, and the entrance was protected with the most jealous care. The visitor was at first admitted only into a small inner porch, with three doors barred on the outside, so that he could make no further ingress without permission; and over his head was a square hole, emphatically called the "Murthering Hole," which opened into a small upper chamber filled with paving stones ready for use. The monasteries and churches were also fortified, and there were dwelling-rooms above the vaults of the churches, and in the roofs and the towers, exactly the same as in the castles or tower-built houses. It is often difficult to separate the church from the house and the castle, they form one building all mixed together, as at St. Doulagh's, near Dublin, in the fourteenth century, and in Cashel Cathedral in the thirteenth, where the castle forms the west end of the cathedral, and there are passages from it into the rooms over the vaults of the church and in the central tower. This is the case also with the beautiful Church of Holy Cross, between Cashel and Thurles, which was church, monastery, and castle at the same time. The round towers are of various dates from an early period to the thirteenth century; they were the belfries of the churches, and at the same time served as beacons, and places of retreat and temporary security for the priest and the treasures of the Church. They were originally built round on account of the difficulty of getting cut-stones to make the corners of; and this fashion, once set, was long followed; but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries their place was supplied by very tall and narrow square towers, which are commonly built in the centre of the church, standing upon arches, or at least having an archway through from east to west, and standing clear within the walls of the old church. They are very tall, and have battlements on the top, and seem to have been an improvement in the art of fortification at that time. Some of the round towers are still in use as

belfries. The saints' houses were sometimes built of what is called Cyclopean masonry, that is, of great masses of rock, where such was the natural formation of the material, easy to split off horizontally in large masses, but very difficult to cut in a vertical direction. These houses were vaulted with stone, as the easiest mode of covering them; the vaults are often built long after the walls, as at St. Kevin's-house, (called his kitchen,) and have chambers in the roofs above the vaults, as in the other instances. The parish churches were generally very small and rude, and are now almost invariably roofless, mere picturesque ruins, often so devoid of all architectural character, that they may be of any date, but where there is any architectural character at all, it is generally of the twelfth or thirteenth century, or later.

*March 17.* O. MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Secretary exhibited a coin of the Emperor Postumus, found near Wells, bearing the legend *SERAPI COMITI AVG.*

The Secretary also, by permission of the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, exhibited a bronze celt and two small bronze spear-heads, found in the Thames, near Wallingford. Also a fragment of a marble sepulchral slab of an early Christian, brought by Mr. Clutterbuck from Carthage.

Mr. J. T. LLEWELYN exhibited, through the Director, three ancient British urns, one of them of minute form, pierced on the sides, found in a cairn five miles W. N. W. of Swansea.

The Director exhibited several objects of enamel-work discovered at Rome during the excavations on the Via Latina.

Mr. GEORGE ROOTS exhibited a group of a pedagogue seated in a high-backed chair, on which is inscribed in Gothic characters, "*Le Mettre.*" The figures are embossed on copper, thickly gilt.

Dr. C. T. BEKE, in a letter to Dr. John Lee, communicated remarks on the pedigree of the family of Mayne.

A notice was read by Mr. W. S. WALFORD of a grant of an advowson of a chantry to a guild, temp. Hen. VI.

The Director read remarks on the *Annulus Piscatoris*, or "Fisherman's Ring" used in the investiture of the Popes, contributed by Mr. Edmund Waterton.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

*Feb. 4.* Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, communicated the satisfactory adjustment of the difficult question in regard to treasure-trove, recently concluded in North Britain. In consequence of an energetic movement originated by Mr. A. H. Rhind, an appeal was circulated by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which found a cordial response throughout the country. The Society thereupon, in concert with the Commissioners of Supply in the various counties of Scotland, memorialized the Treasury on the subject; and an official order has been issued from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, in

Edinburgh, announcing that "The Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury having been pleased to authorize the payment to finders of coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics in Scotland, of the actual value of the articles, on the same being delivered up for the behoof of the Crown," notice is given that all persons delivering up such treasure to the sheriffs of the respective counties in which discoveries occur, will receive rewards equal to the full intrinsic value. A vote of warm congratulation to the antiquaries of Scotland was passed, on this very successful result of their exertions, and it is understood that the relics thus rescued from the crucible will be deposited in the museum of the Society, for which Government has recently

appropriated extensive apartments in Edinburgh. Mr. Hawkins observed that in England great liberality had on recent occasions been shewn by the Treasury, in remunerating persons who had delivered up treasure-trove, the full value of which had been paid to them; and it was very desirable that this practice, by which the ancient feudal rights of the Crown had virtually been remitted, should become extensively known.

The Hon. and Rev. J. Lascelles, Rector of Goldsborough, Yorkshire, brought a remarkable deposit of broken silver ornaments of the Saxon period, silver ingots and coins, lately found in forming a drain near the church of that parish. The treasure had been placed in a leaden coffer, as in the case of the similar hoard of silver relics and coins found in Cuerdale. Mr. Vaux gave an account of the coins, which comprised a rare piece of Alfred, and one of Eadward the Elder, with a considerable number of Cufic coins of the Samanid dynasty, chiefly struck at Samarcand. Mr. Vaux pointed out that they range between the years 892 and 932, a period of forty years, and that the two Saxon coins fix a limit of time between 872 and 925; and he observed that a vast quantity of Cufic coin has been found along the Baltic shores, to the British Islands; the greatest quantity being in the Island of Gothland. It appears certain that they came in course of trade, and they belong invariably to the first three centuries of the Hejira and the early part of the fourth. During that period the commerce between the East and West by caravans was actively maintained, from Samarcand through the defiles of the Caucasus, along the Wolga into Livonia and the Baltic provinces. Nearly 30,000 Oriental coins thus discovered have been recorded. In many instances ingots and broken ornaments of Saxon character accompany the deposit.

Dr. Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, sent a drawing of certain remarkable objects of malleable iron, lately found in Switzerland, and in one instance on the banks of the Rhine. They are ponderous masses of metal, each end forming a rudely shaped pyramid, and they may have been the production of certain very ancient metallurgical operations, by which iron of remarkably good quality was smelted. The subject, however, presents many difficulties, which the antiquaries of Switzerland are seeking to overcome. Mr. Cosmo Innes communicated an interesting notice of the cave of St. Govan, near Stackpoole Head, Pembrokeshire, and of some other caverns associated with the

legends of the early saints in North Britain and in Wales. He also adverted to certain singular traditions by which a supposed connexion appears to have been recognised between the saint of Pembrokeshire and Gawayn, the hero of the romances of the Round Table.

Mr. Minty brought a large collection of relics of the Roman period, and of successive times down to our own days, recently found in the process of deepening Portsmouth Harbour. These objects are comparatively valueless in themselves, but they are of interest as affording some approximate data to ascertain the gradual rate of deposit during many centuries, since the Roman times. This subject had been carefully investigated by Mr. H. Wood, of H. M. Dockyard at Portsmouth, and Mr. Minty stated the results of his observations. It appears that the silting-up of the harbour has advanced at the rate of about sixteen inches in a century. About a foot from the surface of the accumulated mud lay glass bottles of the flat fashion in use about the last century, with other relics of that age: to these succeeded objects of more antiquated appearance, and at about four to five feet deep there were grey-beards, or Bellarmine jugs of stone-ware, of the times of Elizabeth. In the strata still deeper were found a few objects of mediæval or even Saxon character, and to these at length succeeded Roman pottery. Two stone bullets for cannon were discovered, such as were used till a comparatively recent period, and were chiefly formed of Reigate stone.

A communication from Mr. Alfred Haviland was read; describing a singular sanatory arrangement which was devised in the town of Dunster, Somerset, during the prevalence of the plague in the seventeenth century; he related some curious particulars in regard to that time. The inhabitants being fearful of infection through going into the street, opened doors of internal communication from house to house within; and by this means they were enabled to supply their wants, whilst the spread of the fatal malady was effectually arrested.

The Rev. J. Fuller Russell brought an exquisite painting on panel, by Heme-linck, representing the Crucifixion. It was a small, folding altar-piece, and on one of the leaves appears a kneeling figure of Jeanne de France, daughter of Charles VII., and wife of John II., Duke of Burgundy. She was doubtless the possessor of this charming work of art, which was described by Mr. Scharf as one of the choicest ornaments of the Manchester Exhibition, where it was first produced.

He offered some remarks on the other works of Hemelincq, or Hans Memling, as called by Dr. Waagen and other writers: he was the first painter of great note after Van Eyck who availed himself of the new process, brought to perfection by that master in the fifteenth century.

Mr. W. Wynne, M.P., brought a bronze thurible, with its chain for suspension, of very curious workmanship, lately found near Corwen Church, Merionethshire; it appeared to be of the thirteenth century: also a bronze cross of unusual fashion, found concealed in Llanabo Church, in the same county, and resembling in workmanship some of the earlier metal-work found in Ireland.

Mr. Webb sent for exhibition a remarkable painting in enamel by Penicaud, and

Mr. Morgan, M.P., brought a casket of the enameled work of Limoges, with singular representations of the culture of the vine, treading the wine-press, &c. This elegant little coffer had been long preserved in possession of a family in Monmouthshire.

Mr. Bernhard Smith produced two wooden balls for the game of bowls, of early date and remarkable workmanship, from Delamere-house, Cheshire. They bore the initials T. W., united by a true-love knot, being probably those of Thomas Wilbraham, of Delamere, of whom various curious relics are there preserved.

Announcements were made regarding the arrangements for the Annual Meeting at Carlisle, the commencement of which is fixed for July 26.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Feb. 23.* James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. F. Vallé laid before the meeting a portion of a human skull and a piece of pottery found at Wyke, near Weymouth, obtained from a cist, or grave, formed of two long stones set on edge for the sides, and two others for the ends, with one on the top. It was about three feet in length, and a foot and a-half in breadth and in depth. The grave was discovered by a man digging his portion of the ground which is let at a cheap rate to the poor. His spade passed through the top stone, which was much decayed, and thus broke to pieces an urn placed above the skull. Nothing beyond this vessel, which was decidedly Roman, and the bones, were met with. Similar interments have been found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Forman presented an impression of the seal of John, the son of Howel Gor. It is of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Vere Irving read a paper on the Date of the Battle of Kaltraez, which was ordered to be printed in the Journal.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited four silver Roman denarii of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian, found in December last at Turvey, in Bedfordshire, on the estate of Crewe Alston, Esq., of Odell Castle. They were of ordinary types and in good preservation.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited three silver brooches belonging to the seventeenth century. They were described, together with other specimens of similar character, by Mr. Syer Cuming. The largest, upwards of three inches in height, represents two hearts overlapping each other, each

being provided with a tongue, so that the brooch formed two buckles. They are surmounted by a bold scroll-work, and towards the lower part are crossed by a large A, the initial of AMOOR; on the back are the letters A S.—A S. and I N S, in three stamps, and K M is also engraved on it. The second specimen is smaller, and represents two hearts conjoined, and has a steel tongue. It is surmounted by a coronet, and the point of each heart terminates with a trefoil. On the back is engraved (figure of a heart), "Ye have and thin I creve." These double-tongued brooches appear to be of Scotch manufacture, and such were common in Scotland as early as the fourteenth century. They are continued to this day. The third specimen was a single heart, the date not later than the seventeenth century.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., communicated a paper on the History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry, detailed a variety of circumstances connected with the bell-tower removed by Wyatt, the succession of bell-founders, expenses attending the casting and carriage of the bells, obtained from the churchwardens' accounts of St. Edmund; the whole being matter of curious interest. The paper will be printed.

Miss Wickins, of Salisbury, sent a drawing of the old bell-tower, which was coeval with the cathedral.

*March 9.* T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Daniel D. Hopkyns, Esq., of Weycliffe, St. Catherine's, near Guildford; John Sullivan, Esq., of Onslow-house, Brompton.

ton; William Cockeram, Esq., of West Coker-house, Yeovil; Lady Frankland Russell, of the Chequers, Buckinghamshire, and the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, F.R.S., F.S.A., of Bayonsmanor, Lincolnshire, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Lancashire and Cheshire Archaeological Society, Mr. Lelewel, Mr. Pettigrew, &c.

Mr. Horman Fisher exhibited a fine specimen of bronze cascabel found in a mote at Cheshunt-house, Herts. It belongs to the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited a fine octagonal plate of the rare old tortoiseshell-ware.

Mr. T. Gunston exhibited an extensive series of flint arrow-heads found in Ireland; also a British hunting-spear head, of yellow bronze, of beautiful workmanship, and in high preservation. It was found near Lincoln. Spear-heads of this type are not unfrequently met with in Ireland, but are rare in this country.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on Old

English Arrow-heads, and illustrated his communication by numerous specimens from his own collection and those of Mr. Wills, Mr. Boyson, and Mr. Forman. The paper will be printed in the Journal.

Mr. Halliwell communicated an interesting notice of the death of King John by poison, as reported in an ancient MS. in the Harleian collection at the Museum, 24. The narrative is entitled, "Howe the Pope of Rome sente into Englande a legate that men callede Swalo, for to maigntayne Kyng Johnne cause ayenste the barouns of Englande, and howe Kyng Johnne dyede, and by whomme." This was ordered to be printed along with other original documents.

Mr. Wakeman forwarded a copy of a *Computus Coquinarii Monasterii de Teukesbury a Fest. Sci Michis 1385, ad idem festum 1386*. It was accompanied by a translation and notes. The account is exceedingly curious, and was ordered to be printed *in extenso*.

*Erratum*.—In p. 281, l. 5, for "Tonale" read "Tonale."

## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 26. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. R. S. Poole communicated an account of an extremely rare silver coin of Mallus, in Cilicia, lately added to the collection at the British Museum. On its obverse is a representation of Minerva seated, and on the reverse standing figures of Mercury with the caduceus, and Venus resting one arm upon a column and the other on the shoulder of Mercury. These devices were considered typical of the protecting deities of the town, whose name appears in the abbreviated form of MAA. upon the coin, which was also supposed to date about B.C. 400.

Feb. 24. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. B. Dickinson exhibited a ducat of Alvise Morenigo I., Doge of Venice, accompanied by some remarks upon the

illustrious family of Morenigo, which gave no less than seven doges to Venice.

Mr. Vaux read a communication from M. de Michele, the British Consul at St. Petersburg, to the Earl of Malmesbury, enclosing an extract from the Russian Journal of the Ministry of the Interior, relating to the discovery of a hoard of Oriental silver coins. These, 500 in number, were discovered near Ordonbad, in the government of Erivan, and all belong to the dynasty of the Djelairides, and bear dates between the years 762 and 769 of the Hejira, (A.D. 1361—1380). They were struck at different towns in Arabia, Syria, Persia, Armenia, and the Transcaucasian districts, and present the names of the Khans Schukh Oveis, Shah Shadja, and Djibal-Eddin-Houssin-Khan. They are all of great rarity, but some of the same class of coins are in the collection at the British Museum.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

THE March meeting of this Society took place in their hall, George-street, J. W. M'Kenzie, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. M'Kenzie made some remarks regarding the series of Chronicles and Calendars now in the course of being printed by

the Master of the Rolls in England, and expressed an opinion that it would be of great consequence to Scottish history if it should come within the scope of the design to print an abridgment of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. On his

suggestion, a committee was named for the purpose of communicating with the proper authorities on behalf of the Society, and endeavouring to get the desired object accomplished. Thereafter the following communications were read:—

1. Note of Incised Marks on one of a Circle of Standing Stones in the Island of Lewis. By John Stuart, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

It was stated that the circles of standing stones occurring so frequently throughout Scotland, and which have been, without any authority, associated with the ancient Druids, have of late been more systematically examined than heretofore, and the result has almost always revealed traces of sepulchral deposits. On a former occasion Sir James Matheson communicated to the Society the discovery of two sepulchral chambers near the central stone of the great circle at Callernish in the Lewis, over which a deposit of moss, eight feet in depth, had accumulated. The same gentleman more recently reported the discovery, in another group of standing pillars about a mile from the large one, of a stone on which various lines were cut, indicating design; and he forwarded casts and drawings with the view of bringing the subject before the Society. Mr. Stuart stated that these marks seemed to have little affinity with those styled Oghams, which occur so frequently in Ireland and occasionally in Scotland; and added that Dr. Reeves had reported, that while such scorings are occasionally met with in Ireland on monumental stones, their design is quite unknown, and that the same might be said of the Oghams, from which these scorings differed entirely. It was added, that while it was probable from their position that some of the symbolic sculptured pillars of Scotland had originally been connected with circular groups, yet there was only one other instance known where figures were found on stones actually in such groups. That case occurred in "The Standing Stones" of Strathbogie, on one of which a horse-shoe figure and portions of a concentric circle might be seen. In the circle near Callernish were found some small holes containing wood charcoal, agreeing in this respect with many circles on the east coast, where diggings have almost always brought to light marks of fire in some shape or other.

2. Notice of the Hospital of St. Martha, at Aberdour. By the Rev. William Ross, Aberdour.

The principal facts connected with the history of this establishment occur in papers at Dalmahoy, from which it appears

that it owed its origin to James, the first Earl of Morton. In the fifteenth century Aberdour was a great resort of pilgrims, who came to visit a holy well. The vicar of the parish was distressed at the want of accommodation for these visitors, and suggested to the Earl the foundation of an hospital for their reception. The Earl agreed, and at various times granted pieces of land for the erection and maintenance of the hospital, which, however, was not destined to have a long existence. It seems that after a few years the rector gave up his charge of the hospital, and the pilgrims were to be cared for by four sisters of penitence of the third order of St. Francis, who were enjoined to enter the chapel of the hospital daily at noon, and repeat certain specified devotions, as well as the pilgrims and poor persons who took shelter within its walls. After about seventy years the property of the hospital became secularised, and on the 18th of August, 1560, the mother and three sisters set in feu to James, Earl of Morton, the "Sister Lands," with their place and garden in the town of Aberdour. It is believed that the hospital stood on the site of the old manse, but beyond this belief and the name of the "Sister Lands," which still continues, every local memorial of the foundation has perished.

Mr. Stuart remarked that the origin of many of our burghs of barony in the sixteenth century, as expressed in the charters of foundation, was the want of accommodation for travellers, and the necessity of encouraging the erection of hostleries for their benefit.

Dr. Stevenson made some observations illustrative of St. Fillan's connection with Aberdour.

3. Notice communicated in a letter to Mr. Innes of a bond by the Earl of Irvine, colonel, Lord Saltoun, and other officers of the Scots Guard of the French King (Louis XIV.), for expenses of the corps, with proceedings taken for recovering the money in the Scotch Court, where evidence was required of the forms requisite by the *lex loci contractus*, from the Fife Charter-chest of Duff House, by permission of the Earl of Fife. By James Law, Esq., W.S.

This bond, in the French language, is dated 1st of April, 1643, and is subscribed by James Earl of Irvine, Sir — Bannatyne, Alexander Lord Saltoun, Lord Lorne, Lord Kilpont, Lord St. Colme, and several others. It is granted to Sir Robert Murray of Priestfield, designed in the bond "Scots merchant at Paris," for the sum of 30,000 livres. In 1670 an action was raised in the Court of Session for a balance

of the bond, when it was objected that the bond was null from the want of witnesses and the writer's name. It was answered, "That the bond being drawn in France by souldiers in the camp to bankis in Paris, and in the French styll and language, ther was no necessati of such solemnities which were not requisit be the law of Fraunce;" and if their Lordships had any doubt on this point, they were advised to "consult several people in the town who could satisfie them, as — Sinclair of Roslin, — Mowat, lait factor in France, and John Inglis, advocate." The Lords, however, ordained inquiry to be made as to the custom of the place "wher the bond, which is the ground of the debait, was granted," by stating the case to the judge of the court of the place. This seems to have taken three years to accomplish, as on the 5th of July, 1673, the Lords "having considered the answers made to them anent the queres within specefieit by the Presidiall at Rheimes in France," they found the bond valid, not-

withstanding the want of writer's name and witnesses, "in respect of the ansuear made therto and custome of Rhemes."

Among the donations were (1.) two circular objects of stone from T. S. Muir, Esq., Leith. That gentleman, so well known for his research in the early ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland, procured these objects in St. Kilda in the course of last summer. They were dug up in a little bee-hive house of stone, situated in a deep valley in the middle of the island, called the Female Warrior's Glen. According to Martin (writing before 1700), this warrior still survived in the traditions of the islanders, who believed that this little house of stone had been her abode. Mr. Muir furnished an account and sketch of it, from which it appears plainly to be of the same construction and idea as those in Harris, recently described by Captain Thomas, and as the cloghauns of Ireland. (2.) Casts of incised marks in one of a circle of standing stones in the Island of Lewis, by Sir James Matheson, Bart.

## OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Wednesday, March 2, J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

H. S. Le Strange, Esq., of Christ Church, and Mr. Joseph Ploymann were elected members of the Society.

The President then called upon the Secretary to read his paper upon "A Visit to Iona, with some Account, of its History."

Mr. Lightfoot stated the interest with which Iona ought to be regarded, not only by those who are members of the Scotch Episcopal Church, but also by those who, although living under the pale of another Church, yet owed no little to their sister in the north. Iona was the chief seat of the horrors of Druidism previously to the coming of St. Columba, about A.D. 564, who established a college on the island for the education and general improvement of the people. After his death the foundation passed through several phases, and notwithstanding its isolated position acquired great wealth, and increased in influence up to the time of the Reformation. It continued under the influence of the Culdees until the beginning of the thirteenth century, when they were driven from this and certain other of their establishments by an invasion of clerics from the south, who acknowledged the authority of the Bishop of Rome, and brought into use the tonsure, and other

ecclesiastical customs hitherto unknown. A nunnery was established in the island about this time, and continued until A.D. 1543, when Anna Macdonald, the last prioress, died, to whom no successor seems to have been appointed. The religious establishment of Iona was altogether broken up by the act of the Scotch Parliament passed in 1560, which abolished religious houses. The island then passed into the hands of the McLeans, but is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. The second part of the paper contained a description of the ruins of Iona as at present existing; the most ancient of these is, without doubt, St. Oran's Chapel, which contains features of early Norman of a very rude character, as well as the remains of some later work inserted within the building. The chapel of the nunnery is next in age, and although built almost entirely in the Norman style, is clearly much later than St. Oran's Chapel. The cathedral, however, is by far the most important building on the island, and bears marks of two distinct periods, the tower and nave being Norman work of the same date as the nunnery, while the work east of the tower, as well as the transepts, is of a later kind. The carving on the Norman capitals is still sharp, notwithstanding that it is entirely unprotected from the weather; it is of a most grotesque description, and is of great

interest to those fond of the curious. The altar, which was perfect in 1688, and was partly existing in 1772, has now entirely disappeared, but according to the accounts given of it by early travellers, it appears to have been made of white marble, and was of great size and value. The crosses are a great feature in Iona, and bear a considerable resemblance to those in Ireland, especially those at Monaster-boice, co. Louth; Iona is said at one time to have possessed as many as 300, but most of them were destroyed by Puritan zeal, and now only some three or four remain. Sepulchral remains cover the island, both in the shape of cairns, as well as stone monuments of all kinds, which are accounted for from the fact that Iona from time immemorial has been considered sacred ground, so much so, that numbers of kings, both Scotch and Irish, and, it is said, even Norwegian, have been interred here, the last of whom is said to have been the famous Macbeth. Mr. Lightfoot related some other interesting facts with regard to Iona, and concluded his paper by regretting the miserable state in which the present proprietor leaves the ruins.

The President thanked the Secretary for his interesting paper, after which a conversation took place, when the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, March 15th.

*March 15.* J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary being called on for the report of the previous meeting, read to the Society the proceedings of the committee with regard to a memorial addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council with reference to the Society's collection of casts, &c.; also a letter calling upon the Society to send a protest to the corporation of York, who were about to destroy the old barbican attached to the Walmgate Bar, in that city.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society:—E. Bevers, Esq., Broad-street; F. W. Fryer, Esq., St. Edmund Hall; John Mills, Esq., Ch. Ch.; Rev. J. H. Eld, St. John's College.

A lecture was then delivered by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, on "Ancient Metal-work applied to Domestic Purposes, and the Uses of Iron in reference to the New Museum." Having called attention to the extensive application of metal in various preceding ages, illustrated by numerous examples, comparing these with the general productions of the present day, and shewing in the latter a want of beauty and delicacy of design and workmanship, and the absence of many of the decorative

arts, especially of enamels and niello, which marked the works intended for even ordinary use at earlier periods, the embryo use of plate and ribbed iron was shewn in articles of the fourteenth century requiring strength, which has now been adopted, it was generally supposed for the first time, in our railway bridges and other constructions. Turning to the second part of the subject, the knowledge and use of iron from the earliest ages were briefly reverted to, and its limitation by the comparatively small quantities obtainable. A review was given of the greatly increased powers of production by the inventions of the present age,—among the largest, that of the steam engine, by means of which was rendered easy the raising from deep mines of coal and ore, and its reduction to metal by blast furnaces of immense power; enumerating many of the great engineering works, rendered possible only in the present age, and the result of this vast augmentation of the material; he called attention to its varied applications, alike indispensable for the delicate spring of the chronometer or the ponderous tubular bridge supporting thousands of tons; ranging from the rudest implement of industry to the shield of a Cellini or a Vetchi; of exhibiting the most delicate manipulation and the most artistic expression; of the highest range of constructive skill of which no other known material was capable, and at the same time susceptible of perfection in the decorative art. It had not yet been applied to architecture except in limited degrees. In the revival of architecture and art of late years, men's attention had been properly directed, in the first instance, to the study of the past; that the time had arrived when Gothic architecture was called upon to embody the capabilities of the present day, be suited to its wants, and appeal to the feelings and sentiments which animate the present races of mankind; that the architecture of all past ages, whether Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, or of the Christian era, alike gave expression to the religion, the habits, and thoughts of its own day, and in return enlisted its sympathies. The architect of the latter part of the thirteenth century had a certain limited area of knowledge; since then a western and an extreme eastern world had been added: vast had been the addition to natural forms resulting from this. The architecture of the future, to be equal to its altered position, must embody and comprehend these various changes. While to the thirteenth-century architect the natural form surrounding him conveyed ideas which, conventionalized, became the expression of that period,



the architect of the nineteenth century had a wider range, resulting from both new varieties of natural form and the addition of new materials. This subject was illustrated by reference to the enrichments in the spandrels of the Museum, containing conventionally-arranged foliage of the East Indies, South America, Australia, Africa, and various English types. A most interesting portion of the lecture followed, in which, after expressing the highest admiration of the exquisite forms of conventional foliage of the latter part of the thirteenth century, the much-discussed question relative to the origin of those forms, and the theories on which they were founded, received a lucid explanation, both by various examples produced and details entered into. On this subject it is impossible in a brief notice, and without illustrations, to do justice to these remarks. The next portion of the paper was devoted to an investigation of the laws which govern the various materials used in architecture, the development of the inherent qualities each had received in the use of iron: while its hardness forbade its carving in masses like soft stone, or moulded and dove-tailed like wood, its ductility gave to it additional powers of expression in a direction other materials were incapable of; that a new law, that of "attachment," was necessary to allow full power to its expression, and he illustrated the meaning of this in the capitals and spandrels of the museum; to deny that law would be to stultify the use of the material of our age, and fall back upon modes of construction and enrichment only suitable to wood or stone. Numerous works in metal were referred too of early date in which this ductility and mode of attachments of parts received expression in the coiled wirework, the hammered and carved work, and the foliage of productions of gold, silver, copper, and iron, while for the present day it remained to carry out the theories so expressed on larger scales than had ever been before contemplated.

On the conclusion of Mr. Skidmore's paper the President remarked that it was difficult to know what point to touch upon in the paper just read, as it was so full of new matters; the theory which Mr. S. put forward, that metal foliage was the model for the early foliage of the thirteenth century, he believed to be quite novel, and, as far as he could see from the arguments alleged, far from improbable. He thought that he was expressing the feelings of the Society in warmly thanking Mr. Skidmore for his extremely valuable paper.

The Master of University rose to express the pleasure he had felt in hearing

a theory which seemed to him quite feasible, and yet one quite novel to himself. He felt quite sure of the benefits to architecture if iron were treated successfully; and of Mr. Skidmore's work at the New Museum he had the greatest admiration, and considered his treatment of metal exceedingly beautiful and full of the real spirit of Gothic architecture. Before he concluded he would wish to ask whether any large ancient buildings exhibited the use of metal-work on so extensive a scale as the Museum?

After some remarks in reply to the Master of University by Mr. Skidmore, Dr. Acland said that he had hoped to have heard nothing of the Museum that evening, as he had come expecting a paper from Mr. Skidmore on Domestic work. He, however, testified to the information which he always received from Mr. Skidmore in matters connected with his art, and should have been most sorry if he had lost what he had heard that evening. He was glad that the difficulties which attended the erection of a work which was so new of its kind had been so manfully put forward; and he called to mind the time when the subject of the use of iron and glass was put forward at a meeting of the Society some three years ago, and he stated that he did not mind who might tell him, whether his friend Mr. Ruskin or any one else, that glass and iron were unfitting for a Gothic building, he stuck to the principle that if iron and glass were materials in abundance before him, that they ought to find their place in any building if required. His views were accepted then by the Society; still only a rough sketch of something in iron and glass was the impression then left on the minds of the members present. The nut, he said, they had to crack was cracked now, and the difficulties they had experienced arose not from the impossibility of the work, but from the inability of architects to manage it; they wanted a man to do it. And now he might say that, often as he had been in the Museum, he had never learnt what he had that night,—the marvellous intricacy of the metal-work; the piece of foliage which he held in his hand, simple as it seemed, was yet made with a considerable amount of work, and he supposed of cost, for it contained in it no less than twenty-five pieces of iron welded together in different ways. He advised Mr. Skidmore to send some of those pieces for inspection to the Society's rooms, or some places where those who were desirous might form some appreciation of the difficulty and expense of the work. He urged the granting of a sufficient sum for proper

metal fittings for the windows, which seemed likely to be refused by the University; and, in conclusion, he thanked Mr. Skidmore for stating that this building was a beginning, that by and by a future generation would look upon it in comparison with the advancement of art as a failure, and that if our country refused to encourage the beauties of metal work, others would, and that Australia and America would surpass us in the works of art.

The Secretary called Mr. Skidmore's attention to a building more ancient than the middle ages, and of an authority higher than any which would support his theory

of the use of metal work in artistic decoration; he meant Solomon's temple. He was not aware of stone carving described there; the walls, the cornices with their carved pomegranates, were covered with gold, and the great brass pillars had capitals of molten and wrought brass. Allusion was made to the new Toronto Museum, for which a much larger sum was granted by that University than by that of Oxford. It was thought that the Canadians might take the shine out of us.

After a few further remarks, the President adjourned the meeting to Tuesday, March 22.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, March 1, the monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Museum, the Earl of Carlisle, President, in the Chair.

The noble Chairman spoke as follows:—  
“Gentlemen, as this is the first occasion of my being in the presence of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society since I had the honour of being elected by them as its President, I have purposely committed to writing the brief remarks with which I propose to address them, both with a view of more expressly marking my respect for my distinguished audience, and also because I think it of good example, when the attending circumstances admit of it, and it is wished that what is offered should not be lightly said. In the first place, then, I have thought it right not to decline, or, at least, not to persevere in declining, the distinction thus conferred upon me. I neither seek to conceal from myself nor from you, gentlemen, which would be indeed superfluous, that I labour under one great disqualification. As a body, they whom I have now the pleasure to meet are mainly brought together by the love of science, and many of them are most honourably distinguished by high and varied proficiency in scientific pursuits. With respect to myself, instead of being qualified, as your President should naturally be, to head your inquiries, and point the way to their best direction, whether from the shortcomings of early education, or the occupations of after life, or principally, no doubt, from defects of natural capacity, I dare not boast of being even a smatterer in science. So far from being worthy to worship in her innermost shrines, my feet have not been trained to cross her threshold. Into the

motives that have led the Society to place me at the head of their honoured list it is scarcely within my province to inquire. They may have credited me with a sincere attachment for the allied, though still separate, pursuits of literature; and they may have most justly imputed to me a deep and unaffected sense of the value and dignity of science. Without, indeed, attempting any invidious comparison between these two departments of intellectual culture, as far as they are distinct (for is not each, in fact, the most useful handmaid to the other), I cannot but feel that, while literature presents more obvious allurements for the youth and leisure of life, science altogether supplies more essential and pregnant contributions to the continual progress and permanent welfare of the whole human family. The occasion of a new President being, as it were, installed in your chair, will naturally carry the memories of most among you back to my immediate predecessor, the late Earl Fitzwilliam. I would fain add to what I feel assured is the common sentiment, a brief expression of my own respectful and affectionate regret for that distinguished man. He was the son of a father who, in this great county of York, as well as throughout society at large, exercised greater powers of attraction, perhaps, than any person on record, by the transparent kindness of a most guileless and benevolent nature. His successor, with a less winning and genial deportment, with the same steadfastness of unblemished honour, and with a superior grasp of intellect and tenacity of purpose, inherited and retained the hereditary place in the public esteem. He evinced the most uniform and disinter-

ested concern in every matter that tended to promote the cause of human progress; and this disposition, coupled with a vigorous understanding and an unaffected piety, at once constituted him an appropriate head of a Society whose guiding object, if I rightly interpret it, is to explore the wonderful works of God, and apply them to the service of man. In the performance of this high mission the Yorkshire Philosophical Society has occupied an honourable and prominent post. I have not the ability, and I should feel the attempt invidious, to discriminate between the extent and variety of proficiency and eminence which have conferred lustre on its members. It will not be forgotten how much the institution owes to the unremitting guardianship and special attainments of the Rev. Canon Harcourt; it will not be forgotten that it trained and has since resigned to more conspicuous fields of usefulness its first Keeper, Professor Phillips. It has been fortunate enough now to secure for that important position a gentleman who seems well qualified to supply the place of even so distinguished a predecessor. You will perceive that ample space has been of late added to your means of accommodation, and that your rooms and galleries are growing, as well as the collections which are to enrich and adorn them. The great county of which this is the capital is certainly well entitled to adequate provision, and indeed its very size, which has called forth so many kindred institutions, constitutes its own most formidable rivalry. When it is remembered how much has been contributed by the caves of Kirkdale and the alum deposits of Whitby to illustrate the chronology of the globe, it was to be expected that there should be some central place of deposit for these and similar successive records of the world's history; and the walls round about us shew that these expectations have not been disappointed. The munificence of such contributors, among others, as Mr. Rudston Read and Mr. Roundell, lay open to us alike the exquisite varieties of these feathered forms that still make our groves harmonious, and these portentous forms of extinct animal life which carry us back through untracked periods to conditions of atmosphere and vegetation not yet adapted to the tenancy of man. With respect to the principle which ought to pervade and guide all societies established for the promotion of science, and which I feel per-

suaded equally influences your own body, I conceive and assume it to be the love of truth—truth absolute, truth for its own sake, truth, with no regard to the consequences that would ensue from its establishment. Though Plato take the other side, still truth would be your choice—*si fractus illabatur orbis*—still truth would be your rule. At the same time I may feel confident that you will not pursue this lofty endeavour with less alacrity and ardour, if you at the same time are sustained by the conviction that the severe pursuits and victorious establishment of truth will multiply the sources of human happiness, and place upon an unshaken foundation the evidences, the doctrines, and the hopes of religion."

The Rev. J. Kenrick read a paper on the rare coin presented by Mr. T. S. Noble. He observed that the imperial personage whose image it bore was absolutely unknown to history. The inscription on the obverse is *DIVAE MARINIANAE*; and on the reverse is the figure of a peacock in flight, with the word *CONSECRATIO*. Who was this Mariniana? Older writers have framed a pleasing romance that she was the wife of the unfortunate Emperor Valerian, who was taken prisoner by Sapor, King of Persia, and that, having died in captivity, her memory was honoured by the striking of this coin by her son, Valerian II. But this romance, like many others, has been destroyed by the merciless hand of the chronologer. From a date on one of the coins, it appears that she must have died six years before Valerian's Persian expedition. As he was twice married, and his sons, Gallienus and Valerian II., were only half-brothers, it is probable that she was his second wife.

Consecration meant the same thing as deification, an honour paid to emperors and members of their families since Julius Cæsar. It was variously indicated on the coins struck after their death. As the soul of Cæsar was supposed to have been carried to heaven by the blazing star which appeared at the time of his assassination, a star was often placed on the coins which recorded the consecration of an emperor. The eagle of Jove, sometimes with, sometimes without the thunderbolt, was a natural symbol of imperial dignity; while for empresses was chosen the peacock, the bird of Juno. The consecration was sometimes denoted by a funeral pyre, an altar, a *thensa* (the carriage on which the images of the gods were carried in procession at the games of the circus), sometimes by a serpent, which, among its various significations, was used as a symbol of immortality. The coin

now presented is of debased silver, and of rude execution, and the form of the letters is unclassical. These characteristics suit the age in which it was produced. The days were evil; the succession to the imperial throne was the subject of perpetual wars; the barbarians from time to time ravaged the provinces, and a pestilence, which began in A.D. 252, visited, in the course of fifteen years, every part of the ancient world.

J. Ford, Esq., presented three flint arrow-heads, found in a grave near the Castle Howard Reformatory. A male and female skeleton, a Roman coin, &c., had been found on the road near which the Reformatory stands, which shewed that it had been a Roman burial-place; and when

the excavation for the foundation of the Reformatory was made, a tumulus was discovered, and a skeleton, with a large stone placed over it. A few weeks since two kilns for the burning of pottery were also discovered within the field, which is under the cultivation of the inmates of the Reformatory. A very considerable quantity of ashes and much broken pottery were found, but, more interesting still, the shape and form of the kiln, and the mode in which the fire was applied, were tolerably evident. In consulting the map of Roman Yorkshire, he found that a Roman camp was marked near the site on which these were found. The remains seemed to have been interred by the side of a road leading to an old ford at the river.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

*Feb. 28.* At a meeting of this Society at the Town Hall, G. H. Nevinsou, Esq., in the Chair,

Mr. Thompson exhibited a MS. which appeared to be the first skin of "The abstracte or breife declaracion of all and singular Lordshippis, manners, landes, tenements, woodes, personagis, pencions, and all other possessions as well spirituall as temporall apperteynyng vnto the late attaynted monastery of Colchester, surueiued by Richard Pollerd and Thomas Moyle, esquiers, generall Surveyers of the Kingis landes," &c., reference being made to a book in which the particulars might be found.

Mr. North exhibited a hitherto unnoticed local token which had come into his possession since the publication of his paper read before the Society upon the tradesmen's tokens of Leicestershire. On the obverse is HENRY CRODDYN IN, round a cross moline; and on the reverse MELTON

MOBERY round the letters C. Henry Croddyn lies interred in the north aisle of Melton Church: he died January 3rd, 1699. The Crodens appear to have been in Melton many years previously to this. In the churchwardens' accounts for 1612 we find,—“Item, to Rafe Croden and William Allyn for Four dayes and a halfe setting up winders in the Steepell...IXs.”

A small leaden token, also exhibited by Mr. North, has on the obverse W. E., and on the reverse 16.  
57.

Mr. Hill exhibited two third brass RO-  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

man coins, found near the Manor-house at Melbourne. One of them has the words VRBS ROMA and a head on the obverse, and the wolf with Romulus and Remus on the reverse.

Mr. Neale read a paper upon the works of the engraver William Vaillant.

Mr. Goddard exhibited a spring padlock, of a globular form, about 1½ inch in diameter, found at Gaddesby. Also a bronze medallion of an equestrian figure of King Charles.

Mr. Gresley exhibited some specimens of English spurs, of which he read a description.

Karl Ferraers sent for exhibition a large stone hatchet-shaped celt, dug up near the Manor-house at Chartley. Its length is about 8½ inches: the edge for cutting measures about 4½ inches, and the other end, which is very massive, and was used as a hammer, is about 2½ by 3 inches. It weighs 6lb. 2 oz. The upper and lower sides of it have a hollow groove. There is a hole through it, rather behind the centre, for the insertion of the handle. This was probably made by the rotary friction of another hard round stone, used with sand and water. Where metal was used, the sides of the aperture are cylindrical, and in some cases the circular lines left by the tool may be seen; where, on the contrary, a stone was used, the edge of the aperture is splayed on each side. It is of a hard fine-grained stone, of a light grey colour, which might be taken for limestone, but sulphuric acid has no effect upon it.

Another celt was exhibited by Mr. Gresley, presented to him by W. Dewes,

Esq., which was discovered about fifty years ago upon the Woulds, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the corner field where the lane to Blackfordby diverges from the Over Seile and Ashby turnpike road. It is of roughly chipped yellow flint, about 8½ inches long, and 3 inches in the broadest part, which is near the semicircular cutting edge, from whence it becomes narrower towards the other end, which is obtusely pointed. "As the celt was the principal tool and weapon of the early Celtic inhabitants of this island, serving the purposes of the chisel, pick, punch, wedge, plane, hatchet, and battle-axe," it is frequently found, as in the present instance, unaccompanied by other remains.

The Chairman exhibited Roman coins of Vespasian and Maximinus, the former having the legend IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P COS III.

Mr. J. Thompson read the second part of his paper on the Jewry Wall, in which

he endeavoured to prove that the fragment of masonry known by that name was originally the western entrance of Roman Leicester, before the station was enlarged to meet the requirements of the population. At a subsequent date (in the middle or latter part of the second century) the space between the western wall and the Soar was probably covered with buildings, and then the western wall removed, leaving only the portion now remaining, which was incorporated with a large edifice, of which the foundations have been discovered at different times. Mr. Thompson entered very fully into his reasons for forming these conclusions.

It was resolved that Mr. Thompson's paper, with two illustrations, be printed with the Report of the Society for 1858, and that Mr. Wing's paper, read at the last general meeting, also accompany it, if the funds of the Society shall be sufficient.

## CHETHAM SOCIETY.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Palatine Hotel on the 1st of March, Mr. Jas. Crossley, F.S.A., President, in the Chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, Vice-President of the Society; the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., F.S.A.; Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D., Canon; Messrs. Thomas Heywood, F.S.A.; Arthur H. Heywood, Treasurer; William Langton, Hon. Secretary; and J. H. Harland, of the Council; the Revs. Joseph Clarke, Rector of Stretford, and N. W. Germon, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School; Professor Christie, Owen's College; — Holder, of Bolton; George Peel, William Prescott, B. Denison, Naylor, &c.

Mr. Langton read the Treasurer's account, from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to £570, and after paying all expenses of printing, &c., there was a balance in hand of £339.

The Treasurer's accounts were received, and referred to the appointed Auditors, Messrs. George and Joseph Peel, and B. D. Naylor.

The Chairman then read the report of the Council, of which the following is a brief summary:—

All the three publications for the last year had been issued, and were in the hands of the members. Volume 46 completed the Shuttleworth Accounts, which was characterised as "a most useful and

valuable work of general reference\*." Volume 47, "The History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch," edited by the Rev. J. Booker, M.A., F.S.A., being the fifth chapel in the parish of Manchester described by the same indefatigable historian, would not yield to any of its predecessors in attraction and interest; and it was illustrated by views of Birch Chapel, St. James's Church, and Slade Hall, and by a striking portrait, from the original at Platt, of Major-General Worsley, the great favourite of Oliver Cromwell (and of whom a full and interesting biography is given), engraved expressly for the work at the expense of C. C. Worsley, Esq. Volume 48 was Part I. of a Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery, published in or about the reign of James II., now preserved in the Chetham Library, and edited by its Librarian.

\* We are sorry to say that space has not been available to notice this volume so fully as it deserves. It completes the Shuttleworth papers, and consists entirely of notes by the learned editor, Mr. Harland. These "Notes" alone embody a vast amount of information respecting everything mentioned in the Shuttleworth Accounts; thus, under the head of "Salmon," we have an account of that fish and how to catch it; then some historical notes of it as an article of food; under that of "Silk" we have an account of the silk trade in England from the earliest times. Amongst the earlier items in the volume we find Mallards, Malt, Marchpanses, Markets, Marl, Mastiff, &c. &c., each and all exhibiting a large amount of reading.

rian, Mr. Thomas Jones. This volume would have a permanent value to the general student, as a most accurate and instructive index to a very memorable part of our literature, and as interesting a specimen as could be selected of that grand treasure-house of knowledge, the invaluable Manchester Library founded by Humphrey Chetham. There were thirteen publications contemplated or in progress, viz., *The Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors and Stuarts*; *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, second part, edited by the Rev. G. J. Piccope; *Catalogue of Tracts for and against Popery*, in the Chetham Library, second part, edited by Mr. T. Jones; a Selection from Dr. John Byrom's unprinted Remains in Prose and Verse; a new edition of Byrom's Poems, collected and published after his decease; *Mamecestræ, or Chapters from the early recorded History of the Barony, Manor or Lordship, town and borough of Manchester*; *Worthington's Diary and Correspondence*, concluding part, edited by James Crossley, Esq.; *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, or *Bibliographical Notices of some of the rarer Poetical Volumes in the Library of a Lancashire Resident*; *Miscellanies of the Chetham Society*, volume three, edited by William Langton, Esq.; *Nathan Walworth's Correspondence with Peter Seddon, of Outwood, from 1628 to 1654*, edited by R. S. Sowler, Esq.; *Hollinworth's Mancuniensis*, a new edition, edited by Canon Raines; *Heraldic Visitations of Lancashire*, edited by T. Dornig Hibbert, Esq., and *History of the ancient Chapel of Stretford*, in the parish of Manchester, by the Rev. Joseph Clarke, Rector of Stretford.

The Chairman congratulated the members upon the fact that this year, for the first time in the history of the Society, the issue of three volumes had been completed within the year—a fact the more encouraging as the Society was sixteen years old, and such bodies were not supposed to become more active as they advanced in age. The later portion of the Shuttleworth Accounts was almost an alphabetical encyclopædia of most interesting and amusing information. Mr. Booker had now dealt with five of the out-townships of the city; and he (the Chairman) hoped they might be able to continue the work. Mr. Booker's history of the Worsley family, and especially of Major-General Worsley, was most interesting, especially considering the high position he attained in the respect of Oliver Cromwell; that he was said to be the person to whom was spoken the famous words, "Take away that bauble;" that he it was who did the somewhat

daring feat of laying his hand on the shoulder of Algernon Sidney to turn him out of the House; that for what he did he had assigned to him St. James's Palace; and that he had an almost regal interment in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Jones's volume was the best catalogue he (the Chairman) knew of any series of tracts; and this collection, which was a most valuable one, was originally formed by the Rev. Mr. Clayton, formerly a fellow of the Collegiate Church, and a most learned and able man. *The Lancashire Lieutenancy*, and the *Lancashire and Cheshire Wills*, by Mr. Piccope, were each about half printed, and would, no doubt, form two of the volumes for the current year. Attention ought to be given to the volume of poems by Dr. Byrom, which it was proposed to print as some acknowledgment of Miss Atherton's kindness in paying for the four parts of Byrom's diary; and attention should also be given to the volume from the unprinted Byrom remains. The death of Dr. Parkinson had interfered with these works. The Chairman referred to the several other contemplated works on the list; and added, that Miss Farington had sent to him a series of letters from Richard Bradshaw, who was ambassador at the Hague, and to him from his man of business, James Wainwright. From them a very interesting volume might be compiled, throwing light upon what we knew very little about—the history of our trade at the time, and of our relations with other countries.

Mr. Holden moved, and Professor Christie seconded, the adoption of the report.

The Rev. Canon Raines said that very valuable documents had recently been put into his hands, which he might call Ecclesiastical Documents from the Court of Chester, from 1540 to 1740, or a volume of Extracts from the Consistory Court of Chester. There were various visitations of the Manchester Collegiate Church; documents as to the right of pews therein and as to the Grammar-School; cases as to tithes and witchcraft; and altogether he thought it was almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the collection. There was also a volume of lists of ordinations by the Bishop of Chester from 1540 to the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and another volume of patents, warrants, and letters of Edward, third Earl of Derby, in the time of Henry VIII., with several apparently inedited letters from the Earl to the King, and letters relating to the Pilgrimage of Grace. He had, further, a volume of the Correspon-

dence of Richard Leigh, of Lyme, Esq., in the latter half of the seventeenth century; the last-named two MSS. being transcribed, and very nearly ready for the press. As to the Commissions on the Lancashire Chanceries, a copy of the first commission, that of 1556, had been obtained from the Duchy Office, and the other two were in progress of transcription; the work would be very valuable, because no one had hitherto touched on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Heywood hoped that the interesting and little known period of our

history, the Pilgrimage of Grace, might be elucidated.

The report was then adopted; the retiring Council re-elected; and the Chairman announced that a general index was being compiled, which would apply to the first fifty vols. of the Society's books. A strong wish was expressed that Mr. Crossley would complete his Worthington's Diary and Correspondence; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his valuable services as President.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, of Little Queen-street, has engaged and published a medal of Mr. C. Roach Smith, which is deserving of great praise for its artistic merits. However elaborately the general run of modern medals may be finished, they rarely present that simplicity which charms in the medallic works of the ancients. Mr. Taylor, however, has succeeded in throwing much classical effect into this medal, which will distinguish it from most of the similar works of

the present day. The obverse is a portrait from a marble medallion by Signor Fontani. The reverse gives an excellent notice of the Roman wall of Dax in France, which Mr. Roach Smith has mainly contributed to preserve from destruction. The legend, *Reliquiis muri Aquarum Tarbellicarum conservatis*, ('the remains of the wall of Dax preserved,') is unexceptionable as simply stating a fact, coupled with the date, M DCCC LVIII., in the exergue.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*The Common Law of Kent; or, The Customs of Gavelkind. With the Decisions concerning Borough-English.* By THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. A New Edition, with a Selection of Precedents of Feoffments by Infant Heirs in Gavelkind, &c. By J. D. NORWOOD, Solicitor. (Ashford: Henry Iglesden).—In giving our readers a sketch, in our last number, of the early history of the anomalous tenure known as "Borough-English," we were enabled to avail ourselves, to a considerable extent, of the recent enquiries made by Mr. Corner into the remote points and intricacies of that subject. In attempting a similar notice in reference to the tenure of Gavelkind, we find ourselves, in default of any recent writer who has regarded the subject from a purely antiquarian point of view, compelled to fall back mainly upon our early authorities on the subject, Lambard and Somner, whose opinions, recommended alike by learning, zeal, and laborious research, are set forth, in the most advan-

tageous form, perhaps, in the pages of Robinson, the writer of the most recent text-book on Gavelkind.

In so doing we shall avail ourselves to a considerable extent of the contents of a book—neatly printed, and bearing marks of having received much editorial care—which now lies on our table, and which, so far as the title-page is concerned, professes to be a new edition of Robinson's work on Gavelkind. On examination, however, it can hardly, we are inclined to think, be considered as such. With a possibly commendable, though, in our opinion, a certainly misplaced, consideration for the pockets of his readers, the Editor, we find, has withdrawn much of the more purely antiquarian matter which filled Robinson's pages; and in the present edition we look in vain for the author's interesting Chapters on the "Now Obsolete Privileges relating to Gavelkind Lands in Kent," the "Customs Common to all Kentish-men," and the "Custom of Borough-English," with numerous other passages in the original

text as well. Mr. Norwood's work, consequently, we feel ourselves bound to prophesy, will never, in its present state, attain the favour, either with antiquarians or with the legal profession, that has been conceded to the old editions of Robinson and Mr. Wilson's third edition of 1822. As, on the other hand, Mr. Norwood's additional notes in reference to recent decisions are likely to be of considerable value to the practitioner, and as we should be vexed to see what might really prove a good book spoilt by shortcomings quite within the possibility of cure, we would strongly recommend him to add a Supplementary Chapter, embodying at least the pith and substance of every passage that has been cancelled in Robinson's work, to make certain alterations in the title-page, to re-arrange the Index, and, should he deem it absolutely necessary to do so, to add a shilling or two to the price of the work. In the present state of things, he stands a strong chance, we fear, of "spoiling the ship for the ha'porth of tar."—To return, however, to the subject on which we set out, the Antiquities of Gavelkind.

The etymology of the word "gavelkind" has cost both lawyers and antiquaries a world of trouble, and not improbably will continue to do so to the end of the chapter. The opinions that have been formed on the subject, as Robinson has remarked, may be reduced under two heads:—1. Those founded "on the nature of the lands in point of descent." 2. Those founded "on the nature of the services yielded by the land."

The opinions embraced under the first of these two heads seem to be three in number; the most common, and perhaps the best founded of which is, that the word is a compound of three Saxon words, *gife eal cyn*, meaning "give all the children." Sir Henry Spelman, again, would derive the word from the Saxon *gavel* (or *gabel*) and *cyn* or *kind*, a "tribute" or "payment" of right belonging to the "children" or "descendants." In reference to the third opinion of this class, we cannot better do justice to it than by quoting Robinson's own words on the subject:—

"Mr. Taylor, in his 'History of Gavelkind,' deduces the first part of the word from the ancient British word *gafael*, or, according to the English pronunciation, *gavel*, which signifies a 'tenure,' and is derived from the word *gafael*, 'to hold;' but is something at a loss to account for the termination, and offers, with some diffidence, two derivations of it,—one from the British word *kennedh*, *generatio* or *familia*, and

then the compound will import 'the tenure of the family;' the other from the Saxon word, *gecynde*, 'kind' or 'sort;' and he supposes that 'the Saxons, meeting with the British *gavel*, and understanding it to be their common tenure, added something to express it to their own apprehensions, which being set together would signify, and that properly enough, *geaus tenura*, so called by way of eminence, 'because that tenure deserved a denomination of the highest remark, it being, if not the only, yet the most eminent tenure among them.'"

An apt elucidation of "obscurum, per obscurius," as it seems to us, Mr. Taylor.

The etymology, however, of the word, as "drawn from the nature of the services yielded by the land," has found favour with high authorities on this subject, and is pronounced by Robinson as at once "most natural and easy, doing the least violence to the words, and best supported both by reason and authority."

"According to this exposition of the term," he says, "it is derived from the Saxon word *gafol*, or, as otherwise written, *gavel*, which signifies 'rent,' or a customary performance of husbandry works; and therefore they called the land which yields this kind of service, *gavelkind*, that is 'land of the kind that yields rent.' This derivation, first attempted by Lambard in his 'Perambulation,' and followed by Phillpot in his *Villare Cantianum*, Mr. Somner warmly espouses, and maintains with great learning, proving, by a number of ancient records, that *gafol*, or *gavel*, was a word of frequent use among the Saxons, and signified not only 'tribute,' 'tax,' or 'custom,' but also rent in general; and that under this term were comprehended all socage services, which lie in *render*, or *feesance*; the word being compounded with, and applied to, the particulars wherein the payment or performance of the service consisted; as *gavel-corn*, signifying 'corn-rent,' *gavel-erth*, 'tillage-service,' and a multitude of others; and the tenant from whom these services were due was called *gavel-man*. And *gavelkind* is a compound of this word *gavel* and *gecynde*, which is 'nature,' 'kind,' 'quality,' or 'condition;' and therefore the proper signification of the term is land of that kind or nature that yields rent, censal or rent-service land, in contradistinction to knight-service land, which being holden 'by the free service of arms,' yielded no cens, rent, or service in money, provision, or works. So that those lands are in Kent called *gavelkind*, which in other counties are distinguished by the name of *socage*."

Now if this be taken as the true etymology of the word, it results that it bears reference solely to the *tenure* of the land, and not to its partibility and other customary qualities attached to it. This, with all deference to such high authorities, we beg to doubt; and we leave it to



the reader to consider, upon the score of likelihood and common probability, whether it is not reasonable to suppose that a socage tenure, characterized by certain exceptional customs, and passing under a peculiar name, was indebted to those exceptional customs, and not to those circumstances in which it resembled all other socage tenures, for that peculiar name. The name, too, it appears to us, was most likely given to those customs at the period at which they were first recognised as forming an exception to the general law of inheritance.

The next subject for enquiry is, how it is that, amid the changes that have undoubtedly taken place in England as to its general law of descent, the peculiar descent known as '*gavelkind*' has contrived to hold its ground, both in various isolated localities, and, in general, throughout the county of Kent.

From such remnants of the Anglo-Saxon and Danish laws as have come down to our times, we may reasonably conclude that, under ordinary circumstances at least, land descended to all the children in common. As the Norman laws, too, divided socage lands among the sons, the Conquest would introduce no considerable alteration in the general law of the land in reference to inheritance; and, indeed, although the Conqueror granted permission to the citizens of London to continue to enjoy their peculiar usage of primogeniture, he seems, so far as the rest of the kingdom was concerned, to have confirmed the general law of the partition of descent:—"*Si quis intestatus obierit, liberi ejus hereditatem aequaliter dividant.*"

It was the introduction of military tenures, in all probability, that first introduced the law of primogeniture into this country to any considerable extent; "It being convenient," as Robinson remarks, "for the service of the kingdom to preserve the fee entire, to the intent that the tenant by knight-service, who by his tenure was bound to attend the king in his wars, might do it with more dignity and grandeur; and the choice fell on the eldest son, as he was soonest able to perform the duties of the fee." It will be impossible, however, to settle the period of this change with regard to knight-service lands, till antiquarians are agreed whether our military tenures were in use with the Saxons, or were first introduced amongst us by the Conqueror.

"But however this may be,"—to continue the remarks of our author on the subject,—"*it seems certain that socage lands remained partible long after the Conquest;*

though, indeed, we have no exact account of the precise time of the general alteration of descents with regard to these lands throughout the kingdom; but from the silence of historians it may be concluded that it was not effected at once, nor by any written law, but seems to have crept in insensibly and by degrees, in imitation of the descents of knight-service lands; the owners of socage tenements choosing rather to deprive their younger sons of their customary share of the inheritance, than that their elder son should not be in a condition to emulate the state and grandeur of the military tenants."

According to the opinion of Lord Holt, in the reign of Henry I., the females, in case there was also male issue, began to be excluded from the enjoyment of the real estate; but the males still inherited equally the socage land. Lord Hale, indeed, goes somewhat further, and collects from the Seventieth Law of that king, '*Primum patria feodum primogenitus filius habet,*' that though the whole land did not then descend to the eldest son, "yet it began to look a little that way." Somner, however, in his commentary on this law of Henry I. (Wilkins's "*Saxon Laws*," p. 226), interprets the *primum feodum* to be only the "capital messuage," (as according to Glanville, b. vii. c. 3.) or what is called the "*Chief de Heritage*" in the *Grand Customier* of Normandy, for which the younger sons were to have an equivalent out of the rest of the inheritance.

In the time however of Henry II., some thirty or forty years later, things seem to have changed very materially in this respect; for, according to Glanville, who wrote in that reign, in order to entitle the sons to take equally, it was necessary not only that the land should be held in free socage, but farther, that it should be "partible from of old"—*quod sit antiquitus divisum*. Indeed, if we may form a judgment from the passage in its entirety, it is pretty evident that by this time the custom of borough-English and the law of descent of realty to the eldest son, in reference to socage tenures, predominated in numerous localities.

From this period it is indisputable that the law of primogeniture continued to make such rapid progress in this country, that by the time that King John ascended the throne, it had become more generally prevalent than the law of partible descent. Indeed, whatever position the latter may have continued to occupy in the time of Henry II., though extending probably much more widely than it does at the present day, so far was it from being the general law of the land, that in the courts of law the presumption then was, as now,

that even socage lands (except in Kent) were descendible to the eldest son only, unless it were proved that they had always been departible.

It was about this period, too, and probably little, if any, earlier, that the name "gavelkind" was first applied to the Kentish socage lands that continued subject to the custom of partibility. Indeed, to avail ourselves once more of the language of our leading authority:—

"The partible lands in Kent are found distinguished from those at the common law by their present name of Gavelkind in Pasch. 9 Joh. rot. 7, Kanc.; where in assize William de Valon, the tenant, pleads in abatement, '*quod dimidia carucata terre est partibilis et gavelkinde*,' etc.; and the like pleading occurs in Pasch. 4 Joh. rot. 6, in dorso."

This complete revulsion in the English law of inheritance is further apparent from the words employed by Bracton, who wrote in the latter part of the following reign:—"*Si autem hæreditas non fuerit divisa ab antiquo, tunc tota remaneat primogenito.*"

As the county of Kent in particular, disregarding the change so generally adopted throughout the country in this respect, still adheres to what apparently was the English common law of descent in the days of the Conqueror, it may be worth our while to notice the conclusions arrived at by the authority so often quoted, as to the causes of this peculiarity; not indeed that his enquiries, any more than those of Lambard and Somner, have been crowned with anything like an abundant success; for we quite agree with him in the remark that it is "much more easy to lay down negatively what was not the cause of this, than affirmatively what is:"—

"It being plain that the continuance of this custom in Kent stands not in need of a confirmation from the Conqueror, since it was in his time the common law of the kingdom, as appears by his 36th law above mentioned. But it is more difficult to assign the true cause; Mr. Somner finding it easier to refute the fabulous story of the Kentish men's composition for their privileges with the Conqueror, by means of the surprise of the moving wood of Swancombe\*, than to

give another account in lieu of that which he has destroyed; confessing that his answer must be but conjectural, neither historians nor records giving light into this matter; but however, as his supposition seems to be the most probable, I shall insert it here:—'The Kentish men,' he says, 'more careful in those days to maintain their issue for the present than their houses for the future, were more tenacious, tender, and retentive of the present custom, and more careful to continue it, than generally those of most other shires were; not because, as some give the reason, the younger be as good gentlemen as the elder brethren, but because it was land which by the nature of it appertained not to the gentry but to the yeomanry, whose name or house they cared not much to uphold by keeping the inheritance to the elder brother.' This, I think, may suffice concerning the antiquity of our custom; and the notion that it is the remains of the old common law is further supported by this, that several of the special customs of Kent evidently spring from the same source."

So extensively, even at the present day, does the custom of Gavelkind prevail in the county of Kent, that it is a presumption of the courts of law of this country, that all lands situate in that county are of the nature of Gavelkind, till the contrary is made to appear; indeed, so highly above all other local customs has this especial custom been dignified, that it is not uncommonly known as the "Common Law of Kent."

But, though the legal presumption is

man Conqueror had the day, he took his journey towards Dover Castle, that he might subdue Kent also; wherefore Stigand, Archbishop, and Egel-sin, Abbot, as the chief of that shire, observing that now, whereas heretofore no villeins had been in England, they should be now all in bondage to the Normans, they assembled all the county, and shewed the imminent dangers, the insolence of the Normans, and the bad condition of the villenage. They resolving all rather to die than lose their freedom, purpose to encounter with the Duke for their countries' liberties. Their captains are the Archbishop and the Abbot. Upon an appointed day, they meet all at Swane-comb, and harbouring themselves in the woods, with a green bough (as Mr. Lambard hath it) in every man's hands, they incompass his way. The next day, the Duke, coming by Swanescomb, seemed to see with amazement, as it were, a wood approaching towards him; the Kentish men, at the sound of a trumpet, take themselves to arms, when presently the Archbishop and Abbot were sent to the Duke, and saluted him with these words:—'Behold, Sir Duke, the Kentish men come to meet you, willing to receive you as their liege lord, upon the condition that they may for ever enjoy their annual liberties and laws used among their ancestours, otherwise presently offering war; being ready to die rather than undergo a yoke of bondage, and lose their ancient laws.' The Normans in this narrow pinch, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire; and, hostages given on both sides, the Kentish men direct the Normans to Rochester, and deliver them the county and the castle of Dover."

\* The earliest mention of this story is found in the Chronicle of Thomas Sprot, a monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, who lived in the time of Edward I. By Lambard, who with a singular credulity, it is looked upon as "not unlikely" to have happened. Somner, however, (Treatise on Gavelkind) holds the story to be wholly undeserving of credit, and, significantly reminding us that the time of the year was November (not exactly the season for leafy branches), gives Sprot's narrative as follows:—"When the Nor-

that all lands in the county of Kent are of the nature of Gavelkind, by the application of certain tests the contrary may be proved. All lands in that county which were *anciently* and *originally* holden in socage tenure, (and not disgavelled by act of Parliament,) are of the nature of gavelkind; so much so, in fact, that, according to the highest of the older authorities, Lambard and Somner, land of this tenure, though from time immemorial it has never been parted in deed, still remains partible, and may be parted whenever the necessity may arise. All lands, fees, and tenements, on the other hand, in the county of Kent, known to have been *originally* holden by the ancient tenure of knight-service, descend to the eldest son only, and are not partible, or of the nature of Gavelkind. The statute, too, of 12 Car. II., c. 24, which abolished the tenure of knight-service, and converted it into free and common socage, has effected no change in this respect; for lands, it must be remembered, to be subject to Gavelkind, must have been *originally* holden in socage tenure, or, in other words, their liability to the custom must have continued to exist *time out of mind*, in legal phrase. As customs, too, in the language of Lord Coke, "receive their perfection from the continuance of time, and come not within the compass of the king's prerogative," even the sovereign cannot, by letters patent or otherwise, grant that lands hitherto not of that nature shall in future be of the nature of Borough-English or Gavelkind.

As a custom of this nature cannot be created, so, on the other hand, nothing short of an Act of Parliament can extinguish the custom of Gavelkind. It is in conformity with this necessity that at various times there have been seven Statutes made for this purpose, known as the "Disgavelling Acts," in legal phrase. Of these, the 31 Henry VIII., c. 3, is the only disgavelling Statute of a public character and existing in print: the other six are merely private Acts, and do not appear in the Statute-books. Their respective dates are,—11 Henry VII., 15 Henry VIII., 2 and 3 Edward VI., 1 Elizabeth, 8 Elizabeth, and 21 James I.

With the following passage, borrowed from b. ii. c. 4 of Robinson's work, we close our notice of the Antiquities of Gavelkind:—

"The hereditary lands among the Saxons (otherwise called *Bocland*), were not subject to any feudal service, and therefore could not escheat to any feudal lord. And this was the general usage of England till the Conqueror, introducing hereditary feuds, imposed therewith, among the rest of the

feodal servitudes, this of escheats. But even then, as at this day, if a man fled for felony and was outlawed, he being esteemed a common enemy, *caput lupinum*, one out of the King's protection, his lands were forfeited to the crown. And our Kentish Gavelkind retains these, as well as many other properties of the Saxon *allodium*; for, by the custom of Kent, if tenant in fee-simple of lands in gavelkind commit felony, and suffer judgment of death, he shall incur forfeiture of his goods, but his lands of that tenure shall not be forfeited, nor escheat to the King, or other lord of whom they are holden; but the heir, notwithstanding the offence of his ancestor, shall enter immediately, and enjoy the lands by descent after the same customs and services by which they were before holden. This has given occasion to the proverbial expression,—

'The father to the bough,  
And the son to the plough.'

Or, as it is somewhat differently expressed in the manuscript copy of the *Consuetudines Kancie* in Lincoln's Inn Library,—

'The fader to the bonde,  
And the son to the londe.'

Nor shall the King have the year, day, and waste of lands in gavelkind holden of a common person, where the tenant is executed for felony; which, according to the general rule in Bracton (130 a, 131 a), '*Non debet rex de jure habere annum et diem de aliqua terra quæ non possit esse eschaeta dominorum*,' seems to be but a consequence of the other custom."

The custom of Gavelkind extends to numerous other localities in the kingdom in addition to the county of Kent, affecting freeholds in some instances, as well as manors. Should he venture upon a revised impression of his work, Mr. Norwood, it is to be hoped, will give his readers the benefit of the complete list of such localities, which, at the cost of great labour and research, we have reason to believe he has recently completed.

*Four Months in Algeria; with a Visit to Carthage.* By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY. (Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.)—As everybody reads the "Times," we may premise that that same noun of multitude has been enlightened on many points of extremely out-of-the-way geography by "A Hertfordshire Incumbent," under which signature the writer of this volume contributed some valuable information. The same writer in his own name now comes before us with one of the most interesting and instructive volumes of travels which it has ever been our lot to notice.

Ill health forced Mr. Blakesley to seek a warmer clime, and on the last day of 1857 he sailed from Marseilles for Algeria,

the communication with which is now as easy and regular as was that between England and Belgium twenty years ago. At Algiers he arrived on the 2nd of January, and almost immediately after his arrival proceeded to take notes of all he saw; these observations are given us in that plain, straightforward style for which Mr. Blakesley is so remarkable; and although he may be an actor in the scene described, we lose sight of him almost directly. Thus, after giving an account of the town at large, he introduces to us the description of a Moorish interior:—

“Several streets rise from the level of the Rue Bab-el-Oude and Rue Bab-Azoun, converging more and more as they ascend the hill, until they meet in the immediate vicinity of Kasbah. The steepness of the ascent would prevent the use of a carriage in these, even if they were wide enough to admit one; but in point of fact, there is not one broader than the Rows of Yarmouth, and most are even narrower. The principal one, which bears the name of the Street of the Kasbah, is cut in steps. Lateral alleys here and there connect these main lines with one another; but the whole forms a labyrinth, out of which it is impossible for the puzzled European to find his way, except by remembering that if he mounts he will be sure in time to arrive at the citadel, and if he descends, no less certain, ultimately, to reach the sea. I do not believe that one person in a hundred, if conducted to the highest part of the town and then left to himself, would succeed in returning by the same course by which he had come. The sides of the streets are in general simply dead walls, with here and there a loophole above and a closed door below, the houses exhibiting no more individuality than the sheep of a flock. At the height of the first story, wooden corbels are sometimes seen supporting a second one, likewise with its dead wall, which approaches even nearer to the opposite tenement than the floor below. Sometimes, especially in the cross alleys, the houses actually meet at the top, and the street becomes a mere arch. As you toil along it for the first time, not without some feeling of uneasiness at observing yourself the only European among a crowd of strange figures, of whose language you do not understand a word, you perhaps meet a troop of asses loaded with baskets of sand, and followed by a half-naked savage, whose looks do him injustice if he would feel any scruple in felling you with the cudgel he is employing upon the wretched brutes from whose desperate rush you despair of escaping. Of course you conclude that you have taken a wrong turn, and got into a very disagreeable neighbourhood. But this is altogether an error. There is, perhaps, a door standing open in the invariable dead wall. Look in, and you will see a charming court, surrounded by an arcade of marble columns. In the middle is a fountain, or perhaps some

beautiful tree, such as in England we only find in the hot-house of a millionaire. Passing under the arcade on a tessellated floor, you find a staircase, of which both the stairs and walls are covered with encaustic tiles, and which conducts to an open gallery, likewise running round the court. From this you may enter the chambers of the mansion, not by opening a door, but by simply withdrawing a curtain, which marks the approach to each; and in these you will see both the extent to which Oriental luxury can be carried, and the taste with which it adapts itself to the conditions of the climate. The floors are invariably of stucco or encaustic tiles: round the walls, which are painted in arabesques, run sofas covered with rich silk hangings and embroidered with gold. Elegantly carved tables stand here and there, covered with knick-knacks of native workmanship, such as gold or silver essence-boxes, fans made of ostrich feathers, and ostrich eggs carved in devices or suspended in a network of twisted gold and silk thread. The main light comes through the door by which you have entered from the open gallery; sometimes there is no other whatever; but when there is it proceeds from a narrow slit culminating in an ogree arch, and filled with elaborate stone tracery, through which a single sunbeam finds its way in a fragmentary state. These windows are made like the embrasures in a fortification, and contracted on the outer face of the wall to the simple loopholes which strike the eye of a stranger. There is no glass in them. On the stuccoed floor, there are one or two small carpets, and perhaps a lion or a panther's skin with the teeth and nails gilt. In the palmy days of Algerine piracy, both the town and the neighbourhood were full of mansions furnished in this style; and in the case of the latter surrounded with delicious gardens. But the universal ruin of the Moorish population, which followed the French conquest, has to a great extent obliterated the traces of the former magnificence. The country villas were at first wantonly destroyed by the conquerors, and the town houses subsequently stripped by their owners of everything valuable which could be carried away. In some instances the beautiful courts with their marble columns are occupied by the stores of an European shopkeeper; in others the tenant has cut oblong holes in the outer walls and put sashes into them, and scarcely in any has there been attention paid to keeping up the ornamental repairs. Still, in a few houses, the visitor may yet gain an idea of what a Moorish interior must have been under the old régime. The house of the bishop, which before the invasion of the French was the palace of the Agha or War-Minister, is, perhaps, the finest specimen in existence.”

Proceeding in this manner, Mr. Blakesley gives us full descriptions of the politics, history, antiquities, and ethnology of the places visited, every now and then throwing considerable light upon many dark

passages of history; and thus while telling us of a service he attended in a Jewish synagogue, he says that he "was struck by the circumstance that the air to which the Psalms were chanted coincided almost exactly with one of the Gregorian tones. On this occasion the synagogue was very full. Many of the men wore an European costume, but covered their shoulders with a silk scarf, worn like that of a lady in England. Their prayers were repeated with extreme rapidity, every one turning himself to the nearest wall. In Constantine I heard the chant of the Psalms, occasionally accompanied or interrupted by the shrill cry of *lu-lu-lu*,—the same which the Moorish women use at funerals and weddings, and which is no doubt the representative of the *el-el-eu*, which Herodotus tells us the Libyan women of his time excelled in uttering." Herodotus remarks that these howlings, *ολολυγη*, (*ololygee*), were heard in the temples of Greece. In Liddell and Scott's Lexicon *ολολυγή* is rendered, 'any loud crying, especially of women; usually a cry of joy, but also in token of sorrow,—a lamentation.'

The history of the conquest and occupation is given at some length, and we find that the author fully corroborates all that has been hitherto said respecting the state of things there. The French remain as conquerors, and the natives as the conquered; they do not amalgamate, and apparently never will. A high state of civilization has been introduced, so far as matters of police and outward decorum are concerned, but beyond a servile bowing to the stranger the people are as averse as ever to Frankish rule. During the four months' residence Mr. Blakesley travelled about a good deal, visiting the eastern provinces, Constantine, Bona, the Hippo of Augustine, Tunis, and the Site

of Ancient Carthage. The remarks upon this will, to many persons, be the most interesting in the work. With one more extract we conclude our notice of the volume, which we strongly recommend our readers to peruse without delay.

"One of the most remarkable objects of antiquity which has been brought to light (near Constantine) is a tomb of imposing dimensions on the south-west side of the city, on a sort of terrace, under the escarped rock. It was built of brick, on a base of rock; so that the mountain had, in fact, been cut away to allow of its erection. The shape is an oblong of about nineteen feet in length (in the direction of north by west and south by east) and ten in breadth. There were two stories; each was adorned with a mosaic floor and painted walls. The entrance to the upper story was effected by four stairs descending from its long side. No doubt there existed formerly a door at the top of these, but the whole of the wall in which it was cut, as well as the roof of the tomb, is now gone. The stairs descended externally on to a mosaic floor extending the whole length of the façade, to a breadth of seven feet. Another narrow strip of mosaic pavement started from the middle of this, and ran for about twenty feet, when it turned at right-angles, and apparently surrounded another mausoleum. The lower story, which is sunk in the native rock, was entered by a door in its short end. The mosaic floor of the upper tomb is almost entirely destroyed, but it may be made out that its border consisted of Maltese crosses, and at two of the corners are traces of a human figure, and an ornament composed of two fish. On each of two sides of the lower tomb are two semicircular niches, and on the third one of about seven or eight feet in diameter. On the fourth side three sarcophagi are still lying. A fourth was taken from one of the niches, and on it is an extremely curious inscription, remarkable both for its portentous latinity and the blunders of the stone-cutter in executing it."

\* I give the inscription exactly as it appears on the stone, without any division of the words.

There are eight unequal lines, and two or three gaps:—

HICEGOQVITACEOVERSIBVSMEA. TADEMONSTROLYCEMCLARAFRVI  
 TYMETEMPORASVMMAPRAECILIVS CRTENSILAREARGENTARI  
 AMLXBIVARTEMTYDESINMEMIRAFVLSEMPERETVERITASOMNISOM  
 NISBVS COMMVNISEGOCVINONMISERTVSVBIQVERISVSIVXVRIASEMPERFRVITVSCVN  
 CARISAXICISTALEMPOSTOBITVMDOMINAEVALERIAENONINVENIPVDICAEVITAMCVMPTTVI  
 GRATAMHABVICYNCONIVGENANTAMNATALESHONESTEMFOSCENTVMCELEBRATIVELICES  
 ATVENITPOSTHEMADIESVTSPIRITVSINANIAMEMPARELIQVATTITVLOSQVOSLEGISIVVSMEE  
 MORTIPARAVITVTV.EQREVNAMNO.AMEDESERVITIPSAEQUVIMINITALEISEICVSOEXORETOVENITAE

The old gentleman probably intended to write :  
 Hic ego qui taceo versibus mea fata demonstro,  
 lucrum clarum frui et tempora summa. Præ-  
 cilium, Cirteni Lare, argentariam exhibui artem.  
 Fides in me mira fuit semper et veritas omnis  
 omnibus communis. Ego cui non misertus ubique  
 ? Rixus, luxuriam semper frui cum caris  
 amicis, talem post obitum Domine Valeriane non  
 inveni. Pudice vitam cum potui gratam habui  
 cum conjuge sancta. Natales honeste meos cen-  
 tum celebraui felices. At venit postrema dies ut  
 spiritus inania membra relinquat. Titulos quos  
 legis, vivus meo morti paravi ut voluit Fortuna.

Nunquam me deseruit ipsa. Sequimini tales :  
 hinc vos exspecto. Venite.—There is certainly  
 not much to be said for his style; but much of  
 the grammatical regimen and of the inappropriate  
 selection of words which will shock classical  
 scholars was probably usual in the provinces.  
 It is plain that at the time of Præcilius the final  
 m of words was so little pronounced that an un-  
 educated man would constantly put it where it  
 did not exist, or leave it out where it did. Mar-  
 shal Saxe's French appears quite as strange to  
 the eye as Præcilius's Latin.

It is the epitaph of a Ciria banker, who lived to the age of more than a hundred years in the enjoyment of all the good things of this world, and without any drawback, except the misfortune of having become a widower, how long before his decease we are not informed. It seems, however, that the veteran money-changer resolved to undertake the task of recording his own good fortune, when he found that at last he was summoned to quit it, with an entire indifference to the fact that his school experiences had been more adapted for initiating him in the mysteries of his craft than in those arts which find favour at Eton and Harrow. Horace might have well had some such personage in his eye when he penned his well-known lines in censure of the education of the youth of his day. In the remaining long side of the upper tomb is but one semi-circular niche. It is near the southern end of the wall. At the northern end a corresponding one is replaced by a niche of a different kind, as if for a statue, and the space left vacant is painted."

*Poplar House Academy.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." 2 vols. (London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—In this story the author of "Mary Powell" has laid aside the costume of Vandyke and Lely, and appears in a dress of her own age, and in garments of very homely stuff and fashion. She has certainly lost in picturesqueness by the change; but it is our business to criticise her work for what it is, and not for what it is not. And, to begin with the least grateful part of the business, we may say that "Poplar House Academy" exhibits the hereditary characteristic of its family, in being somewhat slight and sketchy. In the author's shorter tales this is scarcely a blemish; but in a two volumed novel like the present, we naturally look for more substantial merits than mere grace and freshness of execution. And even those lighter qualities which made "Deborah's Diary" so attractive are not visible in anything like the same degree in its successor; indeed, the delicate tact and feeling, and the piquancy of style which gave the former its real charm, are almost entirely wanting in the latter. The book, however, has its own recommendations, and recommendations of an important kind. It would be well for all of us if we could carry with us into our daily life the same healthful spirit of Christianity which sheds an elevating influence over the scenes and characters which its pages picture.

The narrative opens genially and pleasantly. Three sisters, sitting round the fireside of their country home, are discussing projects for their future lives. Deserted by their natural protector, it

has become necessary for them to "do something" for themselves, and it behoves them to decide what the something shall be. The peculiar temperament of each person of the trio is well indicated in the course of their conversation; we speedily begin to comprehend the passive virtues of the eldest sister, an invalid of thirty-six, the proud impulsive nature of the second, a beauty and a belle of twenty-eight, and the gentle, self-sacrificing disposition of the third, a simple-hearted girl ten years younger. The result of the family consultation is that a school is opened at Poplar House, of which the three sisters have the joint direction. The undertaking, we must confess, is upon a scale which appears a little visionary in its munificence. Currant buns for tea two or three times a week will be pronounced by the initiated in school housekeeping a ruinous commencement; however, in spite of this extravagance, we are assured that the principals of Poplar House Academy did not find themselves, at the end of the first year, anything out of pocket by their speculation. In the beginning of the proceedings, in fact, everything swims in rose-water: fabulous amounts of work are accomplished; delightful evenings are passed in music and reading; in a word, the contentment is general and complete. But a less sunny season succeeds. A theft is discovered: the wrong individual is suspected and accused; and the governesses get into trouble in consequence of their error of judgment. Then the influenza breaks out, and rages through the little circle with alarming violence. One girl dies of it, and the youngest of the Miss Middlemasses narrowly escapes a like untimely ending. There are weary days and nights of watching to be spent, sore trials of faith and patience to be endured, before the malady finally takes its leave of the domicile. But at length the invalids become convalescent, and the effects of the dispensation are seen in the deeper religious feeling which pervades the household, every member of which is ready to acknowledge with grateful heart, that—

"—These severe afflictions  
Not from the ground arise,  
But oftentimes celestial benedictions  
Assume this dark disguise."

The story terminates at a satisfactory juncture. Two of the ladies are happily settled in life, and the other is in a fair way to become so; whilst Poplar House Academy is about to pass into the hands of the young lady who has been the model scholar and pride of the establishment.

The author of this work at least deserves the praise of independence in her writings.

She belongs to neither of the swelled orders of novel-writers which are at present overrunning the country. What she has to say, she says in her own way, without regard to what any one else has said, and, what is even better, without the manifest effort to appear in a character she has no legitimate qualifications for. She aspires neither to be æsthetic, nor psychological, nor dramatic, so that whatever faults any of her productions may have, they never have that of empty pretension. "Poplar House Academy" will have its admirers amongst the "practical people" of the public. It is very much too matter-of-fact a tale to suit romantic readers. Of lachrymose sentiment it has almost literally nothing. There are, indeed, two courses of true love in it which do not run quite smooth, but the persons concerned are so actively engaged in the rougher affairs of life that they have no time to brood over their secret sorrows, and therefore we have the benefit of their experiences.

*A Clergyman's Holidays.* By the Rev. W. B. GALLOWAY. Rivingtons, fcap. 8vo.—Unlike many others, Mr. Galloway appears to have spent his vacation in studious labour and has given us the result in this little volume. It consists of ten letters to a friend, in which, in a friendly manner, the author discusses various questions connected with the life and labours of St. Paul, and especially whether Britain enjoyed the benefit of his preaching. Purgatory, Demoniical Possession, Paradise, Angels, &c., &c., serve to make up a volume exceedingly creditable to a Clergyman's holiday studies.

*The Cathedral; or, the Catholic and Apostolic Church in England.* Eighth Edition.

*Of the Imitation of Christ.* Four Books, by THOMAS A KEMPIS.

These are two of those beautiful reprints of religious works for which the press of Messrs. Parker is so celebrated. The first, by the Rev. Isaac Williams, is enriched with a large number of Jewitt's exquisite engravings, illustrating the various sections of the poem, which, as most of our readers are aware, is constructed like a Gothic Cathedral, with porch, transept, screen, oratory, and choir. The second work, by Thomas à Kempis, is printed with red border lines, ornamented with crosses at the corners. As a devotional work it has received the praise of Churchmen high and low, of Presbyterian, and Baptist; and still maintains its character as one of the most popular books of devotion.

*Brother Prince's Journal; or, an Account of the Destruction of the Works of the Devil in the Human Soul by the Lord Jesus Christ.* Arthur Hall, Virtue, & Co.—Brother Prince is one who is not usually regarded in a very favourable light, neither is his "Agapemone" considered the abode of that love which we wish to see extended throughout the country. We therefore looked into this volume in the expectation of its revealing some secrets connected with that place, or perhaps giving some account of the author himself, but it does neither. It tells us of religious feelings, and experiences, and struggles; and the author states that it is simply a selection from a diary commenced more than twenty-three and completed more than nineteen years ago. From the contents it is not easy to say in which character he shines most,—whether as a silly, weak-brained enthusiast, or as a cunning, selfish, designing man; but perhaps we shall not be far out in saying that a perusal of the volume would go far to convince the reader of Brother Prince's being a compound of all.

*Town Swamps and Social Bridges.* By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S. (Routledge and Co.)—Mr. Godwin has done good service to the public at large by calling attention to the miserable *slums* with which the metropolis abounds. He has done this not only in the "Builder," but in two separate publications, "A Glance at the Homes of Thousands," and in that now before us, which describes a large number of *Town Swamps*. The first patch of swamps exposed to view in this topography is that located on the banks of the Fleet river laid bare during the late improvements. These improvements have had the effect of destroying the homes of thousands, and large numbers of the houseless poor have been driven to seek shelter in the already too crowded courts and alleys adjacent. A stern moral forces itself upon us as we read on, viz. that property looks after its rights, but altogether loses sight of its duties, and that whilst plentiful provision has been made for the comfort of the middle classes, no one has thought of the poor. Better dwellings are required, not merely model lodging-houses, but dwellings in which the poor may feel thoroughly at home. Mr. Godwin has shewn us the evil as it exists, he will now, we hope, turn his attention to a remedy; and when he has found one, if he will point it out, we will promise our humble assistance in calling attention to it. Let us, meantime, recommend this pamphlet to all who are interested in the welfare of their

fellow beings; it tells some fearful truths, and the more these swamps are exposed to the light and air of heaven the sooner will they be bridged over.

*Father Connell: A Tale.* By the O'Hara Family. New Edition. (Dublin O'Byrne and Co.) Michael Banim, the author of this volume, enriches it with a preface giving an account of the O'Hara tales in general and of this in particular. The original of Father Connell, he tells us, was a real character, and many of the stirring incidents of the story were based on real occurrences.

*Sir Joshua Reynolds' Notes and Observations on Pictures, chiefly of the Venetian School, being extracts from his Italian Sketch-books; also, the Rev. W. Mason's Observations on Sir Joshua Reynolds' method of Colouring; and some unpublished letters of Dr. Johnson, Malone, and others. With an Appendix, containing a transcript of Sir Joshua's Account-book, shewing what Pictures he painted, and the prices paid for them.* Edited by W. COTTON, Esq. (J. Russell Smith.) 8vo.—This volume is an appendix to Mr. Cotton's *Life of Sir Joshua*, noticed by us on its first appearance, and contains several bits of information mostly of a technical character; the most interesting part is that transcribed from W. Mason's MS. by the Rev. John Mitford, relative to Sir Joshua's mode of painting.

*The Pentateuch its own Witness.* By the Rev. W. AYERST, (Cambridge, Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. sep.—This essay gained the Norrisian prize at Cambridge last year, and is intended by the author to prove that from internal evidence alone the Pentateuch is inspired, and, from the same source, that its antiquity is beyond a doubt.

*Memoir of an Indian Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Church.* By the Rev. JAMES HUGH, (Religious Tract Society).—Mr. Church was born in 1785, and was recommended by the Rev. Charles Simeon as a suitable person for appointment to an Indian Chaplaincy. In 1816 he sailed to the East, where he laboured for some years and died on his passage home to this country in 1822. As may be expected, the object of this publication is to exhibit the religious life of Mr. Church, which the biographer, another chaplain in the same service, considers likely to be useful in the present day.

*Horæ Subsecivæ. Locke and Sydenham, with other occasional Papers.* By JOHN BROWN, M.D., Fellow and Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. Post 8vo.)—This is one of those pleasant, profitable books which it is at all times agreeable to have within reach and to take up in the leisure moments of a busy day. There is just grace and ease enough about it to make it a recreation, and just thought and learning enough to make it the appropriate recreation of a studious mind. Dr. Brown's extensive acquaintance with books serves him well in his composition, enabling him on all occasions to have ready some interesting quotation which his literary skill permits him to introduce in a manner which is both beneficial and becoming to the work in hand.

In some of the Essays the physician and the philosopher are blended together in those happy proportions which improve both. Many of the medical considerations which are of most interest to the public, and which the public in their more intelligent classes are already making themselves familiar with, are treated of, not in any narrow, special, technical plea, but in the large and liberal argument of one who is, even beyond the pale of his own profession, a scholar and thinker of enlightened views. Whilst the greater number of the papers are of this class, there is an *Excursus Ethicus* for those who love philosophy better than physic, and a delightful paper on Arthur H. Hallam for those who love genius, and poetry, and virtue more than either. But, whatever may be the immediate subject, it is on that, apparently, that Dr. Brown is most at home; whilst his matter is always interesting and important, his manner is always easy, elegant, and accurate in a singular degree.

*Carpenter's "Animal Physiology."* Bohn's Scientific Library. (Post 8vo.)—In the case of every new work that is added to one of Mr. Bohn's numerous libraries, there is sure to be a sound judgment exercised, and a certain benefit conferred upon some portion of the reading world. This new edition of Dr. Carpenter's "Animal Physiology" will not fall short of its predecessors in the Scientific Library in either of these particulars. It is only a new edition, but it is a new edition of a scientific work of high and well-established reputation, and it has received from the hands of its distinguished author a careful revision, and an addition



of new matter "not less than one-fifth of the entire volume." The most extensive modifications in this edition appear to have fallen on the first and last chapters. Dr. Carpenter says:—"The first chapter, which now contains a complete outline of the elementary tissues of the animal body, and the last, in which a comprehensive sketch is given of the principal phenomena of reproduction and development throughout the animal kingdom, have been entirely re-written, and illustrated with numerous additional figures." As the work is now published it contains no fewer than three hundred and twenty-six of those engraved illustrations which have been found of late years so serviceable in giving clearness to anatomical and physiological expositions.

Dr. Carpenter has two predominant purposes in his publication, that of exhibiting in the clearest light the general principles of physiological science, and that of teaching physiology so as to make the study of it contribute to "the culture and discipline of the mind itself." Of so distinguished a teacher it is scarcely necessary to say that his work is admirably well designed for the realization of both these aims.

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*Lectures on the History of England delivered at Chorleywood.* By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Lecture I.—This is the first portion of a course of lectures on English history which it is proposed to deliver to the agricultural labourers of Chorleywood, a Hertfordshire hamlet, where an Association having for its object, *inter alia*, "the promotion of goodwill and mutual confidence between rich and poor," has been for some years established, and, it is reported, with very encouraging results. Mr. Longman has treated his theme, which he justly styles "a glorious subject," on the whole satisfactorily, and his Lecture is free from the fault that too often is to be found with addresses delivered under such circumstances: he is never above the comprehension of his auditors, and the sentiments are such as any man, whether rich or poor, may be well satisfied to avow. The Britons are shewn, in a few well-considered sentences, to have been far superior to the savages of the present day, with whom some learned men, in their overweening admiration of Julius Cæsar, have chosen to confound them; and enough is told of the Saxons to prove that English history may be reasonably carried back somewhat farther than the days of those who "came in with the Conqueror." If the succeeding Lectures are like this (ex-

cept in one particular), we shall hail them with pleasure, as affording the groundwork for many similar undertakings in other districts.

From our *salvo* it will be seen that we have a fault to find. The Lecture is stated to be "printed (with some additional matter) for distribution among the labourers belonging to the Chorleywood Association." It is not said that there were any pictures exhibited at the Lecture, and we therefore take the engravings that appear as part, at least, of the additions; we are sorry to say that, from a carelessness common to Mr. Charles Knight and other "popularizers" of history, they are likely to mislead instead of informing. Pictures have been truly called the books of the ignorant, and as the impressions that they convey are likely to be lasting, it is all important that these impressions should be minutely correct.

Such is by no means the case with the woodcuts before us. No antiquary, we believe, was ever fortunate enough to meet with such shapely barrows as are depicted at p. 8, neither did he ever find every variety so conveniently grouped together, with Stonehenge in the distance. A well-informed man, we are ready to allow, would not be deceived by this, but the case may be conceived very different with an agricultural labourer. Coming lower down, we have Earl's Barton church given (as it would appear) as a specimen of the church architecture of the time of Ethelbert; the White Tower (the exterior only) in its present state, as "the most ancient part of the Tower of London;" King Henry II. wearing a crown of the time of Henry VI.; and the tomb of King John with its unmistakable fifteenth century work. If Mr. Longman had told us in words at length that Ethelbert lived in the time of William I., that the White Tower was a structure of the reign of Henry VIII., and that Henry II. and John were the contemporaries of Edward IV., he would have shocked many who yet will receive without hesitation the same statements in pictures. But until writers are as conscientiously painstaking about their illustrations as their matter, and are willing to attend to the "history written in stone," as architecture has been aptly termed, we cannot hope to see accurate ideas on such subjects spread among those who have neither time, nor inclination, nor learning for original research.

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*The Cave in the Hills; or, Cæcilius Viriathus. A Tale of the Early British Church.* (J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—This

is the first of a series of tales which will do good service amongst the classes for whom they are intended, by diffusing correct notions respecting the early history of the Church in a pleasing form. The story before us is of the Church in England during the Roman occupancy, and the scene is at the ancient Verulamium. Viriathus, a noble Briton, marries Suetonia, a Roman virgin, who becomes a convert to Christianity, and endeavours to induce her husband to join the same persecuted body. Eventually he does so, but in the meantime is obliged to fly his home and evade the pursuit of the Roman conquerors. For his ultimate adventures and fate we must refer our readers to the little volume itself. From the prospectus we learn that the series is intended to embrace the Church history of later times, not only of this island, but of our colonies also.

*Sedgfield's Stereographs of English and Welsh Scenery.* (A. W. Bennett).—Our readers will thank us for drawing attention to some very beautiful stereographs of English and Welsh scenery, buildings, ruins, &c. In the cathedral interiors Mr. Sedgfield has been able to present some effects of light and shade not before rendered. Amongst those deserving special commendation we may notice the transepts, Salisbury Cathedral; the choir and altar-screen, Winchester; the interior, with view of the minstrels' gallery, Exeter; and Bishop Fox's chantry-chapel at Winchester: the last named is quite a gem. Mr. Sedgfield has also some views of the lake country, and the romantic scenery of Wales, together with many localities of interest to antiquarians, such as Stonehenge, Kenilworth, Warwick, Tintern Abbey, &c.,—more than four hundred altogether. To view these properly, the publisher has provided a stereoscope on a novel and ingenious plan, to which he has given the name of the "Clairvoyant." Both stereoscope and stereographs will be found amongst the best that have yet been issued, and we

shall be much surprised if they do not meet with a very large demand.

*St. Augustine: a Biographical Memoir.* By the Rev. JOHN BAILLIE. (Nisbet and Co. Fcap. 8vo).—Our first feeling on opening this book was one of pleasure; here, we thought, is another attempt to make people better acquainted with one of the great Fathers of the Church, by bringing together some fresh materials and giving us an insight into the life of one who is recognised as a true Christian saint by every branch and section of the Church. But a glance at the preface shook our faith. "Some two years ago," Mr. Baillie says, "his attention was called to the fact that no attempt had yet been made, at least in this country, either to exhibit the great Church-father in his daily outer and inner life, or estimate the extraordinary influence which his voluminous writings exercised for so many centuries upon the Church of Christ; and he was asked to make an effort to supply this want." Now Mr. Baillie must either have written this in ignorance, or he wrote it for the purpose of enhancing the value of his own labours. But we scarcely think he could have been in ignorance of the fact that "St. Augustine's Confessions," a work to be found in some shape or other in every theological library, supplies a sketch of both the inner and outer daily life of St. Augustine. Milner, in his "Church History," devotes eight chapters to the saint and his writings. Dr. Pusey has edited the best edition yet produced in this country, and added illustrations from the author's own writings, and a cheap edition of this has been circulated by thousands. It is therefore untrue to say that this great Father is unknown.

Dr. Baillie's labours add nothing to our previous knowledge; this work is St. Augustine "improved," with pious reflections and additions, which in themselves we are not disposed to quarrel with; our objection is to the author's pretentiousness.

## BIRTHS.

*Feb. 18.* The wife of H. S. Thompson, esq., of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, a son.

The wife of William Ffooks, esq., of Greenhill, Sherborne, Dorset, a son.

At Lymington, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Thomas Adams, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, Military Train, a son.

*Feb. 20.* At Chaddesden-hall, Derby, Mrs. James W. Mitchell, a son.

The wife of Geo. Gibson Richardson, esq., Garlands, Reigate, a dau.

*Feb. 21.* At Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Horatio FitzRoy, a dau.

At Syston-court, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Newton Dickenson, a dau.

*Feb. 22.* At Euxton-hall, Lancashire, the Lady Emma Anderton, a son.

At Percy's Hotel, Dover-st., the Viscountess Dalrymple, a dau.

At Half-Moon-st., the wife of Beville Ramsay, esq., of Croughton-house, Northamptonshire, a dau.

*Feb. 24.* At Buckhurst, Sunning-hill, the wife of George Ward Hunt, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

At Wimbledon-park, the Lady Hermlone Graham, a son and heir, and dau.

At Grant-house, Chobham, the wife of George Lake, esq., a son.

At Montpellier, Weston-Peverel, near Devonport, the wife of Capt. G. E. Patey, R.N., a son.

*Feb. 25.* At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Midmay, of Lapworth Rectory, a son.

At Eaton-pl., the Hon. Mrs. F. Byron, a dau.

At Tewkesbury-park, the wife of James Priamatt Sargeant, esq., a son.

*Feb. 26.* At the Vicarage, Yatton, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Barnard, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, of Bedwin-st., a dau.

In Upper Brook-st., the Lady Manners, a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a dau.

*Feb. 27.* At Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a son.

At Sunderlandwick, the wife of Edward Horner Reynard, esq., a dau.

At Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Davies, a dau.

At Douglas-lodge, Surbiton-hill, Mrs. Clement Alexander Douglas, a son.

*Feb. 28.* At Ribston-hall, Wetherby, the wife of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Queen-sq., the wife of Slingsby Bethell, esq., a dau.

At Combedown, Mrs. H. L. Dampier, a son.

At Fulbourn, the wife of C. W. Townley, esq., a dau.

At Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. S. F. Bignold, a son.

*March 1.* At Upper Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of W. C. Jones Parry, esq., Barrister-at-law, a son.

At the Rectory, Butterleigh, near Collumpton, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Beaumont, a dau.

At Pinner-grove, the Lady Milman, a dau.

At Woodhouse, near Huddersfield, the wife of Lewis R. Starkey, esq., a son.

*March 2.* At Chester-st., Grosvenor-pl., the wife of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., a dau.

At Bucksbridge, Wendover, the widow of Col. Edwd. John Watson, H.E.I.C.S., a son.

At Liverpool, the wife of George Grazebrook, esq., a dau.

In Bernard-st., Russell-sq., the wife of John Rose Bullin, esq., a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of E. Grantham, esq., Capt. 98th foot, a son.

At Coryton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Newman, a son.

*March 3.* At Ham-house, Surrey, the Lady Huntingtower, a son and heir.

At Caldecote, Warwicksb., the wife of the Rev. John Leslie Hallward, a son.

At Yarbrough Rectory, near Louth, Lincolnsh., the wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd, a dau.

At Oston, Cheshire, the wife of James Oliver Hanson, esq., a son.

*March 4.* In Upper Hyde-park-st., the wife of Robert Dimsdale, esq., a son.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. F. Henry Gray, M.A., a son.

*March 5.* At Lochend, N.B., the wife of Geo. Warrender, esq., a son and heir.

At Gortmore, co. Tipperary, the wife of J. F. Amber, esq., a son.

At Kibblesworth-hall, the wife of John M. Southern, esq., a dau.

At Barrow Hedges, Carshalton, the wife of George Bradford Ellicombe, esq., a son.

*March 6.* At Farnborough, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Holbech, a dau.

At Rome, the wife of Col. Astley, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son and heir.

At Hoveton-hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Burroughes, a dau.

The wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Dickson, bart., of Sydenham, Roxburghsh., a son, still born.

*March 7.* At Nottingham-pl., Regent's-park, the wife of Sir C. H. J. Rich, bart., a son and heir.

At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

At Arundel-house, Arundel-sq., the wife of Mr. Alexander Clark, of Gate-st., Lincoln's-infields, a dau.

At Dove Leys, Staffordsh., the wife of T. Percival Heywood, esq., a dau.

*March 8.* At Appscourt, Surrey, the wife of Robert Gill, esq., a son.

At Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, the wife of Edmund Barlow, esq., of Sigsworth, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

At Duppa's-hill-terr., Croydon, Mrs. George Anson Wheeler, a dau.

At Penlee-villas, Stoke Devonport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Cooper, H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, a son.

At Wrentham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Clissolds, a son.

The wife of Edmond R. Turner, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a son.

*March 9.* At Wellow-house, the wife of Lucius H. Spooner, esq., a dau.

At Cold Ashton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sayres, a dau.

At Barnes, the wife of S. M. Martindale, esq., a dau.

*March 10.* At St. Andrew's, the wife of Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, bart., a dau., stillborn.

At Tregunter, Breconshire, the wife of John Webb Roche, esq., of Rochmount, co. Cork, a son.

At Milan, the wife of Herman Mylius, esq., a son.

At the residence of her father, Peter Maze, esq., Portland-pl., the wife of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, esq., a dau.

*March 11.* At Glyn Gorth, the wife of John P. Gubbins, esq., a son.

At Yealand Conyers, Lancashire, the wife of Capt. E. Y. Peel, a dau.

*March 12.* At Colnbrook, Bucks, the wife of E. V. Hemingway, esq., a son.

At Chiswick-mall, London, the widow of Major Davenport, 66th Regt., a dau., stillborn.

At Clifton, the wife of R. Charles Stachey, esq., Ashwick-grove, Somerset, a son.

March 13. In Bruton-st., the Countess of Darnley, a son.

At Belmaduthy-house, Ross-shire, the wife of Major James Wardlaw, a dau.

At Hendon, Middlesex, the wife of Rear-Adm. Edward Stanley, a dau.

In Gordon-st., Gordon-sq., the wife of Stafford H. Northcote, esq., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major Champion, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At the Laurels, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, the wife of Jas. Barraclyffe Tierney, esq., a son.

March 14. At Torquay, the wife of the Hon. W. W. Addington, a son.

At Sir Charles Lyell's, Harley-st., the wife of Chevalier Pertz, a dau.

At Clearwell-court, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, the wife of the Rev. Howard L. Parry, a dau.

At the Pavilion, Weedon, Northamptonshire, the wife of W. D. Bennett, esq., of the Military Store Department, a son.

At the Hermitage, near Woking, Surrey, the wife of William Lyon, esq., a dau.

March 15. At Brighton, the wife of Dr. Ormerod, a dau.

At Coldbrook-park, Monmouthshire, the wife of W. W. Manning, esq., a son.

At Tickwood-hall, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Wayne, jun., a dau.

March 16. The wife of Major Herbert Russell Manners, a son.

In Lower Berkeley-st., the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a dau.

At Twickenham-common, the wife of the Rev. James Twining, a son.

March 17. At Potishead, near Bristol, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Clutterbuck, a dau.

Mrs. Sterne, of Maryland-house, Forest-lane, near Stratford, a dau.

The wife of Charles J. Martyn, esq., of Palgrave-priory, Suffolk, a dau.

March 18. At Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Carmichael, a son.

The wife of T. W. Powell, esq., of Blackheath-park, a dau.

At Sutton-court-lodge, Chiswick, the wife of Frederick Wigan, esq., a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Hutt-valley, New Zealand, Thomas Coldham, fourth son of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, to Anne Palmer, eldest dau. of W. Beetham, esq., of the Hutt, Surrey.

Dec. 16. At Simla, Lieut. Edward Gawne, 70th Highlanders, to Mary Anne Isabella Hamilton, only dau. of the late T. Hodgson, esq., Commissioner of Simla.

Dec. 20. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Capt. J. Hearsey, H.M.'s Bengal Army, eldest son of Major-General Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B., to Ann Maria, third dau. of the late Robert T. Homfray, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Sir Jeremiah Homfray, knt.

Jan. 6. At St. Paul's Cathedral, C. B. Garrett, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of the Hon. F. J. Halliday, Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 7. At Calcutta, Frank West, esq., to Harriet, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley.

Jan. 23. At Madeira, J. Walter Savile, esq., Capt. H.M.I.F., to Sarah Emma, eldest dau. of George Stoddard, esq., late H.B.M.'s Consul at Madeira.

At Syston, the Rev. William J. Goodacre, Curate of Syston and Ratcliffe, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Black, esq., Ashby Folville.

Jan. 30. At Bombay, Charles Gonne, esq., Civil Service, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. Melvill, Military Secretary to the Government.

Feb. 9. At Westland-row, Dublin, John Edward Wallis, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Anna, only dau. of Robert Power, of Dublin, and Gurnamania, co. Galway.

Feb. 10. At Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Henry Wheeler, esq., of Bandon, co. Cork, to Sarah Helena, dau. of the late D. Cuolahan, esq., Cogan-house, King's County.

Feb. 14. At Trinity Church, Helensburgh, Thomas Craig Christie, esq., of Bedlay, Lanarkshire, to Anna, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Cross Buchanan, esq., of Auchintoshan, Dunbarton.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, Richard C. D. Olivier, esq., of Rock-milla-lodge, Cork, to Catharine, only dau. of the late Ven. John Hawtayne, D.D., Archdeacon of Bombay.

Feb. 16. At Queenshead, Frederic William, third son of Swithin Anderton, esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Ruth, third dau. of John Foster, esq., of Prospect-house, near Bradford.

Feb. 17. At Paddington, Edward Calvert, esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Government Collegiate School, Trinidad, to Emily Wisset, widow of A. Middleton, esq., Marine Surveyor, R.N.

At Canwick, near Lincoln, Constance, youngest dau. of Robert Amcotts (formerly Cracroft), esq., of Hackthorn, in the same county, to Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood-house, Staffordshire.

At Whalley, Lancashire, the Rev. F. E. Perrin, to Maria, third dau. of the late William Wardle, esq., Clitheroe.

Feb. 19. At Hove, Brighton, William Henry Watts, esq., of Brighton, to Amy Brougham, eldest dau. of T. Theobald, esq., of Sutton Courtenay Abbey, Berks.

At Laniwet, Cornwall, the Rev. John French, of Lanivet, to Mary Cole, second dau. of the late Roger Henwood, esq., of Tremore-house.

Feb. 21. At Hove, Joseph Beaumont, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Beaumont, to Mary, second dau. of the late Wm. Day, esq., of Hadlow-house, Sussex.

At All Souls', Langham-place, London, John Mackerlie, esq., to Harriett Seton, eldest dau. of the late John Macwhirter, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry George St. John Midmay, R.N., of Hazlegrave-house, Somerset, to the Hon. Elizabeth Shaw Lefevre, youngest dau. of the Viscount Eversley.

At Stowford, Albemarle, second son of Albemarle Cator, esq., of Woo-hastwick-hall, Norfolk, and Beckenham-pl., Kent, to Mary Molesworth Cordelia, third dau. of Christopher Arthur Harris, esq., of Haine, Devon.

At Bathford, J. Wedgwood, eldest son of the late J. Mountford Yeates, esq., to Arabella Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. Pickwick, M.A., of Beckington, Somerset.

At Pewsey, Henry Blackmore, esq., of Salisbury, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of E. G. Polhill, esq., of Haybrook, near Pewsey.

At Bath, the Rev. Frederick C. Carey, of St. Martin's, Guernsey, to Sophia Elmhirst, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Goode, esq., Lynn.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Richard Stubbs, esq., of Fishponds, Stapleton, to Annie, eldest dau. of George Jenkins, esq., of Durdham-down-house, Westbury-on-Trym.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Webber Desborough Harris, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, second dau. of James Matthews, esq., of Bexley-heath, Kent.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, Henry William Williams, of Oxford-st., to Sarah, second dau. of the late James Phipps, of Northampton.

At Twickenham, Walter Monteford Westropp, late Capt. in the 19th Regt., to Laura Felicia Susan, youngest dau. of Sir William Clay, bart., of Fulwell-lodge, Twickenham.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Robert James, youngest son of Robert Laing, esq., of Haggerstone, to Mary Margaret, youngest dau. of William Morrison, esq., of Kennington-park.

At Hanwell, George Henry Wriford, R.M., youngest son of Capt. Wriford, R.N., to Margaret Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sam. Valentine Edwards, B.A.

Feb. 23. At Munich, John Shand, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 51st Regt. of Madras N.I., to Eliza Jane, youngest dau. of the late Hinton Spalding, esq., M.D., of Kingston, Jamaica.

At the Hague, the Hon. George Annisley, esq., her Majesty's Consul for North Holland.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-st., London, Michael, youngest son of the late John Wheatley, esq., of High Wycombe, to Emma, third dau. of John Sole, esq., of Sheerness.

At Plymouth, Charles Willeford, esq., of Tavycottage, Tavistock, to Esther Gisborne, dau. of the late John Varley, esq., of Bayswater-terr., London.

At Athy, co. Kildare, Ireland, Henry C. T. Higgins, esq., 3rd Light Dragoons, to Eleanor Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Haynes, of Orford-st.

At St. James's, Pentonville, James Skill, esq., of Felstead-Bury, Essex, to Mary, widow of Sam. Fitch, esq., late of Tilty, in the same county.

At Whitby, Samuel Macquoid, esq., to Mary Isabella, youngest dau. of Wakefield Simpson Chapman, esq., of Ilgh Stakesby, Whitby.

At Angell-town, Brixton, Henry Lorenz, esq., eldest son of G. F. Lorenz, esq., of Hamburg, to Beatrice, third dau. of the late Forbes McNeill, and niece of the Rt. Hon. Lord Colonsay, of Colonsay, and Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Fryse Loveden, esq., of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, and of Buscot-park, Berks, to Louisa Joan, youngest dau. of Capt. Lewis, of Llanfear, Cardiganshire.

At St. John's, Marylebone, William Wilkie, esq., only son of the late Wm. Wilkie, esq., of Edinburgh, to Ellen Semina Crawcour, only dau. of Ed. Crawcour, esq., Wilt-n-pk., Regent's-pk.

At Coupar Angus, N.B., Arthur O'Connor, esq., of Bern-rs-st., to Jane Young Torry, second dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrew's.

Feb. 24. At Walcot, Bath, Charles L. Oliver, Lieut. Madras Fusiliers, 2nd son of Thos. Oliver, esq., of Child Okeford, Dorset, to Amy, second dau. of the Rev. A. Fane, Vicar of Warminster.

At Cheltenham, John Samuel Barnes, esq., of St. Petersburg and Cheltenham, to Sarah Septima, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Dunsterville, of the Crescent, Plymouth.

At North Cadbury, Somerset, Thomas Barnard, esq., M.P., of Cople, Bedfordshire, to Isabella Henrietta Theodora, youngest dau. of Henry Lawes Long, esq., of Hampton-lodge, Surrey.

At Bonechurch, Isle of Wight, the Rev. C. Wellington Furse, of Halsion-house, North Devon, to Jane Diana, second dau. of the Rev. T. S. B. Monsell, LL.D., Vicar of Egham, Surrey.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., Alfred, only son of A. G. Gilliat, esq., Lewes-crescent, Brighton, and late of Mickleham-hall, Surrey, to Emma Lett, eldest dau. of William Clowes, esq.,

Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, and of Banstead, Surrey.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Peyt Shrubbs, esq., to Henrietta Caroline, third dau. of the late N. Wigney, esq., M.P. for Brighton.

At Faversham, Richard Beale, eldest son of the late Austin Neame, esq., of Honeestall, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Edward Stone, esq., of Herne-hill and Faversham.

At Watringbury, J. Thwaites, esq., of Troy, near Blackburn, Lancashire, to Ada Jane Prudence, second dau. of Robert Mendham Evans, esq., of Orpines, Watringbury, Kent.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Augustus Vernon Welch, R.N., son of the late Capt. David Welch, R.N., to Mary, eldest dau. of John Peed, esq., of Whitlesca, Cambridgeshire.

At Charlton, Kent, Henry William, eldest son of the late James Hartley, esq., of Fairy-hall, Eltham, Kent, to Letitia, third dau. of Wm. Patten, esq., of Stanley, Lancashire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, John Morris Ashforth, esq., of Stopsley, Luton, Beds, eldest son of George Ashforth, esq., of Westmill, Euntingford, Herts, to Sarah, niece of Lieut-Col. Hough.

At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, J. K. Reeves, esq., West Hendred, Berks, to Susanah, second dau. of H. Smith, esq., Earlsone Farm, Burghclere, Hants.

Feb. 26. At Northiam, Sussex, Fleeming Jenkin, esq., only son of Capt. C. Jenkin, R.N., of Belsize-road, Hampstead, to Annie, only dau. of Alfred Austin, esq., of Sussex-pk., Regent's-park.

At Camberwell, Charles Robert, only son of C. Brooks Teague, esq., of South Lambeth, to Sophia Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late W. Dickenson Nethersole, esq., of Essex-st., Strand.

Feb. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. S. W. Turner, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford, to Emily, eldest dau. of Dr. Aldis, M.D., Chester-terr., Chester-sq.

March 1. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Frederick Goulburn, esq., third son of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, to the Hon. Gemina Townshend Miles, third dau. of Lord Sondes.

At Marksbury, William Fraser, esq., of Kingdon, to Annie Diben, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Burridge, Vicar of Bradford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Harle Franks, K.C.B., to Rebecca Constantin Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Brewis, esq., of Langley-house, Prestwick, Lancashire.

At Brighton, Edward Eyre Maunsell, esq., R. F., Lieut. Commander H.M.S.V. "Lizard," son of the late Richard Maunsell, esq., K.C., and the Lady Catherine Maunsell, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Samuel Waller, esq., of Cuckfield and Montpelier-crescent, Brighton.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Capt. d'Eyncourt, R.N., second son of the Rt. Hon. Charles Tenyson d'Eyncourt, to the Lady Henrietta Pelham Clinton, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Newcastle.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Calley, esq., of Burdorp-park and Overtown-house, Wilts, to Emily Augusta, only dau. of Mr. Sergeant Wrangham, of the Rocks, Gloucester.

At Gosforth, Northumberland, the Rev. Chas. W. N. Hyne, M.A., to Dorothy Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., Coxlodge-hall, Gosforth.

At Frensham, Surrey, Edmd. Theodore Doxat, esq., only son of Alphonso Doxat, esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, to Emma, youngest dau. of Frederic Cobb, M.D., of Mill-bridge, Frensham.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. T. R. J. Langhorne, M.A., Curate of Calverton, Bucks, to Ellen Maria, eldest dau. of Joseph Wilks, esq., of York-terrace.

At Bromyard, Cecil F. Holder, esq., 1st Royal Dragoons, to Alice, second dau. of the Rev. John Palmer, Vicar of Bromyard.

March 2. At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Paddington, Thomas Gurney, esq., of Baker-st.,

Portman-sq., to Jane, third dau. of W. Scantlebury, esq., of Porchester-terr., Paddington.

At the British Embassy, Florence, W. Harris, esq., late 88th Regt., to Laura Georgina, third dau. of Stephen Adey, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-sq., William Black Barnes, of Cannon-st. West, Solicitor, to Mary Flower, eldest dau. of Robert Raxworthy, esq., of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

At the Church of St. Margaret next Rochester, the Rev. J. F. Turner, Rector of North Tidworth, Wilts, to Mary, second dau. of the late Benjamin Sorsbie, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Edinburgh, Robert Blair, esq., Greenock, to Caroline Georgina, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Murray, esq., of Roumeston, Ross-shire.

At the Marbeuf Chapel, Paris, Henry Needham Knox, Lieut. R.N., second son of the Hon. John Henry and Lady Mabella Knox, to Minna, second dau. of Monsieur and Madame Lavit.

At Bradford, Thomas Bolton, son of J. R. Ogden, esq., of Lakefield Saurey, Windermere, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Burnet, Vicar of Bradford.

March 3. At the private chapel of Grace Dieu Manor, Frederick Weld, esq., of Chidock, Dorsetshire, nephew of the late Cardinal Weld, of Lulworth-castle, to Philomena-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Ambrose Lisie-Phillips, esq., of Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire.

At Barnstaple, William W. Miller, esq., of Nottingham, to Marianne Jane Hunt, eldest dau. of Henry Ivie Gribble, esq., banker, Barnstaple. At Watford, the Rev. John D. Glennie, M.A., one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of John Finch, esq., Redheath, Hertfordshire.

At St. Mary's, Hastings, the Rev. William A. O'Connor, Incumbent of St. Simon and St. Jude, Manchester, to Charlotte, widow of Francis Boydell, esq., of Hoole-hall, near Chester.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, T. Vernon Wentworth, esq., only son of F. and Lady Augusta Wentworth, of Wentworth-castle, to Lady Harriet de Burgh, the youngest and only unmarried dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde.

At Lyme Regis, Robert Ruchanan Dunlop, esq., of Drumhead, in the co. of Dumbarton, N.B., and of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to Frances Maria, second dau. of the Ven. E. J. Burrow, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Rev. John Craig, of Annadale, and Frescati, in the co. of Dublin, and the Priory, Lamington, to Jane Goodchild, relict of Samuel Percival, esq., of Abington-house, Northampton.

At Eccles, Lancashire, the Rev. Oliver Hoywood, of Corsham, Wilts, to Louisa Mary, second dau. of Swinfen Jordan, esq., of Seedley-terrace, Pendleton.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, R. Milne Redhead, esq., of Springfield Seedley, near Manchester, to Maria, dau. of John Harrop, esq., of Edgmond-hall, Newport, Salop.

At Fulham, James, youngest son of John Pitt Bontein, esq., formerly a Capt. in the 1st Life Guards, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir James Bontein, to Katherine Cecilia Shelley, grand-dau. of the late Sir John Shelley, bart.

At Witton, Edward Durnford, esq., R.M. Artillery, second son of Col. Durnford, R.E., Assistant Adj.-Gen., Ireland, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late John Penrice, esq., of Witton-house, Norfolk.

At Hinckley, the Rev. J. C. Barker, Curate of St. Matthias, Liverpool, to Sarah Lydia, only dau. of Thomas Payne, esq., Hinckley.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John T. Gabriel, esq., son of Thomas Gabriel, esq., of Plymouth, to Dora Adelaide Adair, fifth dau. of the late Rev. R. G. Richards, Vicar of Hainbledon, Hants, and grand-dau. of the late John Richards, esq., of North-house, Catherington.

March 5. At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Smith, esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Bankfield, Lancashire, to Esther Francis, widow of R. Ogilby Moore, esq., of Southside, Wimbledon, and dau. of the late John Richardson, esq., of Swansea.

At Brandsby, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Henry Brown, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, and Rector of Wheatacre (All Saints'), Norfolk, to Sarah Jane, only dau. of the late R. Frank, esq., of Stearsby, near York.

At St. Just, in Roseland, Lieut. Francis Osburn, R.N., third son of Wm. Osburn, esq., of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Victoria Pauline, second dau. of R. Bushell, esq., R.N., of St. Mawes, Cornwall.

At Dublin, William Vallancey Drury, M.D., of the Crescent, Camden-road-villas, London, to Mary Eliza, second dau. of the late Thomas Williams, esq., of Dublin.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, J. H. Thompson, esq., son of Admiral Thompson, of Longparish, Hampshire, to Louisa, widow of T. M. Meggit, esq., of Liverpool.

March 7. At Teffont, Wilts, William Fane Salis, esq., of Dawley-court, Middlesex, to Emily Harriette Mayne, of Teffont-manoor.

At Chiswick, Jas. Lowndes, esq., of Arthurille, Renfrewshire, her Majesty's Body Guard, and Capt. Royal Renfrew Militia, to Eleanor Jane, eldest dau. of John Marston, esq.

At St. James's, Dover, T. Gray, esq., to Kate, widow of J. W. Wing, esq., County Court Judge, and only dau. of Henry Tryon, esq.

March 8. At Bettiscombe, Dorset, J. Hudley, esq., of Scarborough-house, Somerset, and of Broadwindsor, Dorset, to Sophia Anne Tatchell, elder dau. of John Tatchell Bullen, esq., of Marshwood-manoor, Dorset, and grand-dau. of the late John Wood, esq., of Martock, Somersetshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Henry Poole Hepburn, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the late Major-General Hepburn, to Emily Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William P. Brigstocke, esq., M.P., of Birdcombe-court, Somersetshire.

At Edenhall, William, eldest son of Edward Stanley, esq., of Ponsonby-hall, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Sir George Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall.

March 9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Thellusson, Coldstream Guards, to Henrietta, dau. of Mr. and Lady Augusta Wentworth.

March 10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Tudor Geo. Trevor, esq., of H.M.'s Paymaster-General's Office, to Cordelia Adams, only dau. of the late Capt. Theodore Hay.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Sir William Kemp, bart., Gissing, Norfolk, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Chas. Saunders, esq., of the same place.

At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. Edmund Hall, LL.B., Curate of St. Margaret's, Brighton, to Maria Emma, only surviving dau. of the late George Robert Boehm Berney, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Derby, William Blakeley, esq., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to Maria Burton, eldest dau. of Thos. Cartlich, esq., Woodland-villa, Derby.

At Brighton, Henry Lucy, third son of H. B. Peake, esq., of Worcester, to Eleanor Fanny, dau. of J. B. Peake, esq., and grandchildren of the late Thomas Peake, serjeant-at-law.

At Cheltenham, Henry Coke, esq., M.A., Bombay, to Janie, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Ross, esq., of Skeldon, British Guiana.

At Lower Norwood, Surrey, Charles, second son of the late William Eley, esq., of West-end, Hampstead, to Lizzie, eldest dau. of W. Quilter, esq., of Norwood.

At Tong, Shropshire, Roger Horman-Fisher, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Ann Staples-Browne, of the Priory, Tong, widow of Richard Thomas Staples-Browne, esq., of Laulton, Ox-

fordsh., and dau. of the late Robt. Brettell Bate, esq., of London.

At Woodhouse, Leeds, James Peter, eldest son of Thos. Smithson, esq., of Bramley, near Leeds, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest dau. of E. Taylor, esq., of Oatlands, Leeds.

March 12. At Bodmin, Cornwall, Rich. Pearce, esq., of Taunton, Somerset, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Preston Wallis, esq., of St. Petrock's, Bodmin.

At Richmond, Surrey, David Hepburn, esq., of Abercrombie-pl., and Spring-cottage, Trinity, Edinburgh, to Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Edward C. Martin, esq., of Kew-road, Richmond.

At Bloomsbury Chapel, Jan<sup>y</sup> Henry Waggett, of Argyll-st., Regent-st., to Anna Maria, second dau. of the late Mr. William Dow, druggist, of Wisbeach.

March 15. At Wytham-on-the-Hill, John W. Cheney Ewart, esq., of Ketton-hall, Rutland, to Jane Anna Lucy, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Johnson, of Wytham-hall, Lincoln.

At Mickleover, William George, eldest son of the late W. Williamson, esq., Solicitor, Derby, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Moses Harvey, esq., of Mickleover-house.

At Oxton, Notts, John Chaworth Musters, esq., of Annesley-park and Colwick-hall, Notts, to Caroline Anne, eldest dau. of H. Sherbrooke, esq., of Oxton.

At Hampstead, John Hewetson, esq., of Downshire-hill, Hampstead, to Adelaide Amelia Leslie, only dau. of the late George Henry French, esq., of Richmond-hill, Island of St. Vincent.

At Claines, Worcester, Crumpton J. Nunn, esq., of Melbourne, Victoria, to Helen, dau. of George Darke, esq., Worcester.

March 16. At North Creak, Charles North, Capt. Norfolk Artillery and Barrister-at-law, only son of Frederick North, esq., of Rougham, Norfolk, and Hastings-lodge, and M.P. for Hastings, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel.

At Kentish-town, James D. Darling, esq., of Queen-st., Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Mary Rosina, elder dau. of the late William Henry Mordaunt,

esq., merchant, of Basinghall-st. and Notting-hill.

March 17. At the Independent Chapel, Cuckfield, Sussex, George Knott, esq., of Woodcroft, Cuckfield, to Emma, only dau. of William Payne, esq., of Hatchlands, Cuckfield.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, William H. Jones, esq., youngest son of Thomas Jones, esq., of Kenworth, Herts, to Eliza Louisa, only dau. of Henry Smith, esq., of Kilburn, Middlesex.

At St. Peter's, Islington, William Henry, youngest son of John Goodair, esq., Preston, Lancashire, to Sarah, dau. of Samuel Phelps, Canonbury-sq.

At South Weald, Essex, Bayne Henry Fagel, son of William May, esq., Consul-General of the Netherlands, to Margaretta, dau. of James Drane, esq., formerly of Pulham, Norfolk.

At Childwall, Samuel Fielden, esq., of Centre-vale, Todmorden, to Sarah Jane, dau. of the late Joseph Brooks Yates, esq., of West Dingle, Liverpool.

At Hallaton, Capt. Robt. Havard Price, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte Mary D. nt, second dau. of the late Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, of Court-garden, Marlow, Bucks, Lieut. of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and of Lady Hinrich, of Hallaton-hall, Leicestershire.

At Clapham, Surrey, John Anthony, second son of the late Horatio Ripley, esq., of Clapham, to Marianne Matilda, fourth dau. of George F. Davis, esq., of Clapham-rise.

At Codsall, Staffordshire, John Neve, esq., Solicitor, Wolverhampton to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Richard Lees, esq., of Oaken, Staffordshire.

March 18. At Haverstock Chapel, Hampstead, the Rev. H. D. Crofts, D.D., of Hindersfield, to Julia, niece of Joseph Griffiths, esq., late of Beckenham, Kent.

March 19. At St. Mary's, Outwich, Francis Stephen, fourth surviving son of Stephen Flockton, esq., of Hampden-house, Romford, to Isabel Mary, eldest dau. of Mrs. Flockton, of the Lodge, Romford, and of the late Webster Flockton, esq., of Stanmore-house, Weybridge.

## OBITUARY.

### THE EARL OF DEVON.

March 19. At Shrivenham, Berks, the residence of his brother-in-law, Arch-leacon Berens, aged 81, the Right Hon. William Courtenay, tenth Earl of Devon, a Bart., High Steward of the University of Oxford.

The late Earl was eldest son of Henry Reginald, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and nephew of the first Viscount Courtenay, by Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Effingham. He was born in 1777, and was consequently in his 82nd year. The lamented Earl was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1798, and M.A. in 1801. In 1812 he was elected representative of Exeter in the House of Commons, which city he continued to sit for in the successive Parliaments up to 1826. He had been called to the bar of Lincoln's

Inn in 1799, and was for a short time a Master in Chancery. On his retirement from the House of Commons he was appointed clerk-assistant to the Parliaments, an office he held for 19 years, namely, up to his accession to the Peerage in 1835, and on that occasion he had a vote of thanks unanimously voted to him by the House of Lords, the vote being proposed by Viscount Melbourne. The late Peer was the 10th Earl, the title having been dormant from the death, in 1556, of Edmund, son of Henry, the attainted Marquis of Exeter, in whose behalf the Earldom of Devon had been revived in 1553, till the 15th of March, 1831, when it was adjudged by the House of Lords to William, third Viscount Courtenay, cousin of the deceased Earl, who succeeded to the ancient title on his demise in 1835. His Lordship married, first, on the 29th of

November, 1804, Lady Harriet Leslie, daughter of Sir Henry Pepps, Bart., and Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, by whom, who died in 1839, he had surviving issue three sons, Viscount Courtenay (now Earl of Devon), the Hon. and Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, married to Lady Anna Maria Leslie, and the Hon. Charles Leslie Courtenay; and, secondly, in 1849, Miss Scott, a daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Scott. In 1837 he was created a D.C.L. of Oxford University; and in 1838 elected High Steward of that University. He was a Governor of the Charterhouse. No less than three Earldoms of Devon have been successively created and extinguished in this family. The last was granted by Queen Mary, and, after the death of its first possessor, remained dormant 265 years. The late Peer is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Courtenay, Secretary to the Poor Law Board. He was born April 15, 1807, and married, December 27, 1830, Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, seventh daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl Fortescue. Like his father, he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated as B.A. in 1828; obtained a Fellowship at All Souls, and graduated B.C.L. in 1831. He was created a D.C.L. in 1838. From 1841 to 1849 he sat in the House of Commons as member for South Devon. In November, 1852, he was appointed Secretary to the Poor Law Board, of which he had previously been made a commissioner.

#### THE RIGHT HON. EARL FERRERS.

*March 13.* At his residence, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, of congestion of the lungs, aged 37, the Right Hon. Washington Sewallis Shirley, Earl Ferrers.

We understand that the indisposition of the noble Earl came on very suddenly; and it at once assumed a character so alarming, as to cause a hasty despatch to be sent, summoning to his aid his Lordship's medical adviser, Mr. Tasker, of Melbourne. That gentleman speedily arrived, but medical assistance was of no avail, and his Lordship shortly afterwards expired. The event must have been peculiarly distressing to the Countess Ferrers, who at the time was confined to her bed by severe illness. We hear that her Ladyship was carried down to see his Lordship, who expired almost immediately afterwards. The deceased nobleman, Washington Sewallis Shirley, was the ninth Earl Ferrers. His Lordship was born at Ednaston, on the 3rd of January, 1822, and had therefore recently attained his 37th year.

He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his grandfather, in 1842, and married on the 23rd of July, 1844, Augusta Annabella, daughter of Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the second Marquis of Donegal. Earl Ferrers was the only surviving son of Robert William, Viscount Tanworth, (who died on the 3rd of February, 1830,) by Anne, daughter of Richard Weston, Esq. His Lordship is succeeded by his only son, Sewallis Edward, Viscount Tanworth, who was born on the 24th of January, 1847. His only other surviving issue, is a daughter, Lady Augusta Amelia Shirley.—*Local paper.*

#### LORD MURRAY.

*Mar. 7.* At his residence, Great Stuart street, Edinburgh, aged 80, Sir John Archibald Murray, Knt., titular Lord Murray, an eminent Scottish judge. The "Scotsman," in speaking of Lord Murray's death, observes:—"In the case of one so well-beloved we had rather a few days should pass before speaking; we make the mournful announcement, therefore, only in the simplest words. Not in Edinburgh only, of whose society he was the brilliant and acknowledged head, but throughout the wide circle of the illustrious in rank and intellect in every part of Europe to which his friendships extended, will the loss be deplored. Lord Murray's withdrawal makes a blank which cannot be supplied. Venerable age, extending to the fourscore years that mark the human term, had not impaired either the activity of his intellect or the warmth of his affectionate nature; and as his health had been in the early part of the winter unusually vigorous, it was natural to look to his having not a few active and beneficent years yet to spend among us. It is, indeed, only a fortnight this day since he last occupied his accustomed seat in court, having throughout the session discharged his judicial duties without interruption. Though premonitory symptoms had exhibited themselves, his illness became serious only ten days since, and he had not been a week confined to bed. For two or three days, however, scarcely any hope of recovery had been entertained; the venerable sufferer waited with patience and fortitude the inevitable stroke, and met it with Christian resolution and resignation. Among all classes in Edinburgh the utmost sympathy and anxiety have been manifested since it became generally known that Lord Murray was seriously ill, and the announcement of his death, though not unexpected, will spread a gloom over



the city such as has seldom been experienced. His death will be felt not only as the departure of a man universally beloved and esteemed as a munificent public benefactor, as the honoured head of many schemes of usefulness, as the patron of every worthy charity, and the warm supporter of all improvement, but as the last of that highly distinguished band who throughout the first 30 or 40 years of the century reflected more lustre on Edinburgh than did even the great intellectual lights of an elder day, and which included such names as Jeffrey, Playfair, Sidney Smith, Francis Horner, Thomas Brown, Henry Cockburn, and the still surviving Brougham. Our generation can have no such loss again to deplore—no such man is left among us. Lord Murray was in his 81st year. He was raised to the bench in 1839, having previously received the honour of knighthood. He was the second son of Alexander Murray, of Henderland, Lord of Session and Justiciary, by the daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay, Bart., of Evelick, and niece of the first Earl of Mansfield. Born in Mid-Lothian; he married 1826, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Rigby, of Oldfield-hall, Cheshire; was called to the Scottish bar in 1799; succeeded the Right Hon. Francis (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey as Lord Advocate in 1834, but resigned in the November of the same year; was again appointed Lord Advocate in April, 1835; was Recorder of the Great Roll, or Clerk of the Pipe, in the Exchequer Court, Scotland, but resigned that office (a sinecure) some time before his appointment as Lord Advocate; represented the Leith district of burghs in Parliament from 1832 till 1838."

#### DR. PEACOCK, DEAN OF ELY.

Nov. 8, 1858. At Ely, aged 67, the Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely.

George Peacock was fifth and youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Peacock, Perpetual Curate during fifty years of Denton, in the parish of Gainford, near Darlington, Durham, fourteen miles from Richmond in Yorkshire.

He was born on the 9th of April, 1791, at Thornton-hall, Denton, where his father resided and kept a school. In his early boyhood he was rather remarkable as a lad of bold spirit and active habits of body, fond of daring feats of climbing, than for any special love of study. One of these hazardous feats, though it alarmed his father at the time, was significant of his future zeal for architecture—he was found sitting astride

on one of the gargoyles of the ancient hall, with one of his brothers on another.

His reading during this period was desultory, voyages and travels being his favourite study; and it was not till he was sent, in his 17th year, to Mr. Tate's School at Richmond, that his great powers of mind began to appear. Here he applied himself with great diligence to the studies of the school, and with such success, that at the July examination (probably the first examination on the Cambridge model in any provincial school) he was placed alone, by a decided superiority, at the head of his class, in which were two who afterwards became Fellows, and two who became Scholars, of Trinity College.

One of his fellow-scholars, Archdeacon Musgrave, bears witness that George Peacock made himself a sound scholar in Greek and Latin, and in this branch of study, as well as in mathematics, was looked up to as an authority by his fellow-students. From the same witness we learn that during his whole time at Richmond, "though a severe student, he was a joyous, sociable, and genial spirit; always ready for good companionship, for any pleasurable excursion, for manly exercise, and for all innocent mirth and playfulness." He was wont to speak in after life, in terms of affectionate gratitude, of the benefit he had derived from the teaching and conversation of Dr. Tate, and also of Mr. Brass, a native and scholar of Richmond, with whom he read mathematics during the summer of 1809, just before his removal to Trinity College, Cambridge, in October.

Among many whose names are distinguished in the annals of the University, George Peacock was soon known as the first mathematician of his year at Trinity; and on taking the degree of B.A. in 1823, he appeared as Second Wrangler, but second only to Herschel. He was often heard to say that he had rather have been second in that year than first in any other. He also gained the second Smith's Prize for mathematical knowledge.

At the earliest time of sitting for Fellowships (1814), there were only two vacancies, and the two elected were Peacock and Mill. These two, after many years of separation (Mill became Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta), were again associated in the Chapter of Ely.

In 1815 he was appointed Assistant Tutor and College Lecturer; in 1823 Full Tutor, conjointly with Robert Wilson Evans; and in 1835, Sole Tutor on one "side" of the College. In 1837 he was appointed Laudian Professor of Mathematics.

During twenty-five years passed at Cambridge, in the offices of Tutor and Professor, his efforts were strenuously devoted to the care of his pupils, the promotion of mathematical learning, and the advancement of University reform.

While the ability and clearness of his lectures commanded the attention and admiration of his hearers, he won their hearts by the kindness of his temper and disposition, and by the reasonable advice and warnings administered at critical times. The affectionate gratitude of his pupils was expressed, at his leaving the tutorship in 1839, by the presentation of a beautiful and costly candelabrum, having on its pedestal the figures of Bacon, Barrow, and Newton.

At the time of his entering on the work of tuition, the state of mathematical learning at Cambridge was unfavourably contrasted with the progress of Continental research. Peacock, in conjunction with Herschel, Babbage, and other Cambridge men of his time, devoted his earnest efforts to remedy this defect. He assisted in the translation of the smaller work of Lacroix on Differential and Integral Calculus, published in 1816, and followed by Examples in 1820, which had a rapid sale. In his office of Moderator in 1827, he was the first to employ *officially* the differential notation of the Continental analysts; and his influence as lecturer was strenuously exerted in the same direction. In 1825-6, he contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" the article on Arithmetic, truly styled "the most learned work on the history of that subject which exists." This was followed in 1830 by his Treatise on Algebra, an elementary work, based on sound philosophical principles, and well fitted to form the mind of the student to clear logical habits of thought. This book was afterwards, in 1842 and 1845, expanded into two volumes, together forming a more complete treatise. Another work of this period was a Report to the British Association in 1834, "On the recent Progress of certain Branches of Analysis."

In his office of Laudian Professor, he delivered lectures on practical and theoretical astronomy, and afterwards on geometry; and for three successive years attempted to form a class for a course on the principles of analysis, and their application.

Professor Peacock was a member of both the committees, appointed in 1838 and 1843, for the restoration of the Standards of Weight and Measure, destroyed by the burning of the Houses of Parliament.

In 1839 he was promoted, on the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, to the Deanery of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's, a post which afforded scope for the exercise of his powers in the government of his cathedral church, and the management of its property; in the administration of justice; in the regulation of important charitable trusts; in the promotion of education, and of sanitary measures. To these duties a large portion of the closing years of his life was devoted; and the improved health of the city of Ely, as testified by the Reports of the Registrar-General, is the result of works carried on under his presiding care.

Another great work, which occupied his time and thoughts during the nineteen years of his deanery, was the restoration of the cathedral church. He found the fabric in a state requiring very extensive substantial repairs, in parts amounting almost to rebuilding; the result of his labours is known to all England as one of the most judicious and effective restorations of ancient architecture.

His leisure was devoted to literary pursuits. In 1840-1 he published his "Observations on the Constitution and Studies of the University," evincing a deep knowledge of the subject. This led to his appointment, in 1850, as one of the Commission of Inquiry, and of the second Commission in 1855, for carrying out the Act of Parliament, an office in which he took a deep interest, but which was too laborious for his declining strength.

In 1855 he published the *Life*, and, in conjunction with Mr. Leitch, an edition of the works of Dr. Young, a task which had been taken up at intervals for twenty years, and which called forth his great and varied powers.

In 1841 he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury, and again in 1852; on this occasion he delivered a Latin oration, now published, expressing his strong conviction of the necessity of the Synod to the safety and welfare of the Church. He continued in this office till 1857, exerting his great powers of mind with diligence and judgment to preclude unprofitable discussions, and to direct the debates of his assembly to purposes of practical ability.

His health and strength declined under repeated attacks of bronchitis, aggravated latterly by other complaints. On the 28th of Oct. 1858, he attended a meeting of the University Commission, from a zealous sense of duty, and returned from the meeting to his deathbed.

The Dean married in 1847 Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., of Richmond, Surrey, who survives him.

His remains were interred, after the choral service for burial in the cathedral, in the cemetery at Ely, in the presence of a large number of friends from Cambridge and from distant parts. Few men have been attended through life by more affectionate regard, and left behind them a memory more cherished, than George Peacock.

#### THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVER.

*Feb. 28.* At his residence, the Observatory, Oxford, aged 54, Manuel John Johnson, Esq., M.A., Radcliffe Observer, one of the most eminent astronomers of the day.

Mr. Johnson was educated at Addiscombe, and in 1821 entered the Artillery. The leisure of a ten years' military residence at St. Helena seems to have guided him naturally to the choice of that department of science which he adopted, by discovering to him his own scientific tastes and the line in which his power lay. A superfluity of vacant time was relieved by the amusement of observing the stars. The result of this discovered taste was the erection of the St. Helena Observatory, which was completed in 1829, after four years of preparation, in course of which Mr. Johnson twice visited the Observatory at the Cape, then under the direction of Mr. Fallows. The work had all along received the warm patronage and encouragement of General Alexander Walker, then Governor of St. Helena, whose almost paternal kindness to his young aide-de-camp Mr. Johnson always remembered with great affection. Working here with meridian instruments—for he had no equatorially mounted telescope—he devoted his whole attention to the Southern Hemisphere, and the result of his labours, which appeared in 1835 in the shape of a "Catalogue of 606 Principal Fixed Stars of the Southern Hemisphere," attests his fidelity and industry as director of the Observatory of which he was the founder. This important catalogue is, besides the Madras catalogues, the only source for exact places of the fixed stars situated beyond the reach of the observatories of Europe.

Upon the disbanding of the Artillery corps in St. Helena Mr. Johnson returned to England, and after some months of European travelling, entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he went through the academical course. He had no sooner

taken his degree than the Radcliffe Observatory became vacant by the death of Mr. Rigaud, and he received the appointment from the trustees. He now recommenced in earnest his astronomical labours, and selected as the region of his observations the circumpolar heavens. Taking the Groombridge Catalogue as his foundation, he re-observed all the stars, more than 4,000, included in that catalogue, and added 1,500 other stars not found in Groombridge. The meridian instruments of the Radcliffe Observatory were for several years almost wholly employed for this work, and volumes 40—53 of the Radcliffe Observatory are filled with observations and special catalogues, all designed for ultimate collection into one large catalogue of circumpolar stars. The extreme value of this work, of which some sheets have already passed through the press, is attested by the letters which Mr. Johnson received from all the observatories of Europe, in which the constant enquiry was when the new work was to appear.

In 1849 the magnificent heliometer was mounted; a splendid instrument, the work of Repsold, of Hamburg, the erection of which Sir Robert Peel had intended to come to Oxford to inaugurate, being only prevented by his own sudden death in 1850. This is undoubtedly the finest instrument for exact differential measures in the world—superior to the only other working one in the world at Königsburg, and far superior to the two smaller ones at Bonn and Pulkowa, which are not worked. The observations with this instrument began very soon after its erection. They include a great number of double stars and other objects for which this instrument is particularly appropriate. The object of these observations was to determine the parallaxes of several fixed stars. In 1853 the first series of heliometer observations was published, together with an investigation of the parallaxes of 61 Cygni, and of the star 1830 Groombridge. Another series came out in 1857, together with an investigation of the parallaxes of Castor (*a* Geminorum), Arcturus (*a* Bootis), Vega (*a* Lyrae), and of two other stars called in the volume *a* and *b*, which were of importance as means of establishing the parallax of 1830 Groombridge.

The meteorological observations, which started upon a very limited scale at the Radcliffe Observatory, received latterly a great expansion. In the autumn of 1854 the photographic process for registering meteorological observations was introduced, and it has been carried on every year since on an increasing scale. There are now going on, besides barometrical and

thermometrical, other observations (also with photographic registration), to measure the amount of rain, of the velocity and direction of the wind, and, since the beginning of this year, the amount of electricity in the atmosphere. Meteorology was latterly a favourite with Mr. Johnson, and the volumes of the Observations since 1854 contain many laborious computations in this department.

To these scientific pursuits, which officially devolved upon him, and to which his main attention was given, Mr. Johnson added an extraordinary love of art. The fine collection of prints which filled his portfolios and covered the walls of his rooms—many of which went to the Manchester Exhibition—shewed his excellent judgment and taste, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to go over either his own or any other collection with a brother in art with whom he could interchange criticism, or a learner whose taste he could direct and inform. In a wide social circle, both in and out of the University, his loss will be deeply felt. He had large tastes and many lines of thought, and took a genuine interest in many subjects—literature, politics (foreign and domestic), trade, the currency, academical questions. His knowledge of the world, a wide acquaintance with distinguished men—all true workers on their respective grounds—had given him a general interest in the struggle, wherever honest and hearty, of human life; and a true appreciation of the good points of an aristocracy still left his sympathy mainly given to the middle and professional classes of the country. Liberal, and averse to dogmatism in religion, no one well acquainted with him could fail to see in him a mind thoroughly and deeply formed upon the genuine Christian type. His independent, high, and fearless bearing on all public questions, joined to his strong sense and experience, gave him a high position in the University; his animation and spirit as a converser made him an important member of any social circle in which he happened to be. His own hearty kindness to and feeling for others won in return an ample and rich stock of friends, which was a constant source of the purest kind of pleasure. Cut off in a moment, in the midst of his work, when, in spite of temporary ill-health, he appeared to have a long useful life before him, he makes a sudden void in many hearts in which he would have been surprised to think he had a place. Reversing the old proverb, which says that we have all more enemies than we think of, he had more true friends than he knew of; and the

large and deep feeling which his death excites is another instance that society does justice to those who do justice to it, and that it will care for those who care for it.

#### SIR A. OLIPHANT.

*March 9.* In London, aged 65, Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon. He was the third son of the late Ebenezer Oliphant, Esq., of Condie, near Bridge of Earn, Perth, and brother of Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., who some time represented in Parliament the city of Perth. His mother was Mary, the third dau. of the late Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch, N.B. He was born at Condie in 1793, and educated at Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester. He was called to the bar first at Edinburgh, and subsequently to the English bar at Lincoln's-Inn in 1821. In 1826 he was appointed Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, from which post he was promoted in 1838 to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon. He held that appointment down to the year 1855, when he retired on the usual pension. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division, in 1848. The deceased judge was married at the Cape of Good Hope in 1828, to Maria, dau. of Gen. Campbell, by whom he has left issue an only son, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the well-known author of "*Minnesota*," "*The Shores of the Black Sea*," &c., who is at present acting as private secretary to the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China and Japan.

#### COL. TAIT, C.B.

*March 8.* At the residence of his brother, the Lord Bishop of London, in St. James's-sq.

Colonel Tait was well known in India as the commander for many years of the 3rd Bengal Irregular Cavalry, which, as "*Tait's Horse*," was much distinguished, and did good service in General Pollock's expedition to Cabul, and in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. Colonel Tait commanded his Irregulars at the battles of Tiseen and Mammoo Kale under Pollock; at Ferozepore, under Littler, when besieged by the whole Sikh army; and under Hardinge and Gough at the battles of Ferozeshah, Ramnugger, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He entered the service as an infantry cadet in 1825, but before long he received a staff appointment in the Irregular Cavalry, and after some

years he was appointed to the command of the 3rd, which he continued to hold until 1851, when he for the first time returned to this country. He had the honour of C.B. conferred on him while in India, and after coming home he was made a Queen's aide-de-camp. He returned to India in 1856, but was compelled by severe illness again to come home, about two months before the late troubles commenced. No one understood better than Colonel Tait how to gain the affections of those under his command, and at the same time to maintain perfect discipline; and during the late mutiny he had the satisfaction of learning that a large proportion of the troops formerly under him had remained true to their salt. Colonel Tait was appointed a member of the Royal Commission for the reorganization of the army of India; and although continuing to suffer from the malady which had driven him home, he attended most of the meetings up to the signing of the report, about a week before his death. Colonel Tait had not retired from the service, and cherished the hope that he would be able again to resume active duty in India.

#### THE HON. MAJOR PELLEW.

At Lucknow, the Hon. Major Babington Pellew, the third surviving son of the late Pownall Viscount Exmouth.

Having obtained his first commission in the 43rd Foot, he served with that gallant corps in the Caffir war, until a severe attack of jungle fever induced Sir Harry Smith to send him back to England as an invalid. On his recovery, he exchanged into the Rifle Brigade, and served with the 2nd battalion of that corps in the Crimea, where he participated in the assault on the Redan. On that occasion he received two wounds in the leg, and his name was afterwards included in a list, published by General Simpson, of those who had specially distinguished themselves in the assault. His next service was the rendering assistance at the accidental explosion of part of the French artillery magazine, by spreading blankets over the roof of the remaining portion, which was expected also momentarily to explode. Being now selected by Major-General Straubenze to be his A.D.C., he served on the staff of that distinguished officer during the remainder of the Crimean campaign. He subsequently accompanied him to China in the same capacity, and shared in the storming of Canton. After that event, he voluntarily relinquished his staff appointment, set off for India, and joined his battalion just in

time to assist in the final assault on Lucknow. After this, the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade was attached to the *corps d'armée* of Sir Hope Grant, to which has been assigned a large portion of those harassing operations for the subjugation of Oude, which have proved fatal to the subject of this memoir and to so many more of our brave defenders.

#### WILLIAM JOHN BRODERIP, Esq., F.L.S.

Although, perhaps, popularly best known as an upright, independent, and energetic police magistrate, Mr. Broderip, whose death occurred, after a few hours' illness, on Sunday evening, the 27th of February, will be a loss in scientific circles. Like so many men distinguished for their knowledge of natural science, he seems to have acquired his taste from an early association with the medical profession. His father was for many years an eminent medical practitioner in Bristol, where Mr. Broderip was born. He received his early education in the classical school of the Rev. Samuel Seyer, of that city. He subsequently went to Oriel College, Oxford, and studied there with a view to practising the law. He nevertheless pursued natural history with an ardour that gained for him many followers amongst the students of Oxford, and amongst these ought to be named the late Dr. Buckland, who was first led to take an interest in geology through young Broderip. He subsequently studied law in the chambers of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, where he was the fellow-pupil and friend of Sir John Patteson and Mr. Justice Coleridge. He was called to the bar in 1817, and commenced his public legal career by assisting in the publication of several volumes of Law Reports. He also edited a work on "Sewers." Shortly after the publication of these works he had so far commended himself to public notice and esteem, that Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of the police magistrates of the metropolis. The duties of this position he continued to discharge with eminent success till a few years ago, when a slight tendency to deafness determined him to resign a position he had so successfully held for thirty-four years. Remembering that an innocent man's fate may hang on a word his judge's ear does not catch, he retired from an office he could not fill with perfect efficiency. At the time of his resignation, the "Examiner" remarked,— "We cannot recollect a single instance of any question raised upon his conduct or his decisions."

It was during the leisure that his position as police magistrate afforded him,

that he devoted himself to the pursuit of natural history. That which was the amusement of his youth became the wise aim of his life to develop. He became a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1824; of the Geological Society in 1825; and of the Royal Society in 1828. He more particularly devoted himself to the study of zoology, and formed one of the few Fellows of the Linnæan Society who constituted the Zoological Club, started the "Zoological Journal," founded the Zoological Society, and opened the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. He was for many years Vice-President of the Zoological Society, and for four years co-Secretary with Sir Roderick Murchison of the Geological Society, of which he was afterwards Vice President. His papers on various departments of natural history in the "Transactions" of the Geological and Zoological Societies, and in the "Journals" of Natural History, are very numerous. The majority of them are devoted to the natural history of the Mollusca. Of the shells of these animals he made a splendid collection, which is now in the British Museum. The structure and habits of many of the animals in the Gardens of the Zoological Society were the subjects of a number of his papers in the scientific journals.

In 1835 Mr. Broderip undertook to write the articles on zoology in the "Penny Cyclopædia," and these he did so admirably, as to obtain for himself a world-wide reputation as a zoologist. They were admirably illustrated under his direction, and still form the basis of the Natural History division of the "English Cyclopædia." These articles were many of them written in a popular and attractive style, and seem to have led to the production of those admirable papers on zoology which first appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," and were afterwards collected together under the title of "Zoological Creations," in 1848. A subsequent volume of the same kind, and of equal interest, appeared in 1852, under the title of "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist." These genial volumes place Mr. Broderip high as a scholar and a writer, and their large circulation testifies to their general interest. Mr. Broderip was also a writer in the "Quarterly," and many of the articles on natural history which have latterly appeared in that review have been from his pen.—*Athenæum*.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At Kentish Town, aged 60, Thomas Kibble Hervey, Esq., the author

of "Australia," and many graceful lyrical poems, and the editor from 1846 to 1854 of the "Athenæum."

Mr. Hervey was born in Paisley on the 4th of February, 1799. He left Scotland in his fourth year with his father, who settled in Manchester as a drysalter in 1803. The drysalter of Lancashire was in those days a wholesale dealer in the drugs, colors, and general ingredients which were employed in calico printing and other staple manufactures; a business of considerable importance and emolument. Mr. Hervey senior was a gentleman of good education and highly respectable descent, and was possessed of a more cultivated taste than is often associated with the practical habits of a Manchester tradesman. The number of persons who had at that time embarked in his line of business being extremely limited, he was enabled to afford his children a sound and even liberal education. On that of his son Thomas, indeed, he appears to have bestowed more than ordinary care. He received the rudiments of his education at a private school, from which he was in due time removed to the Manchester Free Grammar-School. On leaving that institution, he was articled to an eminent solicitor of Manchester, from whose office he was eventually transferred to that of their London agent, with a view to his obtaining increased facilities for becoming acquainted with the various branches of the profession which he had adopted. The seductions of a London life, and the liberty which is too often accorded to the articled clerk of a metropolitan solicitor, in comparison with the more rigid discipline exercised over the ordinary clerks, were not without their ill effects upon the young poet; and it was a source of deep regret to him in after years that he had neglected to avail himself of the facilities of advancement which the liberality of his father had placed at his disposal. In order that no advantage should be wanting which might seem likely to qualify him for the higher branches of the profession, he was in due course placed under Mr. (afterwards Sergeant) Scriven, the well-known special-pleader, for the purpose of graduating in those more abstruse departments of legal knowledge, conveying, and special pleading; but they appear to have found but little favour in his eyes, for he realized most entirely the description of the poet,—

"A clerk foredoomed his father's hopes to cross,  
Who pens a stanza when he should engross."

Not that he was idle in the severest acceptance of the term; for his love of

literature was so absorbing, that he read everything that came in his way; poetry, biography, criticism, in fact, every book he could lay his hands upon, excepting those with which it was his especial duty to become conversant. Nor were his poetical talents at this time wholly undeveloped. He had written occasional verses of more than ordinary elegance, and his muse, if not his law, was often in request, and seldom found at fault. Mr. Scriven, of whose uniform kindness to him there can be no doubt, was not the sort of disciplinarian to superintend the legal education of a young man of lively imagination and volatile habits. He seems, indeed, to have fallen into the common error of supposing that the duties of the humbler grades of his profession were necessarily incompatible with literary talent of a high order; for, strikingly impressed with the genius and literary acquisitions of his erratic pupil, he wrote to his father to suggest that his talents were of a description to qualify him for aspiring to a higher branch of the profession than that of a mere attorney, and that therefore he should be sent to the bar. A clearer proof of the fallacy of such a notion can scarcely be adduced than the example of one of Mr. Hervey's own contemporaries and fellow-townsmen, Mr. James Crossley, who combines the highest literary talent with the proficiency and laborious application which we look for in a first-rate solicitor. Whether the worthy special-pleader was of opinion that his pupil had too much genius or too little application for what he seems to have considered the plodding, mill-horse duties of a country attorney, or that the vocation of a barrister would better accord with the desultory habits of the poetical temperament and the general knowledge of men and books which his pupil had managed to acquire, (to say nothing of the absence in those days of the demand for any special qualifications for forensic life,) we are unable to decide; but a recommendation so flattering to the affections of an indulgent father was little likely to be rejected. The neophyte was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, about the year 1818, where he remained for two years; if with little advantage to his legal studies, not without adding considerably to his stores of classical knowledge. Here, again, his poetical predilections appear to have operated as a stumbling-block; for the success of a poem, entitled "*Australia*," which he published in the second year of his residence at Cambridge, attracted him once more to London, whence he never returned to college to take his degree. This poem was

justly regarded as an evidence of considerable promise, and although formed in some degree on the model of Campbell's "*Pleasures of Hope*," is not chargeable with anything like a servile imitation of that poem. A second edition was called for in the course of the ensuing year, to which was appended some very graceful occasional poems. Many of these lyrics have been often reprinted, and are to be found in most collections of modern fugitive poetry; "*The Convict Ship*," "*To the Picture of a Dead Girl*," "*Wings*," and "*Cleopatra embarking on the Cydnus*," more especially. The best of Mr. Hervey's early poems appeared in the annuals, of one of which (the "*Friendship's Offering*") he was for a short time the editor. The "*Devil's Progress*," written in imitation of the "*Devil's Walk*" of Coleridge, was the only satirical poem we remember to have met with from his pen.

He had not, says a friendly critic, disclaimed to enter into an honest but emulative study of the great masters of the art; that description of study which it is the foolish boast of some of the fantastic versifiers of the present day that they most sedulously despise and abjure. We are, indeed, hardly acquainted with an instance in which the effusions of a youthful poet have seemed so entirely free from the vices of style which ordinarily disfigure such compositions as these early productions of Mr. Hervey's muse.

For more than twenty years prior to 1854, Mr. Hervey was a leading contributor to the "*Athenæum*," and for the last eight years of that term he was its sole editor. Many of his critical Essays bore evidence of his extensive acquaintance with the *belles lettres*, and under his management that journal took a high position in periodical literature. Had Mr. Hervey's industry kept pace with his knowledge and critical judgment, he would have been eminently fitted for such a post; but his desultory and procrastinating habits counterbalanced to a considerable extent his acknowledged qualifications. If, however, he seemed to want the powers of application which would have enabled him to turn his acquirements to the best account, the causes of this disability were not always within his own control. For many years previous to his death he had been afflicted with a chronic asthma of so severe a character as to render any literary labour during its paroxysms all but impossible. In the autumn of 1853, a recurrence of these attacks deprived him of all power of attending to his editorial avocations, and they were of necessity confided to some one else. The interrup-

tions in the performance of his duties, which had been occasioned by illness and other causes, had indeed become so inconvenient to his employer as to render it necessary that he should be superseded in his post. It has been alleged with some show of truth that his criticisms were often characterized by a causticity of censure and a costiveness of praise, scarcely worthy of a journal of high standing, whose chief province was to furnish an exposition of the beauties rather than the defects of living authors; but this peculiarity was doubtless occasioned by circumstances similar to those which have influenced many excellent critics and kind-hearted men of our day—ill health. In conversation Mr. Hervey was genial and good-humoured, never retaining for a moment the bitterness of expression which sometimes alloyed his otherwise excellent critiques. With a mind richly stored, and a felicity in illustrating the most ordinary topics, from the knowledge accumulated during a long course of varied, if desultory reading, he was always a most agreeable companion; and in the wit-combats which were of frequent occurrence at a sort of literary club of which the late Douglas Jerrold was the Magnus Apollo, he could give thrust for thrust, although it might fairly be said of him that the sword of his wit

"Never carried a heart-stain away on his blade."

For the last five years of his life Mr. Hervey had been a frequent contributor to the "Art Journal," and many of his articles prove him to have been fully conversant with the Fine Arts. Many of his poems (among others, his "Illustrations of Sculpture,") were written in commemoration of well-known works of art, and some of his best verses were devoted to the expression of his admiration for the groupes of his friend E. H. Baily, R.A. A recurrence of an attack of asthma, occasioned by a cold, was the direct cause of his death, which took place only a few days after he had entered upon his sixty-first year, namely, on the 17th of February.

In 1843 Mr. Hervey married Miss Eleanora L. Montagu, the author of many charming lyrical poems and a tragedy of considerable merit. By this lady he has left an only son, Frederick Robert Hervey. Mr. Hervey's works are:—"Australia, and other Poems," 1824, the third edition of which was published in 1827, with many additional fugitive poems, under the title of "The Poetical Sketch-book;" "Illustrations of Sculpture;" "The Book of Christmas;" "The Devil's Progress," a satirical poem; "The English Helicon," and a selection of Essays from the *Lierre*

*Cent et Un*, in three volumes. Some elegant prose *novellettes* from his pen appeared in the "Literary Souvenir" and "The Friendship's Offering" for 1826. He was occupied in preparing for publication a collection of his various poems, edited and unedited, at the time of his death.

#### JOHN NEWMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.

Jan. 3. At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Spiers, at Passy, near Paris, aged 72, John Newman, Esq., F.S.A., Architect.

Mr. Newman was born in 1786, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, the son of Mr. John Newman, and grandson of William Newman, Esq., Alderman of the ward of Farringdon-Within, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1789-90 (of whom a biographical notice was inserted in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxxii. p. 886, on his death in 1802).

His early life was spent in the office of Mr. Thomas Swithin, who held the appointment of Clerk of the Bridge-house Estates, to which Mr. Newman succeeded, and retained it for more than thirty years, having his office residence at the Bridge-house in Tooley-street. He was also employed under Sir Robert Smirke in the erection of the General Post-office and the late Theatre of Covent-Garden. Among his own principal works may be named the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields (described, with two plates, in Britton and Pugin's "Public Buildings of London," vol. ii.), and the Asylum for Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields. He was extensively employed at the time of the building of the new London-bridge, both in the erection of houses, &c., and in the valuation of the several interests required to be purchased. Subsequently he had considerable practice in valuations for railway works, &c. In addition to his city appointment already mentioned, he also held for about thirty years the appointment of one of the Surveyors for the late Commission of Sewers for Surrey and Kent in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Gwilt and the late Mr. J. Anson. He was Surveyor to the Commissioners of Pavements and Improvements for the west division of Southwark, to the Earl Somers' estate of Somers Town, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Old Kent-road, and Honorary Architect to the Royal Literary Fund, and also to the Society of Patrons of the Children's Anniversary Meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Newman was one of the founders of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and we believe that he originated



their travelling studentship. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 10, 1830, but retired in 1849. In 1837 he exhibited to the Society, in conjunction with Mr. C. Roach Smith, some remarkable Roman bronzes, which were engraved and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 38. He possessed for some time a valuable collection of Roman antiquities, found chiefly in London, Southwark, and the river Thames, which was sold by auction in 1848. Among this collection was the fine bronze head of Hadrian, now at the British Museum, which was found in the river Thames after the rebuilding of London-bridge.

Mr. Newman married, in 1819, the daughter of the Rev. Bartholomew Middleton, Sub-Dean of Chichester. He has left a son, Mr. Arthur Shean Newman, who follows his father's profession, and who has worthily succeeded to some of his father's appointments; and two daughters, one married to Dr. Spiers, author of the Dictionary which lately formed the subject of a long trial in Chancery, the other still unmarried.

Mr. Newman was equally estimable in his public relations and in his private character. Sincerely but not ostentatiously religious, a true Churchman, generous and benevolent to the poor, kind and hospitable to his friends, attached to literature and literary society, his memory will long be dear to those who had the advantage of his friendship, and not least to the Noviomagian Society of Antiquaries, of which for many years he was a much esteemed member. There is a miniature of him, taken in 1821, by Robertson of Gerrard-street.

#### HENRY MARTLEY, ESQ.

At Dublin, Henry Martley, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court.

Mr. Martley was a graduate of Dublin University, having taken his Bachelor's degree in 1824, and that of Master in 1832. He was also one of the most active members of the University Club since its formation. He was called to the bar in Easter Term, 1828; appointed Queen's Counsel, August, 1841; and admitted a Benchman of the Hon. Society of King's Inns in Hilary Term, 1854. After a long and honourable course of general practice at the bar he was selected by Lord Carlisle, in 1857, to fill the post of the Chief Commissioner of the Encumbered Estates Court, with a salary of £3,000 per annum. His plain good sense, sound judgment, experience of general practice, the manner

in which he had discharged the duty when acting as Judge on circuit, all gave assurance of his fitness for the judicial office. His memory will be long cherished, and his character respected, for his moderation, his judgment, and his integrity. In these he reflected the qualities which have so eminently distinguished his relative, the Lord Justice of Appeal. The immediate cause of his death was rheumatic gout, which attacked the region of the heart.

#### CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Feb. 1. In Golden-square, aged 70, Charles Phillips, Esq., Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. Phillips was a native of Sligo, in the province of Connaught. Having received his early education in that town, from the Rev. James Armstrong, he removed at the age of fifteen to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in due course. He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1812, and to the English bar, as a member of the Middle Temple, Feb. 9, 1821. He was then already eminent for his brilliant but somewhat florid eloquence; but his professional success was chiefly achieved at the criminal bar, and for some years he was regarded as the leading counsel at the Old Bailey. When the Bankruptcy laws were altered, during the time of Lord Chancellor Brougham, he was appointed by that illustrious friend to the District Court of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, in which he sat for some years; and in 1835, on the removal of Sir David Pollock to be chief judge at Bombay, he was transferred to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as one of the Commissioners,—an advance in position but not in emolument, for it is said to have involved a loss of £300 in salary.

Mr. Charles Phillips became an author at a very early age. The first literary production was, we are informed, a romance or novel, in one volume, with a portrait of the young author. It was dedicated to a French emigrant lady, one of the *noblesse*, who, with her very pretty daughter, resided in Dean-street, Soho, and gave very agreeable evening parties in the Parisian manner, then almost unknown to society in London. Perhaps there is not a copy of this publication to be found. It displayed much of the talent which afterwards attracted popular notice and applause at the bar. We are not sure whether it was the same with "The Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert: a romantic tale. 1811." 2 vols., 12mo.

Mr. Phillips was also a poet. He published "The Consolations of Erin: an Equ-

logy," 1811, 4to.; "The Emerald Isle," 1812, which passed through four editions: and "A Garland for the Grave of Richard Sheridan," 1816; and "The Lament of the Emerald Isle," 1817, (on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte.)

Several of his speeches were printed shortly after their delivery, and afterwards collected into an octavo volume, 1817. The most famous was that delivered in the case of Guthrie v. Sterne, for adultery (1816), of which there were several editions. It was upon the strength of the celebrity acquired in that and some similar cases that he came to the English bar.

His *Life of Curran*, first published in 1818, under the title of "Recollections of Curran and some of his Contemporaries," was also well received, and its popularity has continued, for it came to a fifth edition in 1857. In 1818 he published an *Address to the Electors of the County of Sligo*, in which he states his reasons for declining the poll; in 1820 a pamphlet entitled "The Queen's Case stated;" in 1852 "An Historical Sketch of Arthur, Duke of Wellington;" in 1854 "Napoleon the Third." His latest production was, we believe, "Vacation Thoughts upon Capital Punishments," 1856.

#### W. KENNETT LOFTUS, Esq.

"THE lamented event occurred on board the ship 'Tyburnia,' in the second week of November, 1858, from abscess on the liver. Mr. Loftus, who very early exhibited a decided bent for geology, was educated at Cambridge University, and there attracted the notice of Professor Sedgwick, who proposed him as a Fellow of the Geological Society, and afterwards of Sir Henry Delabèche, through whom he was appointed on the Turco-Persian Commission. The deceased spent four years (from 1849 to 1852) in Asia Minor and Assyria, being under the command of Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, (then Col. Williams,) when that distinguished soldier, on behalf of England, acted with the Commissioners named by the Emperor of Russia in the settlement of the frontier between Turkey and Persia. The opportunities thus presented by a residence in a land little trodden before by the foot of the European, were not neglected by Mr. Loftus, whose researches in the sphere of Rawlinson and Layard were attended by equally brilliant results. The success which rewarded his archaeological explorations in the mounds which entomb the departed cities of the East, led to his being sent out

in 1853, by the Assyrian Society, on a second expedition, to still further prosecute his researches, the fruits whereof were subsequently published by Mr. Loftus in a most interesting volume, embellished with engravings of the sculptures and cuneiform inscriptions of Babylonia, Chaldaea, and Susiana. Within the last few days four of these extraordinary inscribed and sculptured stones (a gift from the deceased) have been placed in the vestibule of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, (the Museum of the Natural History Society, to which he was for some time Secretary, having previously been enriched by contributions from the same donor). Upon the return of Mr. Loftus from Nineveh, he received an appointment on the staff of the Geological Survey of India; and his labours in that capacity were only interrupted by the breaking out of the mutiny and war now happily at an end. His health having suffered from a *coup de soleil*, received in the discharge of his duties, and also from repeated attacks of fever, caught on the low lying shores of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and in the marshy grounds of Assyria, (which had sapped a constitution previously sound and vigorous,) he was ordered to Rangoon to recruit. In the beginning of November he embarked for England; and before he had been a week at sea, he succumbed, alas! to his fatal malady. Deceased was well-known in Newcastle, where his kind disposition, amiable temper, and winning manners made him many friends, by whom his untimely end is greatly regretted. He was also highly appreciated in scientific circles; and the learned Chevalier Bunsen, by whom he was much esteemed, obtained, while Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James, some of his Nineveh sculptures for the Royal Museum at Berlin. Mr. Loftus was the reputed discoverer of the city or cemetery of Warka, the ancient Erech, the birthplace of Abraham. The earthenware coffins sent thence to the British Museum were so uncommon and remarkable that a new department had to be formed for their reception, and many other of his contributions to that great national collection of antiquities are also regarded as unique. We have spoken of the deceased as 'a son of Newcastle;' and as such, although not actually a native, he always regarded himself. He was born, however, at Rye, in Sussex, and was grandson of the late Mr. Loftus, the well-known coach-proprietor in Newcastle. He was for some years a pupil of the Newcastle Grammar-School, and went thence, first to Twickenham, and after-

wards to Cambridge. 'A better man, a more zealous and faithful public servant,' says General Williams (in a letter of condolence to surviving friends), 'never lived.'

#### ROBERT JEFFERYS BROWN, Esq.

*March 3.* At Cirencester, after a short illness, aged 65, Robert Jefferys Brown, Esq., a much respected inhabitant of the town, and founder of the Royal Agricultural College.

Mr. Brown had for many years taken a leading part in all matters concerning the welfare and prosperity of the town. He was a man of enlarged and cultivated mind, of extensive acquirements, and of generous and philanthropic sympathies. His benevolence and kindness of heart were exemplary, and his exertions for the well-being and moral and social advancement of his less fortunate brethren were unceasing. But, passing from the numerous local claims which he possessed to our regard, to Robert Jefferys Brown belongs the praise of having been the founder of that great national institution, the Royal Agricultural College. At a meeting of the Fairford and Cirencester Farmers' Club, held on the 14th of November, 1842, Mr. Brown delivered an address on "The Advantages of a Specific Education for Agricultural Pursuits." In this address, Mr. Brown traced the first outline of a scheme for the establishment of a Public School of Agriculture for England, the necessity for which he eloquently and practically enforced. The views then enunciated were cordially adopted by his hearers, and at a subsequent meeting, held on the 29th of December, 1842, Mr. Edw. Bowly in the chair, a resolution embodying Mr. Brown's scheme was unanimously agreed to, and an address to the public was issued. Earl Bathurst at once gave the sanction of his name to the undertaking, which rapidly gained ground in public favour, and at an influential public meeting held at the King's Head Hotel, on the 22nd of April, 1844, his Lordship in the chair, the institution was established. A royal charter was obtained, a farm was taken, an admirable collegiate edifice was erected, and, though not without undergoing many vicissitudes and trials, an institution has been founded of which England may well boast, and which has and will confer inestimable advantages on the agriculture of this country and the world. We are aware that others may justly claim the merit of having assisted largely in this good work, but it is to our honoured fellow-townsmen, now, unhappily, deceased, that we are pri-

marily indebted. We could extend our remarks—we could recapitulate numerous other acts which will long be gratefully remembered by his neighbours and friends—but it is good to say of a Cirencester worthy, that, as the founder of the Royal Agricultural College alone, Robert Jefferys Brown has earned a nation's gratitude. A vacancy in the directorship of the Great Western Railway occurs by Mr. Brown's death.—*Cirencester Express.*

#### MR. WILLIAM WILSON.

*Feb. 28.* At Goodwood, aged 43, Mr. William Wilson, factor to the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Wilson was a native of Peeblesshire, and was the son of a farmer near Broughton. He received an education suitable for the profession he was to follow, with a knowledge of surveying and architectural drawing, and began his career about 1844, at Stapleton, in Dumfriesshire, by taking charge of that comparatively small property. From that he went to Stobo as farm manager to Sir Graham Montgomery, bart.; thence to Windsor to superintend the Home farms of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and only a few months ago to Goodwood, to be factor to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Wilson was an enthusiast in his profession, and entered into all its details in every department with keen interest. Mr. Wilson was intrusted with several important commissions by the Emperor of the French, for the purchase of breeding-stock, shorthorns, Southdown sheep, &c. These commissions he executed with discrimination, and to the entire satisfaction of his Majesty. At an interview with the Emperor at St. Cloud, the Empress being present, his Majesty presented him with his portrait as a mark of his esteem. By his death the cause of agriculture has lost one who, in an unobtrusive way, was doing much for the promotion of its interests.—*N. B. Agriculturist.*

#### THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

The "Daily News" reports the demise of Gezo, the slave King of Dahomey. The exact date when the event occurred is not given in the letters before us, but the news is brought with such particulars that no doubt can be entertained that Gezo is gathered to his fathers, and that his son reigns in his stead. Gezo deserved the odium and detestation which he so abundantly obtained; all the more that he was both able and sagacious. For upwards of

five-and-twenty years he supplied all the demands of the Spanish and Portuguese slave-dealers who infested the Bight of Benin, ravaging and devastating the interior far and wide by his slave hunts to obtain victims for his European customers. His horrible cruelties arrested the progress of Africa, fed the wretchedness and mortality of the Middle Passage, and by depopulating Negroland, promoted the immense material prosperity of Cuba and Brazil. His policy, and the wealth he derived from it, excited the cupidity of his neighbours, and from Whydah to Lagos the slave trade became the business of the whole population. When Gezo succeeded to his patrimonial throne, the adjacent country was inhabited by independent communities of the Egbas, and it was on them he perpetrated his earlier atrocities. He attacked them, burned their towns, carried off their choicest people, and when his own violence was unsuccessful, his intrigue introduced civil war, which completed their ruin. The American missionary Bower states that "at one town, called Oke-Odda, the Dahomey army killed or captured 20,000 people, on which occasion the King presented Domingo the slaver with 600 slaves. The whole number of people destroyed in this section of country within the last fifty years cannot be less than 500,000." While, however, the interior without the limits of Dahomey suffered by these slave wars, disorganisation, and anarchy, the towns on the coast for a season flourished. But their ill-gotten riches and fictitious prosperity brought about their own ruin; they were nests and dens of robbers, thieves, and pirates; scenes of tumult, disorder, and violence were of constant occurrence; Badagry, which boasted of 10,000 inhabitants, was burned down in a cut-throat affair amongst its own lawless population; the whole Bight was closely blockaded by English cruisers; and Lagos was destroyed by a British bombardment. The liberated Africans of Sierra Leone founded the town of Abeokuta, established in the interior an anti-slave trade interest, were encouraged by English missionaries, and supported by English assistance. This brought on Abeokuta the wrath of Gezo; again and again he attacked the new community; as often his assaults and sieges were repulsed; until at last, in 1851, the slave King was completely routed under its mud walls, and from that time his power declined. Gezo was, however, never converted or reconciled to legitimate commerce; he complained that we had deprived him of his revenues, and was ever on the alert to

revive the traffic. Thus disposed, he at once responded to the French scheme of emigration, and gladly received at Abomi a French mission. But the French prices for negroes were too low to yield him profit, and although the slave trade was partially revived, to the serious injury of lawful commerce, he had no large operations with the French. His obsequies were performed at Abomi; all the slave traders of Whydah attended and assisted at them; each carried thither his contribution of slaves, 800 of whom were sacrificed to his memory. The mournful and terrible ceremonies over, the new King proclaimed his policy to be that of his father. Report adds that he at once left Abomi at the head of a large army on a slave-hunting expedition.

### CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 31. At Aboo Simbel, on the Nile, aged 52, the Rev. *Charles Richard Payne*, B.A. 1850, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward René Payne, R. of Hephworth, Suffolk.

Feb. 16. Aged 65, the Rev. *John Smith*, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, B.D. 1826, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Acton (1853), Middlesex, and Prebendary of St. Paul's (1830), and brother-in-law to the late Bishop of London.

Feb. 18. The Rev. *John Addison*, LL.B. 1805, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rural-Dean, and R. of Ickenham (1815), Middlesex.

Feb. 20. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 42, the Rev. *William Willes Lovell*, B.A. 1838, Trinity College, Oxford.

Feb. 21. Aged 85, the Rev. *Richard Roberts*, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1815, Merton College, Oxford, V. of Stewkley (1830), Bucks.

Feb. 23. At Dartington, Devon, aged 90, the Ven. *Robert Hurrell Froude*, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, Oriel College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Totnes (1820), R. of Dartington (1799), and of Denbury (1795), Devon.

Feb. 25. At Dresden, aged 59, the Rev. *William Chamier*, late Minister of the Episcopal Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

At the Rectory, aged 48, the Rev. *Henry Hopwood*, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1843, Queen's College, Cambridge, R. of Bothal (1845), Northumberland.

(By his own hand), the Rev. *John Woodcock*, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1818, New College, Oxford, V. of Littlebourn (1824), Kent.

Feb. 28. At the Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *George Pierce Richards*, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, R. of Sampford-Courtenay (1829), Devon.

In Cambridge-terr., aged 75, the Rev. *William Lucas*, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, R. of Burgh St. Margaret (1816), and Billockby (1835), Norfolk, and Prebendary of Wells (1815).

In Woburn-pl., aged 56, the Rev. *Edmund Russell*, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, P.C. of All Saints, Pontefract (1837), Yorkshire.

The Rev. *W. Lambert*, P.C. of Christ Church, Ealing, Middlesex.

Lately, the Rev. *Abraham M. Eransson*, M.A., R. of Anaghmeadale, dio. Kildare.

March 1. At the Rectory, Chelsea, the Rev. *Richard Lediard*, B.A. 1846, Trinity College, Cambridge, C. of St. Luke, Chelsea.

March 3. At Brighton, the Rev. *Walter Baker Atkins*, M.A., P.C. of St. Mary Magdalene (1856), Harlow, Essex.

*March 5.* In Dublin, the Very Rev. *James Gregory*, M.A., Dean of Kildare (1834), and P.C. of St. Bridge's, Dublin. He was the eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Gregory, Prebend of Canterbury, and cousin to Sir Archibald Alison.

*At Haverfordwest*, aged 50, the Rev. *Ambrose Smith*, B.A. 1825, St. John's College, Cambridge.

*March 6.* At the Vicarage, Cocking, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Valentine*, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813, Magdalene Hall, Oxford, Prebendary of Chichester (1824), R. of Nuthurst (1817), and V. of Cocking (1823), Sussex.

*March 7.* At the Rectory, aged 62, the Rev. *William Jones*, M.A., R. of Morestead (1833), Hants.

*March 11.* At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, aged 87, the Rev. *Thomas Palmer Bull*.

*March 13.* At Martlesham Rectory, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas D'Eve Betts*, B.A. 1812, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of Wortham, and R. of Martlesham (1832), Suffolk, and a Magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

*At Woodside*, Stone, Dartford, aged 60, the Ven. *Walker King*, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1822, Oriel College, Oxford, Archdeacon and Canon of Rochester (1827), and R. of Stone (1823), Kent.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Nor. 27.* On board the "Alnwick Castle," on his passage home, aged 22, *Henry David Bailie*, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, third son of David Bailie, esq.

*Nor. 30.* On board the "Princess Charlotte" steamer, between Hongkong and Singapore on the voyage to England, *Thomas Masson Lee*, M.D., 47th Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the Very Rev. John Lee, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

*Dec. 19.* At Alexandria, on his way home from India, aged 27, *Orlando P. C. Bridgeman*, Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. O. Bridgeman.

*Dec. 29.* At his house, 26, Castle-st., Edinburgh, aged 87, *James Dunsinure*, esq. The "Northern Ensign," in noticing his death, remarks:—"The announcement of the death of this gentleman, long known wherever British fisheries are prosecuted, will be received with regret. Mr. D. has died at a green old age, after spending the latter part of his life in comparative retirement. He was for many years the active and efficient Secretary of the Fishery Board; and unmingled public surprise and regret were awakened when, some twenty years ago, his retirement was announced, while he was in little more than the prime of life, and while his services to the interests of the fisheries were in the highest degree useful. Mr. Dunsinure was a general favourite wherever he was known. By his death there will be a saving to the country of £700 a year, which he has drawn since his retirement."

*Dec. 31.* In Oude, aged 43, *Francis Woodley Horne*, Major 7th Hussars, third son of Sir Wm. Horne (formerly Attorney-General), of Eppinghouse, Herts., and Upper Harley-st.

*Jan. 4.* At Meeran Meer Camp, near Lahore, aged 19, *John Burton*, Ensign in her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, son of the Rev. R. W. Burton, of Withington, near Manchester.

*Jan. 6.* On board the "Alnwick Castle," aged 26, *Lieut. W. R. D. Sewell*, Madras Horse Artillery, eldest son of *Lieut.-Gen. Sewell*, C.B.

*Jan. 13.* At St. Lucia, West Indies, aged 22, *Chas. Wm. Tallmadge*, Ensign in her Majesty's 41st Regt.

*Jan. 14.* At Deyrah Dhoon, O. H. St. G. Anson, Brevet-Major of 9th Lancers, second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir G. Anson, G.C.B.

*Jan. 16.* At Brussels, aged 63, the Hon. Wm. Mackenzie Dawson Damer.

*Jan. 19.* At Trinidad, *Stanley R. R. Smith*, esq., *Lieut. H.M.'s 41st Regt.*

*Jan. 26.* At St. George's, Bermuda, accidentally drowned, *Finnes Arthur Quartley*, Captain 26th Cameronian.

*Jan. 27.* At Valetta, Malta, aged 72, *Sir Wm. Henry Thornton*, K.C.M.G.

At Toronto, Canada, *George Hayter Macaulay*, second son of the late Col. the Hon. J. S. Macaulay.

*Jan. 29.* In the burning of the steamboat "North Carolina," in Chesapeake Bay, U.S., aged 71, *Dr. Thos. Curtis*, of Limestone Springs, South Carolina. He was the original projector and editor of the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," and sole editor of Mr. Tegg's "London Cyclopædia."

*Lately.* At Cowes, aged 85, *Thomas White*, esq., the founder of the dockyards at that place. He had retired from taking an active part in the business for some years, leaving the management to his sons, Messrs. John and Robert White, who employ at present about 400 men and apprentices.

*Feb. 12.* At Bristol, aged 61, *Mr. Samuel Stuchbury*, F.G.S., A.L.S., &c., for many years Curator of the Bristol Institution.

*Feb. 13.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 82, *Mary*, widow of *John Bampton*, esq., Ipswich.

*Feb. 15.* At Haton Norris, near Stockport, aged 34, *George*, second son of *George Thurgasland*, esq., Clifton-cottage, Rotherham.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 88, *Jeannette*, relict of the late B. M. Worms, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 34, *William Moore*, esq., many years Deputy-Postmaster of Calcutta.

At her son's residence, Westminster, *Mary*, widow of *Captain Montrésor*, R.N., C.B.

At St. Lucie's, near Bridport, aged 72, *Elizabeth*, widow of *John Stickland*, esq., late of Sturt-hill.

*Feb. 16.* At Drayton-lodge, Bucks., aged 79, *William Jenney*, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Bucks., and formerly of King's Newton-hall.

At his residence, Ballenlough-castle, co. Westmeath, aged 58, *Sir John Nugent*, bart. The deceased baronet was born in 1800, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, a Major in the Austrian army, and a deputy-lieutenant for Westmeath.

At Alton Barnes, Wilts., *Elizabeth*, wife of the Rev. D. Williams, Rector.

*Feb. 17.* At Holly-lodge, Dovercourt, Harwich, *Sarah Carleton*, wife of *Capt. E. P. Charleswood*, commanding H.M.S. "Peabroke."

At Collingwood-cast, Frimley, Surrey, aged 49, *Cuthbert Collingwood Hall*, esq., also of Paddington-green, and Beace-ho, Great Yarmouth.

Aged 49, the Hon. Wm. Maule, youngest son of the late Lord Panmure, by his first marriage with *Miss Gordon*, dau. of *Mr. Gilbert Gordon*, and brother and heir presumptive to the present peer. The hon. gentleman married, in 1844, *Miss Binny*, dau. of *Mr. Thomas Binny*.

At Trumpington-st., Cambridge, aged 72, *Mary*, widow of *James Hamblin Smith*, esq., of Rickingham, Suffolk.

At his residence in London, *Thos. Burroughs*, esq., formerly and for many years proprietor of the "Derby Mercury."

At Bromley, Kent, *Elizabeth*, widow of the Rev. *Theophilus Donne*, formerly of Cranborne, Dorset, afterwards of Clarendon, Jamaica.

*Feb. 18.* At Mellis Rectory, aged 64, *Anne*, wife of the Rev. *Henry Creed*, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. *Philip Bell*, Vicar of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk.

*William Graham Eagle*, esq., of Lakenheath-hall, Suffolk.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 74, *Sophia*, widow of the Hon. *Berkeley Paget*.

At Galatz, aged 31, Com. Chas. Arthur Wise, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Weser," eldest son of the late Charles F. Wise, of the New Forest. He obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1847, and served as senior lieutenant in the "Vulture" steam frigate in the Baltic fleet, for which service he was promoted to commander in 1855. He had held the command of the "Weser," 6, paddle, in the Mediterranean since May, 1856.

At Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, Helen Mary, relict of Capt. Fead, R.N., and dau. of the late Robert Scott, esq., of Shinccliffe-hall, near Durham.

At Blo' Norton, aged 89, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Charles Browne, Rector of Blo' Norton, and Perpetual Curate of Leiston.

At Gloucester-pl., Edinburgh, Mary Thomasina, dau. of the late Henry Lumsden, esq., of Auchindoir.

Feb. 19. At Freefield, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Glenkindie and Freefield. Gen. Sir Alexander Leith was well known for his gallantry and achievements during the Peninsular war. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Leith, esq. His second son, Major Disney Leith, of the 1st European Regiment of Fusiliers, Bombay, distinguished himself so highly during the Sikh war that he obtained the title of the "Hero of Mooltan."

At the Rectory, Wyvenhoe, near Colchester, aged 35, Anna Eliza, wife of the Rev. E. T. Waters.

At Portland-place, Clapton, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of John Hawke, esq.

In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, Wm., eldest surviving son of G. Goldsmith Kirby, esq.

Aged 31, Ellen, wife of F. L. Hausburg, esq., of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, and second dau. of Isaac Gorton, esq., Woodlands, Isleworth.

At Roscnfels, Woolton, near Liverpool, aged 41, Catherine, wife of P. L. Hausburg, esq.

At his residence, St. Leonard-gate, Lancaster, aged 78, Samuel Preston, esq.

At his residence, Camberwell-grove, aged 58, James Hastie, esq., of Gray's-linn-square.

Feb. 20. In Curzon-street, aged 47, the Countess of Sandwich. The deceased Countess was the second dau. of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, by his second marriage, with Lady Charlotte Cadogan. Her ladyship was born on the 16th of June, 1812, and married on the 6th of September, 1838, the Earl of Sandwich, by whom her ladyship leaves a numerous family.

Aged 44, Anne, wife of the Rev. James Parlett Deacon, Incumbent of Turnditch, Derbyshire.

At his residence, Hyde Vale, Blackheath, aged 87, Commander Peter Giles Pickernail (1810). He entered the navy in 1790, and during his early career in the service was engaged in several gallant affairs against the enemy, capturing at different times eight privateers, mounting in all 60 guns. The gallant Commander was second lieutenant of the "Revenge" at the battle of Trafalgar, and when lieutenant of the same ship, in 1806, assisted at the capture of four French frigates. He commanded the "Gallant" and a division of gun-boats in the Walcheren expedition in 1809. The deceased officer was the oldest commander on the reserved half-pay list, his commission as lieutenant bearing date the 5th of July, 1809, and as Commander the 4th of July, 1810.

At Rugby School, aged 16, Edward Cornwall, youngest son of John Nicoletts, esq., of South Petherton, Somerset.

Of bronchitis, aged 35, Wm. Philip Honeywood, esq., of Mark's-hall, Essex, and Sibdon, Kent.

At Draycote-house, Derby, aged 70, Sarah, widow of Hugh Scott, esq.

Feb. 21. At the Cedars, Putney, aged 67, Wm. Fritchard, esq., High-bailiff of Southwark.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 62, Francis Tress Curteis, esq.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 25, Mary Eliza

Merelina, wife of the Rev. Daeres Olivier, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Gould, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk.

At Kilverstone-hall, near Thetford, aged 64, Elizabeth, relict of J. Wright, esq., for many years an active magistrate for Suffolk.

At Sompot, Sussex, aged 69, Thomas Kinder, esq., formerly of Worcester.

Aged 76, John Powell, esq., of Herne-hill, Surrey, and of Lloyd's.

At Aston Tirrold, near Wallingford, aged 63, Jane, widow of Joseph, Thomas Bell, esq., late of Maidenhead, Berks.

At her residence, Oak-hill, Torquay, aged 78, Anna Maria, relict of W. Lushington, esq.

Feb. 22. At Chester-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 76, William Baker, esq., one of the coroners for Middlesex.

At Tunbridge, aged 36, Algernon Masters, esq.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 91, Mary Rainier, widow of Wm. Weld, esq., late of Romford.

Aged 83, Harriet, widow of Francis Noverre, of Norwich.

Thomasina, wife of John Bridges Kenrick, esq., of Eastry, Sandwich.

In Cavendish-sq., aged 92, the Hon. Frances Calvert.

At Cheltenham, of consumption, aged 28, Catherine, wife of Capt. the Hon. Chas. Hobart.

At the residence of his brother, Orsett-terr., Gloucester-gardens, Paddington, J. R. Duff, esq., of Arundel-terr., Barnsbury-park.

At Nice, aged 59, George Martin Barnard, esq., late of her Majesty's Exchequer.

At Windsor-terr., Plymouth, aged 83, Charles, youngest son of the late William Woodley, esq., Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Feb. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 66, William Collins, esq., formerly M.P. for Warwick, and father of T. Collins, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the County and Borough, an active promoter of Corporate Reform, and the first Mayor of Warwick elected under the Municipal Corporations' Act.

At Haine, from the effects of severe wounds received at the battle of Inkermann and at the siege of Lucknow, aged 24, John, eldest son of Albemarle Cator, esq., of Woodbastwick-hall, Norfolk, and Beckenham-pl., Kent.

At Woodhall-park, Herts., aged 70, Abel Smith, esq., the senior partner of the eminent banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Co. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, brother of the late Lord Carrington, and was born in July, 1788. The deceased gentleman married first, in August, 1822, Lady Henrietta Leslie Melville, who died in March, 1823; secondly, in July, 1826, Francis Anne, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Calvert, G.C.B., and sister of Sir Harry Verney, M.P., by whom he leaves issue two sons—Mr. Abel Smith, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and another in the Guards—and several daughters. Mr. Smith, prior to 1832, represented Midhurst and Wendover in four successive parliaments, and was a decided Conservative in politics. In 1835 he was elected for the county of Herts. in conjunction with the present Earl of Verulam and Mr. R. Alston, and was returned in 1841 for that county.

At Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., Winifred, youngest dau. of the late John Clarke, esq., of Westcott, Burbage, Wils.

Suddenly, in Oxford-st., aged 56, Wm. Leggat, esq., of Southsea, Hants.

At her residence, Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 74, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Gwill, formerly Rector of the united parishes of Icklingham St. James and Icklingham All Saints, Suffolk.

At John-st., America-sq., aged 46, Henry Augustus Bevan, esq.

At Lee-grove, Lee, Kent, aged 70, Edward Young, esq., formerly of Sloane-st., Chelsea.

At Brook-st., London, William Dixon, esq., of Govan, Glasgow.

Feb. 24. At his residence, 55, Regency-sq., Brighton, Henry Elliott, esq., late of Barford, Warwickshire, and deputy-lieut. for the county.  
At Mere-hill, Bolton, Lancashire, aged 31, Freddie Dobson, esq.

At Gibraltar-pl., Chatham, aged 70, George Ely, esq., surgeon.

At his residence, East-st., Hereford, aged 58, Edward Pritchard, esq., solicitor, and for many years treasurer of the same city.

At Russell-terr., Parkfield, Liverpool, Frances Gray, wife of Robt. Norris Dale, esq.

At Tideford, St. Germans, aged 59, Jane, wife of Lieut. Slyman, R.N.

Aged 65, William Geering Clarkson, esq., of Leonard-pl., Kensington, and Doctors'-commons.  
At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 71, William Sheffield, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Madras Civil Service.

Feb. 25. At Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, aged 70, Robert Postlethwaite, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Cumberland.

At Dover, aged 84, Elizabeth, Lady Mends, relict of Commodore Sir Robert Mends, R.N.

At his father's, aged 29, J. G. Brown, esq., of Woodton, Norfolk, eldest son of John Brown, esq., of Gorleston-lodge, Suffolk.

At Preston-house, Leeds, aged 44, Hannah, wife of Edwin Irwin, esq., J.P.

At the barracks, Leeds, aged 22, Thos. Henry Williams, esq., 18th Hussars, youngest son of Walter Williams, esq., Handsworth, Staffordshire.

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. T. Hayes, 8, Marlborough-buildings, B.th, Eliza Maria, wife of the Rev. John F. Hodgson, vicar of Horsham.

At Grove-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 67, Francis Smedley, esq., high bailiff of Westminster.

At Kevington, Kent, from a fall from his horse, aged 58, Richard Beauvoir Berens, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 35, Wm. Edward Blanchard, esq.

At Upper Seymour-st., Euston-sq., aged 81, Charles Wigley, esq.

At Circus-road, St. John's-wood, aged 86, Jas. Ward, esq.

Feb. 26. At Whatecombe-house, Morton-grove, aged 35, Mansel of Pimlico, late H.M.'s 10th Regt., third son of Col. Mansel, C.B., of Smedmore, Dorset.

At Llanarmon-tower, North Wales, aged 9, Edward Gloucester Murray, eldest son of Edwd. Colston, esq., of Roundway-park, Wilts, and formerly of Filkins'-hall, Oxfordshire.

At the Rev. W. J. Farington's, St. James's, Rochdale, aged 79, Mary, widow of J. Haxby, esq., M.D., of Pontefract.

At Redhill, Surrey, aged 78, Ferdinand De Lisle, esq.

At Naples, Rosa Jane, dau. of Charles Mackay, esq., I.L.D.

Suddenly, at his residence at Hampstead, aged 55, James Emlyn Carile, esq.

At the Mall, Kensington, aged 74, Hannah, wife of Lambert Hotchkin, esq.

At his seat, Park-lane-hall, near Doncaster, aged 71, Henry Pilkington, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.

At Worlington, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Nelson Suckling, late of H.M.'s 32nd Regt.

Feb. 27. At Clevedon, Torquay, aged 31, Capt. Joseph Steward Travers, late of the 11th Regt.

At Englebourne, Harberton, near Totnes, at an advanced age, J. B. Paize, esq.

At Torquay, aged 64, Isaac Timm, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.

At the Vlearae, Henfield, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John O'Brien, Vicar.

At Bath-buildings, Worthing, Elnor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Verral, esq., formerly of Lewes.

At Telmington, aged 80, William Downes Phillott, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 20th Regt.

At his residence, Sedgewick-house, Hartlepool, aged 48, Thomas Rowell, esq., formerly mayor of that borough.

At Beeston, aged 71, Frances Sophia, relict of William Hurst, esq., clerk of the peace for the county.

At Westbourne-park-villas, Lieut. Hector Graham, late of the 90th Regt., and twenty years barrack-master at Chichester.

At Totnes, at an advanced age, G. Thompson, esq., surgeon.

At Pennerley-lodge, near Beaulieu, Hants, aged 48, Richard Hodgkinson, esq.

At Narborough, aged 66, Ruth, wife of the Rev. W. Bedford.

At Ponsonby Parsonage, Cumberland, aged 84, Mary, widow of Samson Senhouse, esq.

At Conington, Somersetshire, aged 20, Basil, son of the Rev. Solomon Cesar Malan, Rector of Broadwindsor.

At Greasley Vicarage, Nottinghamshire, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Hides, Vicar of Greasley.

March 1. At Horningheath, Suffolk, aged 86, Arthur John Brooke, esq., to whom the church of that parish owes its restoration, at a very large expense, before church restorations were so frequent as they have been of late years. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk in the year 1839.

At Park-lodge, Leckhampton, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. John Wells Butt.

At her residence, Albion-pl., Reading, aged 80, Miss Louisa Rogers, youngest sister of the late John Rogers, esq., of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

At Rome, Charlotte, wife of Col. Edgar Gibson, and dau. of the late M. P. Lucas, esq., of Wateringbury, Kent.

At Ebury-st., Pimlico, Elizabeth Pritt Harley, the surviving sister of the late John Pritt Harley, esq., of Upper Gower-st., surviving her brother only six months. The intensity of her devotion to that brother, the patience and cheerfulness which she maintained under the heaviest trials and afflictions, were most remarkable, exciting the admiration and leaving an impression on the minds of her friends which will never be effaced. Although poor H. Harley's misfortunes left his affairs at the time of his death in anything but a prosperous condition, it is satisfactory to know that his property realised sufficient to discharge the last farthing of his liabilities. His sister was also spared the mortification of being in the slightest degree dependent upon friends. From two sources only was money received, viz., the Queen and the Theatrical Fund; and as tributes of respect for Mr. Harley those two sums were gratefully accepted. The public will, however, be pleased to know that immediately on her brother's decease her Majesty, with her characteristic generosity, made known her gracious wish that "Miss Harley should want for nothing during her life," an act of favour and condescension on the part of her sovereign which consoled her in life and cheered her latest moments.

At Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., aged 65, Emma, relict of Capt. E. A. C. Burnaby, R.N.

Aged 69, Henry Boldero, esq., of South-lodge, near Horsham, Sussex.

March 2. At Thorpe, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of W. Birkbeck, esq., and second dau. of Almarie Cator, esq., of Woodbastwick-hall, Suffolk.

At his residence, Queen Anne-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 93, Deliverance Dacre, esq., formerly of Marwell, near Winchester.

At Ely-house, Wexford, Robt. Wigram Hughes, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Caer Howell, aged 29, Wm. Parry Williams, esq., late of H.M.'s 17th Foot.

At Bucksbridge, Wendover, aged 58, Col. Edw. John Watson, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 46, John Aird Beveridge, esq., of Swiss-cottage, Shepperton.

At Bedford, aged 60, Charles Wilkinson, esq., M.D., youngest son of the late Rev. Watts Wilkinson, B.A.

*March 3.* At Shawefield, Havant, Hants., aged 75, Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Grant.

Aged 56, John Forster, esq., of Heptonstall Slack, near Halifax, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West-Riding, and a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire.

At his residence, Marchfield-house, Berks, aged 63, Rear-Admiral J. M. Laws.

At Tiverton, aged 68, Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Ferrassone.

Suddenly, at the residence of her son, Blenheim-terr., Mortimer-rd., Kingland, aged 66, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Brixham, South Devon.

At Berkeley-house, near Frome, aged 61, John P. M. Reid, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At his residence, Hermitage, Harbledown, Henry Fawcett Boys, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Richard Boys, of Loose.

At Chidham, near Emsworth, Frederick William Delmé, esq.

At Park-pl., Cheltenham, aged 92, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Spencer Claudius Parry, Col.-Commandant of the 7th Battalion Royal Artillery.

At Abergwili Palace, Agnes Wordsworth, wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Thirlwall, Vicar of Nantmel, Radnorshire.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 73, William Garrow Monk, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, and Justice of the Peace for the same Presidency.

*Mar. 4.* Dublin papers announce the death of Mr. Henry Martley, Chief Judge of the Landed Estates Court, which took place at his residence, at Sherrington, near Bray, after a long illness. Judge Martley was called to the bar in 1828. The salary of the first Judge of the Court is £3,000 per annum.

At Stanley-pl., Paddington, aged 74, General W. C. Fraser, of the Madras Army.

At Thorn's Lion-hotel, Broad-st., Lyme Regis, after a few hours' illness, Frederick William Drew, esq., of Wotton-house, near Yeovil.

At Milsbridge, near Huddersfield, aged 68, Matthew Sykes, esq.

Aged 78, Edward Prior, esq., of Halso-house, Somersetshire, and York-terr., Regent's-park.

At Wyberton Rectory, Boston, Lincolnshire, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Philip Alpe, M.A., and youngest dau. of the Rev. Martin Sheath, M.A., Rector of the above parish.

At Ynispellwch, aged 24, Llewellyn Llewellyn, esq., of Ynispellwch, Glamorganshire, and Buckland Filleigh, North Devon.

At Shiplake-house, near Reading, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L.

At Tavistock-sq., Alfred, seventh son of the late William Cowburn, esq., of Sydenham.

*Mar. 6.* At Gloucester, Arabella Matilda, wife of William C. Tunstall, esq., and only dau. of John Walker, esq., of Hill-house, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.

At the residence of his son-in-law, S. E. Mullings, esq., Bruton, Somerset, aged 65, Major Dickens, late of her Majesty's 95th Regt., and for many years a resident of Tours, France.

At Surbiton-hill, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 83, Wm. Charles Monck Mason, esq., late of the city of Dublin.

At Percy-circus, aged 62, Charles Botten, esq. At Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., Sarah Susanah, wife of Henry Aldridge Parry, esq.

At Vaenor-park, Montgomeryshire, John Winder Byron Winder, esq.

Suddenly, aged 56, J. L. K. Lennox, esq., Lennox-castle, N.B.

At Close-house, Newcastle, aged 98, Mrs. Margaret Bewicke, widow of Col. Bewicke.

At Red-hill-lodge, Red-hill, aged 59, William Tress, esq., late of Finsbury-sq.

At Finsbury-pavement, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Rev. Robert Noyes, M.A.

At Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe Kent, aged 34, Emma Harner, wife of Samuel Charles Umfreville, esq.

At her residence, Herne-villa, Loughborough-park, Brixton, aged 73, Charlotte, widow of Alexander Slater, esq.

At Bridgewater, Somerset, aged 84, Sybella, widow of R. P. Caines, esq., 34 years coroner for that county.

*March 8.* At Warwick-house, Torquay, aged 18, Isabella Mary, dau. of the late Rev. George Majenile, Rector of Heddington, Wilts.

At Rotton, aged 50, Freeman Thomas, esq.

At Seaham-harbour, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wight, esq.

At Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, Archibald Speirs, esq., late H.E.I.C.C.S., youngest son of the late Peter Speirs, esq., of Culcreuch.

Aged 5, Thomas Ellis Thompson, second son of John Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., of Gordon-sq.

Aged 71, John Dean, esq., of Duppas-hill, Croydon.

*March 9.* Aged 65, Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., late Chief Justice.

At Newcastle, aged 83, Dixon Dixon, esq., Unthank-hall, near Haltwhistle, Justice of the Peace, and deputy-lieut. for the county of Northumberland.

At Beech-house, Redhill, aged 79, John Peter Cherry, esq., late of Pilstie, near Cuckfield, for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Sussex.

At Sunbury, aged 64, the wife of Samuel Childs, esq.

Aged 38, Mr. Theophilus Heath Amaden.

At Albany-cottage, Hammersmith, aged 41, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Mr. Montague Cherrill.

At Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, Sarah, wife of Henry Tootal, of Brighton.

At the Priory, Bishop Stortford, aged 68, Thos. Barker Wall, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Herts and Essex, a deputy-lieut. of the latter co., and formerly of the 23rd Light Dragoons.

Aged 65, Mary Jane, wife of Nathaniel Brown Engleheart, esq., of Doctors'-commons, and Park-house, Blackheath, Kent, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Curteis, LL.D., Queens' Coll., Cambridge.

At Ardienga-terrace, Monkstown, Ireland, Isabella, relict of Henry Irwin, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

At Marseilles, aged 75, Ann, widow of Capt. J. B. Jauréguiberry, French navy, and eldest dau. of the late John Chambers, esq., of Basingstoke, Hants.

At St. Anne's-hill, Blarney, Sarah, wife of William Thomas Schreiber, esq., of Annaghmore-house, and dau. of the late Capt. Meade, R.N., of Innoshannon, co. Cork.

At Silchester, Hants, Lucy, wife of the Rev. Rev. John Coles.

At Portland-pl., Hammersmith-road, aged 81, John Barber, esq.

At Wensley-hall, aged 71, Letitia, widow of the Hon. Thomas Powlett Orde Powlett.

At Clarendon-road, St. Helier's, Mrs. Sarah K. Camps, widow of John, third surviving son of William Camps, esq., High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

*March 10.* At his residence, Leominster, Herefordshire, aged 53, Thomas Dalrymple, fifth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Joseph Buckenridge, of Binfield-grove, Berks.

Col. James Algeo, unattached, late of the 77th Regt.

At Harley-st., aged 77, Th. Somers Cocks, esq., at Windermere, aged 78, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Richard Watson, D.D., late Bishop of Landaff.

At Wells-st., London, aged 27, William Meyler Milton, esq., Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Artillery.

At the Square, Godalming, aged 91, Elizabeth, relict of John Hall Grinham, esq.

At Craiglockhart-house, aged 85, Alexander Monro, esq., of Craiglockhart, M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.



At Bushey-lodge, Watford, aged 16, Anne Dorothy, eldest dau. of Henry Robert Cleeve, esq.

At King's-road, Brighton, Esther, wife of Robt. McCabe, esq., of Cornhill, and late of Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park.

In Albion-st., Hyde-park, at an advanced age, Lydia Maria, relict of the late Rev. Charles Child, B.D., formerly of Thistleton, and Rector of Orton Longueville.

Aged 80, Samuel Sanders, esq., of Fernhill, Isle of Wight.

At Rainhill-mount, near Liverpool, Annie Colquhoun, wife of James Stubbs, esq., and dau. of William Duncan, esq., Liverpool.

At Reading, aged 68, Joseph Darvall, esq., solicitor.

March 11. At Rhives, Golspie, aged 71, Geo. Gunn, Esq.

At Coytrahen, Glamorganshire, aged 76, Morgan Popkin Trahern, esq.

At her residence, Notting-hill-terr., aged 85, Bethlah, relict of William Hensman, esq., of Kimbolton, Hants.

Suddenly, at her house, Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park South, Caroline, widow of George Maule, esq., Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Mary Keith, wife of Morgan Lloyd, esq., and dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming.

At Oulston, near Easingwold, aged 45, Henry Scott, esq., agent to Sir G. O. Wombwell, bart., of Newburgh-park.

At Woodlands, Bishop Stortford, aged 53, Thomas Watson, esq.

At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex, aged 29, Fanny Louisa, wife of T. H. Walker, esq., M.D.

At Cobham Vicarage, Surrey, Hannah Adelaide, wife of the Rev. E. H. Loring.

At Shirburn-castle, aged 3, Hugh Lupus Parker, seventh son of the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield.

March 12. In Darlington-st., aged 89, Jane Charlotte, widow of Henry Fowke, esq., and second dau. of the late Capt. George Maxwell, of Twynning Manor-house, Gloucestershire.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, John Gurney Fry, esq., Hale-end, Woodford, aged 80, General MacInnes, of Hampstead.

At Clifton, near York, Thomasin, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Ogil, formerly chaplain of H.M.'s 6th Regt. of Foot, and Curate of Hunsingore, Yorkshire.

At Kensington, aged 33, Captain Marr Ward, H.M.'s 10th Regt., fifth surviving son of the late Vice-Admiral William Ward, of Southampton.

At Kinson, aged 55, Eliza Margaret, widow of Major-Gen. W. D. Jones, R.A.

At Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 72, William Yool, esq.

At Nice, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Moysey Bartlett, and dau. of the late Capt. William Hopson.

At his residence in Albany-st., Regent's-park, aged 64, Isaac Westorph, esq.

At Grande Route de Calais, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Caroline, relict of William Hopkina, esq., aged 63.

At her residence, Binswood-crescent, Leamington, aged 48, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Salisbury, esq., of Lancaster.

At Dorchester-barracks, Richard Newton King, esq., Wexford Regt.

March 13. In St. James's-sq., London, aged 28, Kenelm Digby Boycott, esq.

At Plymouth, Margaret, wife of J. P. Riach, esq., K.L.S., (late of the Bombay Medical Service, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Heugh, D.D., Glasgow.

Of diptheria, aged 15, Mary Frances, only dau. of the Rev. G. V. Reed, Rector of Hayes, Kent.

At Rugeley, Lieut. Francis Witham, R.N.

Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Collott, late of the Poor Law Board, London.

At Aldingbourne Vicarage, near Chichester,

aged 1, Beatrice, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. F. Daniell.

Aged 89, John Feilden, esq., of Mollington-hall, Chester.

At Castlehurst, Isle of Wight, of scarlatina, aged 16, Sarah Annie, eldest child of Henry Pinnock, esq.

At Park-lodge, Upper Sydenham, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Rowland Arnold, esq., of the South Sea House.

At Whitton-park, Middlesex, aged 79, Lydia, eldest dau. of George Gostling, esq., Admiralty Proctor.

At Park-crescent, aged 87, James Cavan, esq.

At Upper Seymour-st., aged 41, Mrs. Campbell de Morgan.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 70, Mr. H. Edwards.

At the residence of his son, Liscard, Cheshire, aged 74, Peter Hughes Joynton, esq.

March 14. At her residence, Coughton-house, near Ross, aged 89, Mrs. Charlotte Strong, only dau. of the late Thomas Strong, esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey.

At Bath, Robert Lockhart, esq.

Aged 39, Thomas Postlethwaite, esq., of Waterloo, near Liverpool.

At Highgate, aged 74, Miss Harriett Pickett.

At Tyrwhitt-terr., Counter-hill, New-cross, aged 74, Catharine, wife of Henry William Billinshurst, esq.

March 15. At his residence, in Dover, aged 74, Capt. Daniel Jones Skelton, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Sheiford-manoor, Notts., aged 70, John Hassall, esq. In addition to his own large operations as a farmer, Mr. Hassall held the highly responsible office of steward of the estates in this county belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield. In this important position he was able not only to discharge most faithfully his duties to his employer, but also to reconcile the interests of landlord and tenant; and he had the good fortune, from the strictly honest and honourable nature of his character, to secure the goodwill and confidence of both.

Aged 83, Richard Gude, esq., of Chobham-common.

At Victoria-sq., Clifton, aged 60, Matilda, wife of Abraham Alexander, esq.

At Bath, Evelyn, eldest and only surviving dau. of Algernon Holt White, esq.

At Paddington, aged 75, Deputy-Paymaster-Gen. William Petrie Crauford.

At his residence, Upper Tooting, aged 70, Geo. Bousfield, esq., late of Gracechurch-st.

At West Derby, near Liverpool, Emma Letitia, wife of John Marshall, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Dowling, barrack-master, St. James's, London.

At the Parsonage, aged 61, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Valentine, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stepney, and only dau. of the late John Seobell, esq., of Stonehouse, near Plymouth.

March 16. At his residence, Bellefield-house, Trowbridge, aged 71, Thomas Clark, esq., a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wilts.

At Whitby, aged 59, James Brown, esq.

Aged 59, H. Wilkins, esq., surgeon, of Bristol.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, Mary, wife of Wm. Neild, esq., High-lawn, Bowden, Cheshire.

At London-house, St. James's-sq., Col. Tait, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen.

At Freeman-house, Clifton, aged 46, Charles Bisset, esq.

Aged 71, Samuel Lacey, esq., of Wharton-st., Lloyd-sq., Pentonville.

In the Close, Salisbury, aged 61, Jas. Bennett, esq., nearly thirty years a Justice of the Peace for that city.

In London, Anne, wife of the Rev. Thos. Burton Lucas, of Hasland, Derbyshire.

March 17. At Thames-villa, Hammersmith, aged 37, Adelaide, wife of Thomas Fawcett, and only child of Theodore Lemale, esq.

At his residence, Powis-sq., Brighton, George Hepburn, esq., late of Chesham, Bucks.

At her residence, Brunswick-sq., Brighton, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. Haweis, fifty-seven years Rector of All Saints, Aldwinkle.

At Cotton-hall, Staffordshire, from pneumonia, Susanna Maria, wife of John Bott, esq., and dau. of the late Maj. Arden, of Longcroft-hall, in the same county.

At the Rectory, High Halstow, Kent, after eleven years' suffering, Ellen Anne Stevens, second dau. of the Rev. G. E. Nash, Vicar of Allhallows, Hoo.

At her residence, Devonshire-road, Batham, aged 73, Mary Ann, widow of Hen. A. Aglionby, esq., of Nuntery, Cumberland.

Aged 73, Sarah Lucas Attwood, wife of Robert Barrett, esq., of Cambridge.

At her residence, Cloudeley-sq., Islington, aged 79, Alice, relict of Stephen Willoby, esq., of H.M.'s Customs, London.

March 18. At his residence, Montague-terr., Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, John Ruck, esq., formerly of St. Dunstan's-hill, London.

At Croydon, aged 50, J. Goose, esq., solicitor.

At Luton Hoo, Bedfordsh., Henrietta, youngest dau. of John Shaw Leigh, esq.

At Hastings, Christina, the youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Forsyth, esq., of Liverpool.

At Cambridge-st., Eccleston-sq., Pinlico, aged 71, Maria, relict of Richard Knight.

At Edward-st., Hampstead-road, aged 67, Eliza Johanna, widow of Junius Field Thomas, of H.M.'s Customs.

At Alfred-pl., West Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Amelia Taylor.

March 19. Aged 81, Margaret, relict of Thos. Pilgrim, esq., of Mare-st., Hackney.

March 20. At Highgate-rise, after a short illness, Michael Prendergast, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Norwich, and Judge of the Sheriff's Court, London.

March 21. At Norfolk-house, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Fitzalan-Howard, infant dau. of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

At Windermere, aged 76, Charlotte Watson, last surviving dau. of Richard Watson, D.D., late Bishop of Lland-ff.

March 23. At Hyde-park-gardens, aged 87, William Alers Hankey, esq., of Fenchurch-st.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb.	26 .	632	150	211	200	33	1226	991	949	1940
Mar.	5 .	623	173	180	189	50	1215	1001	940	1941
"	12 .	619	167	164	181	43	1174			
"	19 .	614	143	185	198	35	1175	929	912	1841

## PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Mar. 19.	40	6	34	0	23	0	32	0	41	11	41	2
	40	1	34	4	23	9	30	4	41	3	40	4

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 24.

Hay, 2l. 15s. to 4l. 12s.—Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 5s.

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....	3s.	6d.	to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 21.	
Mutton .....	4s.	2d.	to 6s.	0d.	Beasts .....	3,263
Veal .....	4s.	0d.	to 5s.	8d.	Sheep .....	18,500
Pork .....	3s.	0d.	to 4s.	4d.	Calves .....	85
Lamb .....	6s.	0d.	to 7s.	0d.	Pigs .....	350

## COAL-MARKET, MARCH 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 14s. 6d. to 19s. 0d. Other sorts, 11s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 6d. Petersburg Y. C., 53s. 6d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From February 24 to March 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.		Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	in.	pts.	
Feb. 24	38	51	41	30.	35	fair		Mar. 10	34	50	39	30.	34	cloudy, fair
25	37	51	41	30.	28	do.		11	40	53	51	29.	86	do. rain
26	39	49	44	29.	57	cloudy, rain		12	49	56	53	29.	72	do. slight rain
27	42	52	40	29.	99	do. fair		13	48	57	51	29.	64	rain
28	37	50	45	30.	20	do. do.		14	47	55	48	29.	34	constant rain
M.1	39	56	44	30.	20	do. do.		15	46	51	41	29.	30	cloudy, rain
2	44	54	45	30.	13	do. do.		16	46	56	46	29.	87	cloudy
3	45	58	42	30.	11	fair		17	47	55	45	29.	66	rn. cldy. hy. rn.
4	47	59	53	30.	16	cloudy, fair		18	45	54	42	29.	62	fair, rain, cldy.
5	50	62	44	30.	24	do. do.		19	44	51	48	30.	17	do.
6	47	57	49	30.	20	do. do.		20	40	56	45	30.	24	do. cloudy
7	48	61	44	29.	77	do. hvy. rain		21	39	48	38	29.	83	rain, fair
8	46	51	38	29.	73	rain, cloudy		22	38	48	43	30.	32	fair, cloudy
9	39	59	37	30.	28	cldy. fair, cldy.		23	43	51	48	29.	99	rain, cloudy

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds. A. £1,000.
F.23	95½	95½	95½	230	218	35 pm.		100
24	95½	95½	95½	230½		38 pm.		100½
25	95½	96	95½	229		34 pm.		100
26	96	96½	96½	230	220	35 pm.		
28	95½	96½	96½	228	221	37 pm.	19 pm.	100
M.1	95½	96	96½	228½	220	35 pm.	17 pm.	
2	95½	96½	95½	222		39 pm.	19 pm.	
3	95½	96½	95½	229½	220	35 pm.		100
4	95½	96½	96½	228½	220			100
5	95½	96½	96½	230		38 pm.		100½
7	95½	96½	96½	228		39 pm.	19 pm.	
8	96	96½	96½		220	39 pm.		
9	96	96½	96½	229½		35 pm.		
10	96½	96½	96½			35 pm.	17 pm.	
11	96		96½			38 pm.		100½
12	96½				222	35 pm.		
14	96				222		18 pm.	100½
15	95½					34 pm.	19 pm.	
16	96				220	37 pm.	18 pm.	
17	95½					34 pm.		
18	95½					36 pm.	15 pm.	
19	96½					36 pm.	14 pm.	
21	96½					34 pm.		
22	96½				220	38 pm.	14 pm.	100½
23	96½				221	38 pm.	16 pm.	100
24	96½					35 pm.	15 pm.	

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### "BRITISH JOURNALISM."

MR. URBAN,—Your long and able review of "Andrews's History" of this department of literature has led me to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, relative to the early history of newspapers, which want of space, and the complicated character of the political events of the seventeenth century, have induced you to mention as briefly as possible.

It is true, Sir, that the *first supposed newspaper* was a "Mercurie," under the title of "The English Mercurie," and has been preserved as such among the Birch and Sloane MSS. in the British Museum; it bears date A.D. 1588, and professes to give a detailed account of the defeat of the Spanish Armada: but Mr. Watts, now superintendent of the reading-room, detected it as a *forgery*, written by Lord Hardwicke as an experiment on the credulity of the British public. So important was this discovery that Mr. Watts wrote a small pamphlet some years ago on this subject, and his testimony is confirmed by the existence of other numbers of the same spurious journal, in Lord Hardwicke's hand-writing, in the same collection of MSS. The printed paper, both in material and typography, bears evidence of modern date. I have seen both the MSS. and the print, and can vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Watts's statement.

Setting this forgery aside, the first *bona fide* newspaper was published A.D. 1603, and may be seen in the collection of "London Newspapers" made by Dr. Burney, the largest and most complete of any in existence, extending, with a few missing numbers, from 1603 to 1857. A MS. catalogue of this splendid collection is kept among the catalogues in the reading-room. It is from a long and diligent study of this collection that Mr. Andrews has gleaned the materials of his "His-

tory;" and from the same source Cobbett, and since him Carlyle and Lord Macaulay, have derived their minute details of the most stirring and important events of the seventeenth century.

It is from the columns of newspapers that the causes, as well as the effects, of great political events, and the actions of those who figured in them, are to be derived; and in their absence that our early historians derived their materials from the MS. journals, diaries, and chronicles of such as had the knowledge and industry to record the transactions of the passing time.

It is only in that unique collection, extending from 1640 to 1660, and known as "The King's Pamphlets," that the *minute* history of that memorable period can be found, and they have furnished the staple of nearly all that has been written on it during the last twenty years. It is, indeed, to be regretted that authors have often embodied these materials without reference to the source, but a long acquaintance with them, for various literary purposes, has familiarized me with their invaluable contents, and convinced me that many volumes still remain unwritten, for which they would furnish the most copious and interesting details.

From a personal knowledge of these facts, I am led to regret that want of space has induced you to commence your review with the reign of Anne, affording as it does a more popular style in journalism, as well as a period bright with literary gems, and in which flourished some four most eminent wits, poets, and statesmen. It was now that newspapers became popular, not only as vehicles for news, foreign and domestic, but for the details of public life and manners, which, though often tintured with the spirit of party, had an increasing interest in what might be termed a reading age.

April 4, 1859.

E. G. B.





THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE  
AND  
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THE ROMAN CITY OF URICONIUM.

ABOUT five miles and a-half from Shrewsbury, close upon the banks of the river Severn, stands the little village of Wroxeter, consisting of a church, a rectory-house, and a few farm-houses and cottages. The ground rises eastwardly from the river, the course of which is here from north to south, and forms a gentle elevation commanding a fine view of the valley of the Severn. Behind, directly eastward, is the famed Wrekin; and the horizon to the south and west is formed by the Wenlock and Stretton hills, Lawley hill, Caer-Caradoc, the Long-Mynd, the Breidden, and the more distant mountains of Wales. Towards the north the elevated ground of Wroxeter sinks into a hollow and rises again, and at the bottom of this hollow runs a small brook known by the name of Bell-brook. At a short distance to the south of the church will be observed some very uneven ground rising into high mounds which overlook the river. From this uneven ground we trace a long continuous mound, at first due eastward along the side of the rising ground into the glebe-land, where it takes a bend, till it runs nearly in a northerly direction, crossing the little valley and Bell-brook, then turning along the higher ground on the other side of the brook, till it reaches the hamlet of Norton, where it turns suddenly westward and makes a long curve, recrossing Bell-brook, just before the latter crosses the road to Shrewsbury, and continuing the curve until it approaches the river Severn, the bank of which it follows until it reaches the place from which we started. This mound, which is somewhat more than three miles in circuit, covers the wall of inclosure and defence of an ancient city. The surface of the ground within it is strewed everywhere with small fragments of pottery, bricks, and mortar; quantities of Roman antiquities have been picked up at all times when people were digging a little deeper than usual; remains of buildings underground have been accidentally discovered at different spots within the inclosure of the walls; portions of columns and sculptured stones have been frequently met with in the ground or in the river, and some of them are preserved in the gardens of the rectory and farm-houses; and, lastly, on the highest part of the ground, nearly in the centre of the inclosure, stands above ground a massive piece of wall, of that unmistakable kind of masonry, with its long thin bonding-courses of red tiles or bricks, which we recognise at once as Roman. This wall, which has



been long known popularly as the "Old Wall," or the "Old Works," runs nearly east and west, or at least sufficiently nearly so to allow us to adopt those points of the compass in speaking generally of it.

There can be no doubt, indeed, that this was the site of a Roman city of considerable magnitude and importance, and when we examine the old Roman Itineraries, we have no difficulty in identifying it. The second iter of Antoninus brings us from Chester to London by the great military way which was called by the Anglo-Saxons the Watling Street, and on that way, between a place called Rutunium, which is identified with Rowton, a short distance from Oswestry, and another called Uxacona, which is believed to have been at Oxengates, in the neighbourhood of Shifnal, stood a town called in this iter Uriconium, but in another iter of the Antonine Itineraries, Virocōnium. This latter iter gives the road from Isca Dumnoniorum, or Exeter, across the Bristol Channel, by way of South Wales, and up the Welsh border to this town, where it joined the road from London to Chester. The line of this road, on the border, is distinctly traced up the valley of Stretton (which took its name from it), where it still bears popularly the name of Watling Street, to Wroxeter, where in fact it does join the Watling Street which led from London to Chester. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Wroxeter is the site of the Viroconium or Uriconium of the Romans. The Itinerary of Antoninus is believed to have been composed about the year 320, but this town is mentioned just two centuries before that date, in the Geography of Ptolemy, written about the year 120, in which the two Roman towns in the territory of the British tribe of the Cornavii are said to be Deva (Δηούα—Chester), and Viroconium (Ὀυροκόνιον). In a compilation of a more doubtful character, the treatise of Richard of Cirencester *De Situ Britanniae*, we are told that Uriconium was "the mother of all the towns in this district, and reputed among the greatest cities of Britain," (*et reliquarum mater Uriconium, quæ inter Britannicæ civitates maximas nomen possidebat*). Our present knowledge of Wroxeter so completely justifies this description, that, as it could hardly be known at the time when Bertram published this work, we are inclined to believe that there must have been some old authority for this statement.

A single glance at this long straggling line of defensive wall is enough to convince us that, as appears to have been the case with the walls of most of the Roman towns in Britain, it must have been constructed at a late period,—in fact, that Uriconium was probably an open town, which no doubt went on increasing in magnitude, and that it was not until it had reached its greatest extent that it was walled, probably amid the civil contentions and formidable invasions from without, which marked the later period of the Roman domination in our island. It was probably at the close of that domination, amid the struggles of the Roman population against their barbarian assailants, that Uriconium fell into the power of the latter, who plundered it, massacred those of its inhabitants whom they did not carry away into slavery, and delivered the town to the flames, which left it a mass of blackened ruins.

From time immemorial the farmers have been in the habit of digging into the ground, especially on the line of the town wall, for building materials, and the villagers and farm labourers point out different spots where, either in their own memory or according to local tradition<sup>a</sup>, objects

<sup>a</sup> There is said to have been a well, or fountain, on the bank, sloping down to Bellbrook, near where this brook crosses the Watling Street road, now covered up, but

of interest have been discovered. About the year 1700 the smith's shop was burnt down, and the tenant, in want of materials to re-build it, set his eyes upon a spot in a field where he had observed that the corn grew worse than on other parts, and he proceeded to dig there. The result was the discovery of a tessellated pavement, and the remains of rooms and hypocausts, an account of which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. At other times, a pavement was found in the outskirts of the village; in a field to the northward of the village, what are described as the remains of a bath were met with; and still more recently, when the tenant was erecting the cruciform farm buildings in the northernmost corner of the field last mentioned, near the side of the Watling Street road, the men employed in digging for the foundations came upon the remains of Roman buildings, the exact character of which is not known. The sites of these various discoveries are marked in the accompanying map. No attempt, however, had been made to explore systematically the site of Uriconium, when in the summer of the last year, Mr. Thomas Wright, who had long looked upon the spot with the interest he felt both as an antiquary and as a native of Shropshire, suggested the undertaking to Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Ludlow, who entered into the proposal with zeal, and offered to head with a handsome contribution a subscription for carrying it out, if Mr. Wright would promise to direct the excavations. Accordingly, at the general annual meeting of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society, held at Shrewsbury on the 11th of November, 1858, at the close of the Society's proceedings, Mr. Botfield, as its President, moved, and the Earl of Powis seconded, the proposal, "That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of making excavations at Wroxeter, by permission of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland; and that all the objects discovered should be placed in the Museum of the Society at Shrewsbury." A committee was immediately appointed<sup>b</sup>, and a subscription opened, to which Mr. Botfield made the handsome donation of fifty guineas, and which soon placed at the committee's disposal a sum considerably exceeding that which was made conditional for the actual commencement of the excavations. These excavations were commenced on the 3rd of February of the present year, and have been continued ever since, under the immediate care of Dr. Henry Johnson, of Shrewsbury, who accepted the office of Honorary Secretary of the committee of excavations.

Wroxeter presents the site of an ancient city under circumstances unusually favourable to the researches of the antiquary. A very small portion

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which some of the oldest inhabitants remember to have seen open, and they can point out its site. It was believed that great treasures were concealed under this fountain, and the following proverbial rhymes have been current in the parish from time immemorial :—

"By the brook of Bell  
There is a well  
Which is richer than any man can tell."

<sup>b</sup> The committee of excavations elected at this time consisted of the Earl of Powis, R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Thomas Wright, Esq., Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D., the Rev. E. Egremont (Rector of Wroxeter), and Samuel Wood, Esq. To these names were subsequently added those of the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D. (Head Master of Shrewsbury School), the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Albert Way, Esq., George Staunton, Esq., William Foulkes, Esq. (of Chester), and Samuel Ashdown, Esq.

of the ground, and that probably the least interesting of Uriconium, has been disturbed by modern buildings; while the position and nature of the ground have rendered it unnecessary to have recourse to the process of deep draining, which would have broken up the ruins below. All, however, depended upon the depth at which these ruins lie, and, to solve approximately this question, it was resolved to commence the excavations by sinking a pit to the foundation of the Old Wall. The bottom of the Old Wall was discovered at a depth of no less than fourteen feet below the present surface of the ground. A trench was then dug to the northward from the Old Wall, and three walls running parallel to it were successively met with. The Old Wall itself was next traced under ground, and, after a small interval, where it has probably been dug up for materials, its continuation was met with, and traced nearly to the hedge which separates the field from the Watling Street road. Here it joined a wall nearly at right angles to it, and running parallel to the hedge, to which transverse wall the walls parallel to the Old Wall were also traced. Another transverse wall was met with in the opposite direction, joining the eastern end of the Old Wall, and running (as is not unfrequently the case in Roman buildings) not quite at right angles to the other walls. The extensive building thus traced will be understood by the accompanying plan of the excavations, in which the Old Wall, which stands above ground, is indicated by the darker shade *aa*. It forms a parallelogram, divided in its length by the walls *bb* and *cc* into three compartments, of which the middle one is exactly 226 feet long by 30 feet wide, and has been neatly paved in its whole extent with small red bricks, three inches long by one wide, set in what is called herring-bone fashion. This sort of pavement is generally considered to indicate that the place was open to the sky, although here a few pieces of broken roof-tiles were found scattered about. Of the two long passages to the north and south of this inner parallelogram, the one to the south was uniformly about fourteen feet wide, and that to the north, between the walls *cc* and *dd*, was 13 ft. 9 in. wide at the western, and 16 ft. at the eastern end. Neither appears to have been uniformly paved; a fine tessellated pavement was found at the eastern end of the one to the north, and a fragment of similar mosaic was met with about half way along the other. The two walls which separated these passages from the central area, *bb* and *cc*, are each four feet thick; while that of which the Old Wall formed a part is only three feet thick, and the outer wall to the north, *dd*, is 3 ft. 9 in. in thickness. In the middle of the wall last-mentioned there is a considerable break, evidently made by the tearing up of the materials, but it is not improbable that there was an entrance here, and that the wall was torn to pieces on both sides in the eagerness of the mediæval builders to obtain the large stones which formed the doorway. At the western end of the central area, the wall had two breaks, *ff*, in which stood, evidently *in situ*, in one a single large stone, in the other two similar stones, one placed on the other, which were carefully squared, and one of them had bevelled mouldings, as though they had formed the basements for large columns, and this probably was the entrance from what is now the Watling Street road into this part of the building. Several fragments of large columns and plinths of stone, and one capital, which lay in a reversed position by the side of the Old Wall, shew that this building, whatever may have been its purpose, was not devoid of architectural ornamentation. At the eastern end of the central area was a step formed of one large square stone, *g*, with a corresponding opening in the wall, which appeared to be the bottom of a doorway. It

## Watling Street Road.

F

P

Plan of the Excavations at Wroxeter, April, 1859.



led into an enclosure, *h*, which had no pavement, and seems by the set-off on the wall all round to have been an open court. The northernmost wall, *ddd*, was subsequently traced in an eastern direction to an extent, altogether, of more than three hundred feet, but the excavators were stopped by the hedge. A little before it reached the hedge, however, a wall was met with running from it south, and inclosing a large space, *i*, which, though not extensively explored, appeared to be without pavement or sub-divisions, and may have been a large open court, or perhaps a garden. One or two trenches were dug northwardly from the outer wall, *ddd*, and each brought to light a portion of a continuous pavement of small round stones, which evidently occupied the middle of a street, and resembled very much the pavement of our old mediæval towns, as it may be seen to perfection in Leicester, and in Shrewsbury itself. There appears, therefore, to be little doubt that this great building stood in the corner formed by a street occupying here the line of the Watling Street road, and another which ran at right angles to it.

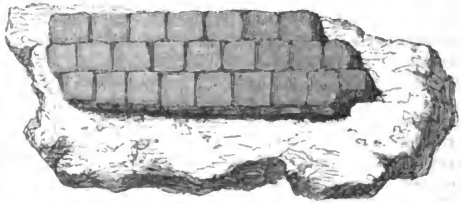
The wall *bb* terminated short of the eastern wall of the central apartment, but it is uncertain whether the breach has been caused by the tearing up of materials or was a doorway. There is a similar uncertainty with regard to the other end of this wall; but it is probable that there was, somewhere or other, a doorway from this central area into the southern passage, which was probably open to the air: at least, the northern face of the Old Wall, *aa*, which formed one side of it, has every appearance of being the external face of a building. Nearly in the middle of it is a large breach, as may be seen in the rather imperfect representation of this wall in the corner of our map. There can be no doubt that this breach has been made chiefly by the breaking away of the material, but this breaking away may perhaps have been caused, as we have supposed to be the case in that in the northern wall, by the desire to get away the large stones which formed a doorway. Further along this passage, towards the west, occurred two steps, *k* and *l*, each made of a single stone, and leading to openings in the continuation of the old wall, exactly like the similar step at the eastern end of the great area. The more western of these steps, *k*, was very much worn by the feet of those who had trodden over it, which was not the case with the other. The workmen were directed to dig a trench southward from the opening in the wall at *l*. They appear at first to have come into a mere yard, but they soon fell in with the semicircular end of a room with a hypocaust (*m*). This proved, when it was cleared, to have been a handsome room, thirty-seven feet long, including the semicircular end, and twenty-five in breadth. The floor had disappeared, with the exception of a mass of the concrete of which it was formed, and which remains in the north-eastern corner. It was supported by above a hundred and twenty pillars, formed of the flat square Roman tiles, just three feet high, and in a very perfect condition when first uncovered. A passage through the eastern wall of this hypocaust led into another hypocaust (*o*), the entrance to which was by an archway turned with Roman tiles. This entrance was approached on the outside by a staircase (*p*) of three steps, each formed of a single stone, the workmanship of which is extremely sharp and fresh. To the east of this staircase was found a small room (*q*), eight feet square, with a herring-bone pavement, like that in the great area to the north. There appears to have been a wide passage in the eastern wall of this little room, which led into a smaller apartment with a hypocaust (*r*). Eastward of this room again runs a passage between two walls,

in which is a square pit, *s*, occupying the whole breadth of it, and across the bottom of which runs an extremely well-formed drain, *tt*, in a direction at right angles to the Old Wall. The floor of this drain is formed of the well-known large Roman roof-tiles, the flanged edges turned upwards. To the southward of this passage the excavators have just entered upon another hypocaust, which is not yet opened. To the north, the space between the passage and the Old Wall has not yet been fully explored. This (the southern) side of the Old Wall has on its face arches, which are evidently the springings of vaulted roofs, and transverse walls have been discovered answering to all these arches, and evidently belonging to a series of rooms (*uuuu*), which were vaulted in the manner called barrel-roofs. In one of them was found a quantity of burnt wheat, so that they may have been store-rooms. The space to the west, between these excavations and the hedge of the Watling Street road, has not yet been explored, except by a short trench which laid open the portion of walls indicated at *v* in our plan. These shew that the western wall of the great building on the north was continued along the side of the Watling Street road, and within it appears to have been small and mean rooms, perhaps shops, or the dwellings of the poorer inhabitants of Uriconium.

Such is the state of the excavations on the site of this ancient city in the month of April, after little more than two months' work; for, during more than a fortnight, their progress at this place has been suspended by circumstances to which, as the obstacle is probably by this time removed, we will do no more than allude. They have evidently laid open, in the first place, a large building destined for some public purpose, to the south of which they are entering upon a magnificent mansion, which no doubt belonged to one of the principal people in the town. The excavators are evidently coming upon discoveries that will prove more interesting than any of those they have yet made; and we look forward with, we think, well-grounded hopes to the result of the further diggings. It is the first opportunity that has yet occurred of obtaining any satisfactory knowledge of the internal character of a Roman town in Britain.

Little, of course, has yet been done towards tracing the distribution of the buildings in the Roman town, but enough has already been brought to light to give us a tolerable general notion of the character of the buildings themselves. The walls of the houses, even the partition-walls between one room and another, are in no instances less than three feet thick. The fine massive character of this masonry may be seen to advantage in the descents to the hypocausts at *p*, and in the work about the drain at *s*. In the inside they were covered with a thick layer of mortar, which was painted in fresco, and which, where it remains, either on the lower part of the walls or in pieces scattered about, has preserved its colours remarkably fresh. The ornamentation in those yet found is very simple, but tasteful. One piece of cement from the wall contained three or four large letters of an inscription. In the interior of one of the rooms immediately to the south of the Old Wall, the wall, instead of being painted, was *tessellated*, we think an ornamentation of an unique character, at least as far as this country is concerned. A fragment of this wall is represented in the accompanying cut (p. 454); the tessellæ, which are of an uniform size, one-half by three-fifths of an inch, are set in the cement, alternately of a dark and light-coloured stone. The outside of the houses appear, in some cases at least, to have been likewise painted in fresco. Thus the exterior of the semicircular end of the hypocaust *m*, was plastered over, and painted red, with stripes of

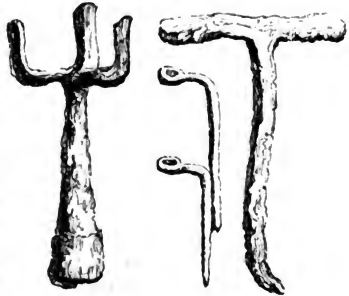
yellow. A few roof-tiles were found scattered about; but the houses appear to have been more generally roofed with rather thick slabs of micaceous slate, which appears to have been brought from Wales. Quantities of these slates are found scattered about; they are sometimes lozenge-shaped, but more frequently the side angles of the lozenge are broken off, so as to form an elongated hexagon. The most remarkable article



Fragment of tessellated wall.

connected with the structure of the houses was the window-glass, which was found in considerable quantity, and appears to have been of fine quality, though its transparency is now destroyed by the iridescence. It was found in some instances in rather large pieces, its uniform thickness exceeding the eighth of an inch.

A great quantity of iron has been found in the progress of the excavations at Wroxeter, and in general it is better preserved than usual. It consisted, in a great measure, of clamps, large nails, rivets, and other articles, which appear to have been used in fixing the woodwork, &c., of the buildings. Of these the most numerous is the T-shaped clamp, the third figure in the annexed cut, which is found rather commonly in Roman buildings, sometimes arranged at equal distances along the wall, just above the level of the floor. From the discoveries of the Abbé Cochet in Normandy, it would appear that they were used to hold to the wall the flue-tiles of the hypocausts. The object represented in the middle figure of the cut was also found in some numbers, of exactly uniform size and shape, but it is not easy to guess at its use. The curious object which forms the first figure in this cut is also of iron, and was found in the excavations to the north of the Old Wall. It is about five inches and a-half long, and the one end, formed like the ferules of the old spear-heads, was evidently intended to be fitted on a shaft, so that it appears to have belonged to some sort of a ceremonial staff, — a trident. In the same part of the excavations was also found a portion of a very strong iron chain, and the head of an axe.



The most abundant of all the metals found hitherto in these excavations, at least after iron, is lead; an unusual circumstance in Roman sites, but probably to be explained by the proximity of Uriconium to the extensive lead-mines on the Welsh borders. Among various objects composed of lead, it may be sufficient to mention a little bowl or cup, about three

inches in diameter, and of elegant form, though devoid of ornament: it is represented in our cut.

Pottery has, as usual, been found in great quantities, including the red ware commonly called Samian, the ware from the potteries at Caistor (*Durobrivæ*) and Upchurch, and nearly all the other varieties usually met with in Roman sites in this island.



But a pottery found in great abundance at Wroxeter is almost new to the antiquary: it is white, and of a porous texture, and was probably made of some one of the clays of the Severn valley. It has been conjectured that the kilns which produced this pottery were situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Broseley. The articles made of this ware were principally jugs, the elegant and usual form of which is represented in the upper figure of our cut, at p. 458, and mortaria, or bowls for pounding and bruizing in the operations of cookery. A fragment of one of the latter is represented in the lower figure in the cut, and shews the manner in which the surface internally was set with small granular pieces of silex, to assist in the process of trituration. Among other fragments of pottery found here, is a boldly executed mask of a female face, which has no doubt formed the ornamental mouthpiece of a large amphora. One or two fragments of very choice glass vessels have also been dug up.

Objects of a more miscellaneous character, in a great variety of materials, are also numerous,—such as ladies' hair-pins, in bronze, bone, and wood, fibulæ for attaching the dress, styli for writing on tablets, knives, rings, buttons, &c., even to Roman pins and needles. Of the coins, two only of those yet found are of silver; the oldest a coin of Galba, the others being all of copper. Quantities of bones of quadrupeds and birds have been found, with oyster-shells, and even some nut-shells, from which we may form a notion of the diet of the inhabitants of the Roman city. Among these were remarked numerous tusks and toe-hoofs of wild boars and horns of stags, the latter in some instances of very large dimensions. Some of the stags' horns had been cut and sawed, probably in order to turn them to some useful purpose.

The mention of bones leads us to one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with these excavations. It has often struck us that, as the buildings of the Romans among which the antiquary digs were evidently destroyed by fire, and part of their inhabitants no doubt slaughtered by the invaders, we might expect to find the bones of human beings among the ruins; yet this is very rarely the case. Perhaps this may be partly explained by the circumstance that most of the sites hitherto explored have been those of villas or country mansions, which were doubtless abandoned by their inhabitants before they were invaded by the enemy. At Wroxeter, so long as the labours of the excavators were confined to the extensive (public?) buildings to the north of the Old Wall *aa* (in the plan), they met with no bones which could be identified as human; but when they crossed this wall, and came among the domestic buildings to the south of it, the case was entirely changed. In a very short time they gathered up human bones belonging to at least three or four individuals; and in what appeared to be the corner of a yard, at the spot marked *n* in our plan, was found the skull of a very young child. Other scattered bones were subsequently met with, and at last, when the smallest of the hypocausts, *r*, was cleared, three skeletons were found in it, one of which appeared to have



been seated or crouching in a corner, and the other two lying extended by the side of the wall; it appeared from the skull and jaw of the skeleton in the corner that it had belonged to a very old man, while at least one of the other two, if not both, seemed from similar evidence to have been females. At a very short distance from the skeleton of the old man lay in a little heap a hundred and thirty-two small copper coins, most of them of the different types of the emperors of the Constantine family, and among them small iron nails and remains of decayed wood, which shewed that they must have been inclosed in a small wooden coffer. We may thus safely conclude that these three individuals, in the midst of the massacre of the inhabitants of Uriconium, had sought concealment by creeping into the hypocaust, a place where, as it was rather a low hypocaust, they were not likely to be followed, and there the old man had tried to secure the money which was within his reach. Perhaps they had been suffocated in their place of refuge, or the burning buildings may have fallen in and blocked up their passage out. It places in a lively manner before our imagination the sufferings of the inhabitants of the doomed city when it fell before the barbarians; and it is the first instance which has occurred in which we have the opportunity of ascertaining what were the coins which a man carried about him as the current money in this island at this obscure period of history. These coins have been placed in the hands of Mr. Roach Smith, who has made a report upon them to the Numismatic Society. Other human remains have been since found, and among them those of another child.

The various objects above mentioned or alluded to have been deposited, according to the terms of the resolution of the Shropshire Society, in the Society's Museum at Shrewsbury; and if, as there is every reason to expect, the excavations are continued with the same success, the Wroxeter Museum will become eventually one of the most interesting and important in this island; the more so because, like the museum at Naples, gathered from the ruins of Pompeii, it will be restricted to one period of our history. To the objects dug up by the men employed by the committee of investigation will be added others that can be purchased from those who have gathered them in previous times. Many of these have been already brought into the Museum, and others will shortly follow them. Among these are several neat bronzes; but one of the most interesting of them is a stamp of a Roman oculist, engraved on a small round stone, and represented in the annexed cut, the size of the original. The inscription may be read without any difficulty as follows:—*TIBERII CLAUDII MEDICI DIALIBANUM AD OMNE VITIIUM OCULORUM EX ORO*, i. e. "The dialibanum of Tiberius Claudius, the physician, for all complaints of the eyes, to be used with egg." The *dialibanum*, or *dialebanum*, was a collyrium, or salve for the eyes, which in a stamp of this description found at Cirencester is directed similarly to be used *EX OV*, where we have a letter more of this word. This phrase occurs also on similar stamps found in France and Germany. We learn from the ancient writers that several of the collyria when used were mixed up with the white of egg. This stamp makes us acquainted with a Roman



physician resident in Uriconium<sup>c</sup>. We learn the names of others of its citizens from inscribed sepulchral monuments which have been from time to time accidentally turned up in the extensive cemetery outside the town walls, which it is to be expected will richly reward some of the future labours of the excavators. One of these commemorates a soldier of the twentieth legion, named Caius Marinus Secundus Pollentius, who was also a pensioner of the first legion; another, a soldier of the fourteenth legion, named Marcus Petronius; and a third, a soldier of the cohort of the Thracians, named Tiberius Claudius Terentius, whose name seems to have rather a curious relationship to that of the physician. Another of these monumental stones is dedicated to a lady named Antonia Gemella, by Diadumenus, whom we may suppose to have been of Greek extraction; and a triple tablet commemorates a citizen of Uriconium named Deucrus, who held the office of *curator agrorum*, his wife named Placida, and probably a son or daughter, but the inscription of the third column is defaced. While speaking of inscriptions we must also state that, besides the formal wall inscription already mentioned, of which two or three letters were preserved on a piece of the plaster, and which no doubt would have given us some insight into the character of these buildings if it had been preserved, the surface of the painted plaster of the southern face of the southern wall of the passage *s* (on the plan), was, when first discovered, covered with a straggling inscription, traced into the mortar with some sharp-pointed instrument, like similar inscriptions found on the walls of houses at Pompeii; but, unfortunately, before this Wroxeter inscription could be properly examined, some meddling visitors broke away a great part of it in trying the strength of the mortar, and the tenant having immediately afterwards, in a fit of opposition to the excavations, shut up the place against the excavation committee, the weather, and other causes have so much deteriorated the rest, that it is not now possible to ascertain its original character.

During the temporary interruption of the excavations at the Old Wall, just alluded to, the men have been employed on another spot at the southern extremity of the ancient city, inclosed in our map by a dotted line to indicate apparently that it was doubtful if it were outside or within the true town wall. This ground is very uneven, rising into rather high mounds, the top of the highest of which has been trenched, and the walls of a square building of some kind, perhaps a tower, partly uncovered. Enough, however, has not yet been done to make us fully acquainted with its character. Among the objects found at this place are a bearded head of a statue in stone, which, from a horn which has escaped mutilation, has been supposed to have been a statue of the god Pan, though it has since been suggested that it may belong to the statue of a river god, intended to represent the Severn; and a mould for casting Roman coins, made of clay, and having still the impress of a coin of Julia Domna, the wife of the Emperor Severus. Curiously enough, a silver coin of this Empress was

<sup>c</sup> This medicine stamp, the use of which was no doubt to impress the names of the medicine and of its maker on the pot, box, or packet, containing it, was found by a farmer in 1808, and was engraved in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE at that time from so incorrect a copy, that it could not be satisfactorily interpreted. It was supposed to have been subsequently lost, and was only recovered by accident since the excavations were commenced in the present year. It will be observed that a small space is filled up by a branch before the second and third lines, and by a leaf-ornament at the end of the fourth. The  $\Delta$  in the fourth line is a mere expletive to fill up a space.

found in the excavations near the Old Wall, which fits the impress exactly. This method of multiplying the imperial coinage by casts seems to have been very common in these distant provinces, and was perhaps exercised by the imperial or municipal officers. The discovery of this mould would seem to shew that Uriconium enjoyed the privilege, if it were one.

Such is a plain and simple statement of the result of the progress at the beginning of these very important excavations, during a very short space of time, and under all the impediments which present themselves at a beginning. There can be no doubt that this is one of the most important undertakings of historical research that this country has seen. We have for the first time the opportunity of exploring a large Roman city in Britain, the site of which has been very little disturbed. Fortunately, the ruins lie sufficiently deep underground to have protected the lower and more important parts of the buildings from extensive injury. We may therefore hope, from the continued progress of the excavations, that a new and great light will be thrown on the condition and character of this island at the close of the Roman period, the most obscure period of our history; that we shall have a number of mysterious points of history cleared up, and that we shall even obtain inscriptions which may make known to us important historical events. In fact the Committee of Excavations formed at Shrewsbury is digging up, not merely the city of Uriconium, but Roman Britain itself; and Wroxeter may, without any great exaggeration of language, be termed the British Pompeii.



Romano-Salopian pottery.

## ANGLO-NORMAN CHURCH HISTORY\*.

If it be true, as we believe it is, that one great requisite for the biographer is to have some kindred feelings with the man whose actions he proposes to narrate, then we need not be surprised to find that the labour which two advanced Liberals of our day have bestowed in the work before us on three medieval prelates and their times has produced anything rather than a satisfactory result. Joint authorship has at no time any particular recommendation for us, and we here see its defects and discordances prominently brought to light. One of the writers (whether Washington or Mark we care not to inquire) is evidently far more anti-episcopal than the other, and he seems to have furnished the bulk of the book, the main particulars of which are uniformly related in a disparaging tone; but his *confrère* comes to the rescue with a character of each prelate much more favourable than we should look for from the premisses; so that we are left to choose between them. Both authors, however, agree that the Church history of "the first five Norman kings" is "sterile" and "obscure;" and they inform us that it is only the example of Lord Macaulay in "relieving and unravelling the history of the thirteenth century," that has induced them to bestow a thought upon their subject. When we consider the tone of his lordship's narrative, we need not wonder that his imitators have found Lanfranc "deficient in veracity" (p. 56); Anselm, the prime actor in a scene that "closely bordered on the ridiculous" (p. 173); and Becket, though on the whole much the best spoken of, the author of "a letter breathing the spirit of a Luther rather than that of a favoured saint, within two years of his apotheosis" (p. 431). Scant justice the three prelates are likely to receive at such hands, yet the appearance of this book is no mean testimony to the hold that their names have on the memories of men, and it may be worth while to see in what light they are represented seven or eight centuries after they have passed away by avowed opponents of the Church system that they supported. It is, indeed, with the opinions enunciated, rather than with the facts brought forward, that we have to do, as the latter, being drawn mainly from such ordinary sources as the translations of Malmesbury and Orderic, supplemented here and there by Dr. Henry and Thierry, add nothing to our previous knowledge; but that is a complaint that may be urged against too many modern biographies.

Lanfranc, then, we learn, was born at Pavia, in the year 1005; his father was a senator of the city, and the son, after a course of study at Bologna, adopted the profession of the law, in which he attained high reputation. But his ideas were too "large and expansive" for his occupation, so he strangely retired to a less civilised country, Normandy, and there he for awhile contented himself with teaching logic at Avranches, and training up a school of subtle disputants. But he was unhappy in this also: "his mind was struggling to break those huge mysteries which lie round about every form of religious faith, and which must be passed ere a man can find himself within the sacred enclosure." As a means to this end he became a monk at Bec, then "poor, and unknown, and unvisited," but by his talents to be

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\* "The Three Archbishops: Lanfranc—Anselm—A'Becket. By Washington and Mark Wilks." (London: Alfred William Bennett.)

raised to distinction. From a simple monk he soon became prior; founded a school which eclipsed the forsaken seminary of Avranches; made journeys to Rome, sometimes on political, sometimes on ecclesiastical affairs; was removed to the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen, and founded a school there also; maintained a long controversy with Berengarius; and eventually, on the displacement of Stigand, was, much against his own will, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. This high office he held for nineteen years, dying at the age of eighty-four, on the 28th of May, 1089.

Arrogant and impetuous, yet knowing how to give way at the proper moment in his contests with his lord, William of Normandy; a stern disciplinarian to his subordinates, especially if Saxons; inspired, indeed, by a contemptuous aversion for his English flock; and an opponent of Berengarius from policy rather than from conviction,—such is the Lanfranc of our authors, as shewn in their record of his acts; and it is only by the duality of authorship that we can understand how, from such premisses, the following character has been arrived at:—

“The character of Lanfranc has been shewn in the actions we have recorded of him, and needs neither criticism to expose its weakness, nor eulogium to extol its merits. It is sufficient to say of him, that if he was ambitious, it was the ambition of lofty attainments, and that he never sacrificed to itself the interests of others; that if he was haughty, it was the pride of a man who felt himself superior in nature and in pursuits to the creatures around him, who squandered or dreamed away their lives. In a period of tranquillity and order, when merit usually receives its appreciation, and industry its reward, it would be small praise to say of a public man, that he had kept his hands unstained by bribes, had taken no advantage of his position to benefit himself. But in an age when plunder and rapacity were general, when offices in the Church were obtained by purchase, and property in the State amassed by theft—to be able to say of one whose opportunities were great for self-aggrandisement, that in his time no sinister means could profit a bishop, nor could an abbot obtain advancement by purchase, that though he amassed wealth, yet no voice was raised to denounce its owner, while many blessed his benevolence—is to indicate a character of high moral worth. And all this may be said of Lanfranc.”—(pp. 140, 141.)

Agreeing in the main with this, we could wish that our authors had not contented themselves with denying so very faintly as they do the charge to which, in more places than one, they give currency, that Lanfranc was, from first to last, a mere adventurer, who entered the Church as the readiest way of rising in the State.

It is, however, mainly as a teacher that Lanfranc is celebrated in these pages, and though there is nothing very striking about it, we may give a few readable passages from our authors' estimate of schools and scholarship in the middle ages:—

“A modern reader, and especially one engaged in education, would be interested to know what forms the instructions of such a teacher as Lanfranc would take, what books he would expound, what subjects he would teach, whether his pupils were dependent solely on their memories for the retention of his discourses, or whether there were text-books to which they could refer. It is to be lamented that no pupil or disciple of such a man has left us a record of these things, or that no student at Bec had also been its chronicler. But, failing such information, we must content ourselves with the general descriptions and accidental notices which occur in the pages of the ordinary histories of ancient and modern writers; remembering that they extend over a period of two or three centuries, but one in which neither the schools nor books underwent any considerable change.

“The schools of the middle ages were of three kinds. First: Those established in connexion with cathedrals. Second: Conventual, or those annexed to monasteries.

“Malmsbury, book iii.”

And third: Secular, national, or municipal schools, independent of religious institutions. Of these last, such men as Charlemagne and our own Alfred were the originators and most prominent supporters. Charlemagne especially devoted himself to the establishment of seminaries, and was greatly assisted by the learned of his time. The Bishop of Orleans, under his direction, opened parish schools, in which the education offered was gratuitous. 'To Alcuin,' we are told, 'the universities of Paris, Tours, Fulden, Soissons, and many others owe their origin and increase.' The schools of Paris, that became so celebrated in the twelfth, date their birth as far back as the ninth century; and it will be remembered, Lanfranc himself held one of the schools at Avranches, prior to his entrance at Bec.

"But a more important and more numerous class of schools were the conventual, or monastic seminaries, which the younger members of society were free to attend. The originators, and most of the supporters of monastic institutions, enjoined upon their followers the necessity of opening schools in connection with their foundations, and the result was that, during the seventh century for example, many monasteries were founded, both in England and on the continent, in each of which schools were opened. But, as it was shewn in the last chapter, the monks were not an intellectual class of men, and the labour of teaching was not generally in favour with them. Owing to this circumstance, and the universal decay of learning during the tenth century, schools were badly supported, and the cause of education progressed slowly. But towards the close of that period a more vigorous and intelligent spirit was apparent, and the desire for instruction again took possession of the minds of men. \* \* \*

"The most common arrangement of the subjects of instruction between the eighth and twelfth centuries was that known as the Trivium and Quadrivium, the first of which included grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric; the second,—music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. At no time in the middle ages does the whole of this course appear to have been studied. The laity were proverbially ignorant, and the clergy almost invariably idle. That most illustrious patron of learning, Charlemagne, was incapable of writing; and one of the most industrious of the clergy speaks of the 'long and intricate calculations of arithmetic as sufficient to overwhelm the mind and throw it into despair.' \* \* \*

"The changes in the course of study that had taken place at the beginning of the eleventh century do not appear to have been very great. The division of subjects remained the same as in the eighth century, but was not more strictly attended to than then. The only part of the Trivium that received much attention was the Latin language, taught from the little treatise by Donatus, and from the extracts of Priscian. A growing importance attached to the art of reasoning. In the next century this subject, or dialectics, as it was called, received more than its due share of attention; but in this age it was regarded rather as an abstract science than as one to be applied to the solution of theological and ethical questions; and even Lanfranc himself denies that he makes use of it, when arguing with Berengarius the doctrine of the real presence, although his fame as a teacher rests almost entirely upon the success with which he taught this most intellectual of the arts. \* \* \*

"In grammar, the work most esteemed was called a Donat, owing to the fact of its having been compiled by Donatus, a grammarian of the fourth century, and, in connexion with another by Priscian, was in general use. As a scholar proceeded he was introduced to the 'Cato,' and the 'Doctrinal,' written by Sauvage, and other books, which were used for construing, and consisted of sentences, moralities, maxims of conduct, and even precepts of behaviour. Some were composed of precepts and examples united, as the 'Chastisement of a Father;' but the morals were very insipid. With regard to the classical authors read at this time, great diversity of opinion exists; but it is certain that, shortly after the Conquest, Virgil, Ovid, and others were daily studied in the schools. Ingulphus, speaking of the reign of Edward the Confessor, says, 'I was educated in letters in my tender years at Westminster; from whence I was afterwards sent to the study of Oxford, where I made greater progress in the Aristotelian philosophy than any of my contemporaries, and became very well acquainted with the rhetoric of Cicero!' Dr. Lingard, commenting upon this passage, while he admits the doubt as to the date originally assigned to the work of Ingulphus, asserts that the

\* "Henry, Hist. Eng., bk. ii. vol. iv."

† "Ibid., bk. ii. ch. iv."

‡ "Fosbroke, British Monachism."

§ "History of Croyland Abbey, p. 147. Bohn's ed."

classical authors mentioned in it were much more studied in the eleventh century than is generally supposed."—(pp. 23—30.)

Not at all more satisfactory is the sketch of the life of the second Norman archbishop. Possibly from a desire to write Church history rather than biography, such a picture is drawn that the reader will hardly conceive its original to be Anselm, the first of the Schoolmen, as he has been termed, who, as his latest editor remarks, "wrote numerous devotional works, which prove that the contemplation of the divine mysteries and the interior exercises of religion were far more to his mind than the public controversies in which he engaged for the defence of the Church." It is these latter, however, that his present biographers chiefly dwell upon, and their neglect to fulfil a promise made of noticing his "several learned works" (p. 161) will be a sufficient excuse for our offering hereafter a brief extract from one of them, which has very recently made its first appearance in an English dress §.

Anselm, some thirty years the junior of Lanfranc, like him an Italian, and monk, prior, and abbot of Bec, was his successor in the archiepiscopal see. Of a devout temperament, his dreams, even from childhood, were of a monastic life, and when, after various difficulties and delays, he became a scholar under Lanfranc, he did not long remain a layman. He soon joined the fraternity, and ere long became the teacher of the school; after awhile he was chosen abbot, and for several years ruled his house wisely and well, even according to the shewing of our authors, who evidently are not prejudiced in favour of such institutions:—

"The life of Anselm at Bec did not differ very materially from that of his predecessor,—except that the convulsions in Normandy and the kingdom on the other side of the Channel required him to pay greater attention to the affairs of his monastery. His disposition was extremely meditative and religious. He loved to spend nights in the contemplation of mysteries, the meaning of which the wisest rarely extract. His piety was eminently *moyen age* in its character,—sombre, penitential, grotesque, and yet at times sublime in its expression. Severe as a prior and abbot, he seemed to feel both for himself and his monks that heaven was only to be reached by forced marches. He insisted that daily privations and mortifications were the especial glory of a monk. The inmates of Bec were, besides, often robbed of their simple fare to supply the necessities of strangers. Many years had passed since the little brotherhood had been obliged to submit to the rigours of a limited dietary. With the increase of Lanfranc's pupils, the wealth of the abbey and the number of monks had been greatly augmented; but during the administration of Anselm, owing probably to a failure in their crops, and certainly to the expenses incurred in making and putting up a new bell, the convent table was supplied with only beans and peas. A letter of the abbot remains, in which he thanks Lanfranc for the gift of twenty pounds sent by the archbishop to assist them in their temporary difficulties.

"The literary employments of Anselm during his life at Bec partook of his devotional character. He did not, as his predecessor had done, take much part in the controversies that were raging about him. No one who looked upon that mild and scholarly man, could have supposed that in a few years he was to be the forlorn hope of the ecclesiastical veterans who waged so terrible a war with the civil power."—(pp. 160, 161.)

The steps by which the abbot attained to his higher but less desirable dignity are told with a strong effort to make him appear anything rather than the truly pious and conscientious man that he was; but the known facts of his life will ever preserve to him the character of a sufferer for

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§ *Cur Deus Homo*, (Oxford and London: Parkers,) "a work in which Anselm maintained, against Abelard and other rationalists, the wisdom, justice, and expediency of the incarnation of God for man's redemption."

conscience' sake. It is abundantly evident that he did not seek promotion, and it is equally clear that he refused to retain kingly favour by compliances that he esteemed sinful. This conviction has forced itself on his biographers, and they are obliged to do him justice in the parallel that they institute between him and his predecessor:—

"Anselm died on the 21st of April, 1109. They buried him near to his friend and master, to the south of the altar. His contemporaries have left a dreary record of his miracles, and of the marvels that occurred in connexion with him; they are not sufficiently ingenious to deserve transcription, and the only value we can attach to them is, that they shew us how very far before his time this great man was. He was undoubtedly the greatest and best man of his age; the world generally gives to Lanfranc the highest seat as a politician; and some have placed the piety of Anselm in the second place: the contrast is hardly a fair one; it is one in which both men lose. Lanfranc was a man whose courage and decision seemed more real than Anselm's, because accompanied with a greater force of expression; unconsciously, probably those who were opposed to him felt that they had to overcome decision not merely based on principle, but fortified by personal feeling; that his determination would be hardly less strong if there were no question of principle involved. With Anselm it was not a personal matter at all; it would have been, we believe, an impossibility to have engaged that man in a dispute about a single acre of ground which belonged solely to himself; rather than arouse or feel animosity and wrath, he would have sacrificed his right of possession. Even in the statement of his determination, his sensitive mind shrunk from a violent expression, and so quietly did he utter his decision that men of warm and pious tempers could not believe it real till it had been supported by time. A man can be a politician of any fortune, who considers facts in relation to the principles which underlie them; the successful politician is a man skilful in arrangements, rapid in resources, brilliant in execution, capable of seeing all present conditions, but careless of future contingencies; one whose moral nature submits without question to the necessity of an hour. Such a man was not Anselm; Lanfranc would never have gone into exile, nor would he have had any necessity for the admonitory letters of pope Paschal to restrain his zeal in the matter of clerical marriages and offspring.

"In regard to the religious character of the two men, we have no hesitation in placing Anselm above his predecessor. Lanfranc's mind was of that logical, critical order, that he could rest nowhere between atheism and superstition. That solemn authority which the Church possessed gave him at once the quiet certainty for which he longed; without it he would have hurried distractedly from object to object, striving to beat out from nature a something to believe; but when the Church supplied him with *the something*, he was satisfied; and then the power of the man came out, strengthened by the reverent authority of the universal Church, trusting to the voice that seemed to him from God, which told him his doctrine was truth; he laboured with an untiring industry and unquestioning faith to prove the Church had not erred. Philosophy and common sense condemn his method, but the hearts of all reflective men sympathize with the worker. With Anselm, the whole thing was different; doubt was an abnormal state with him, faith his natural condition; the truths he held were such as the affection of men have ever clustered around. Had no Church pronounced them true, his mind would have gone directly towards them, would have embraced them, and he would have proved them for others. He employed his logic not for the satisfaction of his own mind, but for the conquests of his creed. He taught that to the knowledge of God man might be directed only by the light of reason; but it is impossible not to see that the argument of the metaphysician is denied by the experience of the saint. To see the position he must have occupied had his intellect been ungoverned by those holy affections of his soul, we have only to look at the extravagance of the following century. By those who lived around him, however, Anselm was less understood than he is by the present day. It was reserved for a philosopher of a later age to appreciate and employ his methods, and for the Church in the fifteenth century to recognise his sanctity by canonization."—(pp. 306–309.)

The work of Anselm to which we have alluded is entitled "*Cur Deus Homo*, or Why God was made Man," and its publication is a gratifying circumstance, as affording the opportunity for the general reader to gain some idea of what the writings of the Schoolmen really are. The book is



a dialogue between Anselm and Boso, in which the latter brings forward many of the subtleties with which modern rationalism assails both the fact and the mode of man's redemption, and the former "justifies the ways of God to man" with arguments that have been often used, in somewhat modified language, by more modern writers. One brief citation from the chapter on Necessity will give a sufficient specimen of the scholastic reasoning of the eleventh century:—

*Anselm.* We said just now that it is not correct to say that God cannot do a thing, or that He does it from necessity: for every necessity and impossibility is subject to His will. Now His will can yield to no necessity or impossibility: for nothing is necessary or impossible except because He so wills it. But that He should will a thing to be, or not to be, on account of necessity or impossibility, is contrary to the truth of His nature. Wherefore, (since all that He wills, and only what He wills, He does,) as no necessity or impossibility precedes His willing a thing to be or not to be, so neither does it precede His doing or not doing it, although He may unchangeably will and do many things. And as when God does a thing, after it has been done there is no longer a possibility of its not being done, but it is always true that it has been done; and yet it is not right to say that it is impossible for God to make what is past not past; for there no necessity of not doing it, or impossibility of doing it, operates, but the simple will of God, who wills that truth should always (since He Himself is Truth) be as unchangeable as He is: so if He purposes that He will unchangeably do a thing, although what He purposes could not, before it is done, possibly not be done, still there is not in Him any necessity of doing it, or impossibility of not doing it, because the only thing that operates with Him is His will.

"Every necessity is either compulsion or prohibition; and these two necessities are directly opposed one to the other, as are 'must' and 'impossible.' For instance, whatever is compelled to be, is prohibited from not being; and whatever is compelled not to be, is prohibited from being; even as what must be is impossible not to be: and what must not be is impossible to be, and conversely. Now when we say that a thing must be or not be with God, it is not meant that there is with Him any necessity either compelling or prohibiting; but it is intended to express that in all other things there is a necessity prohibiting them from doing and compelling them not to do, contrary to what is spoken of with reference to God. For when we say that God must always speak the truth, and that it is impossible for Him ever to lie, nothing else is said but that it is impossible that anything can make Him either not speak the truth or lie."—(pp. 98—100.)

In the case of Becket the materials for a biography are far more abundant than in that of either of his predecessors in the archiepiscopal chair; Professor Stanley has enumerated no less than twenty-nine narrations<sup>b</sup>, mostly by contemporary writers, which treat of his life, or more particularly of his death; but not above two or three of them have been consulted by our authors. Their sketch of the great champion of the Church is therefore very meagre indeed, so much so as hardly to bear analyzing. It commences with a rather tedious discussion of some ballads supposed to relate to his parentage, in which the pretty legend of the Saracen lady traversing many lands, crying, "London, London! Gilbert, Gilbert!" is dismissed as unworthy of credit, and the future archbishop is set forth as the son of Gilbert Becket, a London magistrate, and Rose, his Norman wife. A considerable number of pages is occupied by a reproduction of the description of London and its inhabitants from Fitzstephen; others, by fanciful speculations as to the cause of Becket's sudden advancement, and the rise and progress of his dispute with the king. These occupy so much room as to leave small space for the detail of mere facts; and when we come to the closing scene this is dismissed in a way that shews tamely indeed when placed side by side with the vivid and picturesque, yet minutely accurate,

<sup>b</sup> Historical Memorials of Canterbury, p. 45.

narrative of the accomplished author of the "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," a narrative most fascinating to read, but even still more impressive when, as has once been the case, delivered *viva voce* on the very spot where the prelate's life-blood was poured out in what he believed a just and lawful quarrel<sup>1</sup>.

As with the other prelates, such facts as are given respecting Becket are told in a depreciatory tone, but we are happy to find, and to quote, one passage, which may act as a corrective, for it gives a fair and candid estimate of his position and character. After alluding to the contrariety of opinion that exists regarding him, the authors remark :—

"The first point on which arises a difference of opinion is that of Becket's demeanour immediately subsequent to his consecration. His monkish biographers, intent upon the glorification of an unnatural ideal, set forth, with super-clerical extravagance of diction, a certain change of character, immediately upon that event. 'Contrary to the expectations of the king and of all men,' says Fitzstephen, 'the glorious archbishop Thomas so abandoned the world, and so suddenly felt that change which is the handiwork of the Most High, that it filled all with astonishment.' But this 'painting with the vermilion rather than with the pen,' as one of them expresses it, has done great injustice to its subject. It has been made the ground of an historical calumny no less unjust and unphilosophical than that which, for nearly two centuries, divided the career of Cromwell into that of a fanatic and a hypocrite—honest regicide and crafty liberticide. All such violent bisections disappear before a candid examination of facts, and a charitable construction of motives. Looked at closely, all Fitzstephen's evidences of 'conversion' resolve themselves into indications of a natural adaptation to new circumstances. He who as chancellor had delighted in fine garments and a costly housekeeping, hunting and falconry, great company and books of law,—as archbishop wore sackcloth, fared on bread and water instead of meat and wine, submitted his back to the scourge, washed the feet of beggars, doubled his alms, and sat in the cloisters reading books of devotion. But the latter were just as proper to the archbishop as the former to the chancellor. The outward signs of humility and mortification enumerated were so thoroughly professional, that they excited remark only from their contrast to previous characteristics. So far from their being carried to the excess which would alone argue either affectation or fanaticism, there is indisputable evidence of this being accompanied by his old display of wealth and taste. . . . And when Becket was in exile, so did the native taste cleave to him, that John of Poitiers counselled a more chastened style of living, as more in keeping with his own condition, and the habits of the religious house in which he found sanctuary. It may well be concluded, therefore, that Becket's demeanour was at least free from the charge of a hypocritical profession of sainthood.

"The next point that arises is that of his change of relationship to the king. The popular notion on this head appears to be, that having obtained the primacy by countenancing the royal expectation of his proving a faithful as well as able servant, he insidiously converted it, from motives of personal ambition and pride, into a rival dominion; breaking faith with a generous master, and arrogantly opposing himself to the laws of which he had been the chief administrator. We have seen that there is no ground whatever for the first part of this theory—that so far from seeking the primacy, he as little desired as expected it; accepted the appointment with a reluctance which there is no reason to suspect; and expressly foretold the rupture of his friendship with the king. But here, again, probability as well as testimony is against the ordinary belief. Becket was at any rate well acquainted with the lives of Lanfranc and Anselm,—better still with the troubles of their successors,—and best of all with the character of Henry. It is giving him little credit for the foresight and calculation which should always accompany ambition, to suppose that he anticipated a life of easy power, where all his predecessors had found a seat of thorns. Even had he deliberately resolved to prove traitor to those spiritual principalities which he must solemnly swear to serve, before obtaining the means to serve another, he could scarcely have reckoned upon the quiescence of pope or clergy; the pope, whose anathema would leave him without a subject or a friend; the clergy, whose revolt would paralyze the favour of

<sup>1</sup> This occurred in July, 1858, at the meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society.

the king. There is no escape from these difficulties but in the natural hypothesis that Becket was an honest man,—after the nature of men,—neither a miracle of saintship nor a prodigy of wickedness; but one of those strong, brave men, to whom resistance is easier than servitude,—who meet events as they come, without timid calculation, though not without some anxious foresight,—who may stoop to dissimulation for a moment, as a soldier may step behind a tree to avoid a momentary danger too great for him to encounter, but who scorns either to yield or flee in the great, prolonged battle of his life.”—(pp. 368—372.)

It is satisfactory to find such a judgment as this put forth in the present day of one who is too commonly either over or under-estimated, and it reconciles us to passing over in silence several matters on which our opinions do not accord with those of our authors. Their work, on the whole, is readable, and if it should reach another edition, it might be improved by rectifying some strange instances of carelessness with regard to names. Though we can guess what is meant, we object to hear of “the Ante Regis,” “Robert de Belèsue,” “the earl of Montaigne,” the battle of “Finchebray,” “the earl of Poniton,” or the castle of “Forlaise;” neither is it more to our taste to read of “Herbert de Boshæen,” “Roger, earl of Clerc,” the monk “Guin,” or the murderer “Fitzarre;” we think “the Kentish village Runnel” must mean Romanal (Romney), and should prefer “plenary” to “pleasing absolution.” These matters are not of consequence in themselves, but they suggest unpleasant doubts as to the trustworthiness of the book in other and more important respects.

#### FOSSIL FISH.

ACCORDING to the “Sussex Express,” some extraordinary specimens of fossil fish have been dug up by a party sinking a well at Mr. Best’s brewery, that seem to substantiate Dr. Mantell’s theory of this portion of the Weald having been in remote ages the site of an estuary, or the bed of an immense river, previous to the crust of the earth being so perfected as to become the abode of mammalia, and very possibly thousands on thousands of years before it was inhabited by man. The well-diggers under the super soil found a sand rock, extending in depth nearly ten feet, beneath which they came upon a chalky *débris* in the shape of marl, intersected occasionally by layers of a harder substance. At the depth of forty feet from the surface they suddenly came on a smooth sand rock, evidently once the bed of a river, for it was here they came upon the fossils, and it is somewhat extraordinary that they should hit upon the specimens found in the small circumference of a well. One of them is a petrified eel, evidently of the conger species, perfect from the lips to the tip of the tail, measuring a trifle over four feet in length,

and lying on its belly, with the body slightly undulated, exactly as we see the muscular movements of a dying eel assume when we have severed the upper part of the spine. The other is a perfect petrifaction of a fish that the writer of this article is not naturalist enough to define, but it seems to be of the salmon species, which the tail and the dorsal fin specify, but the lower part of the body is not so tapering as the salmon, the salmon trout, or the common trout, of the present day. It more resembles an occasional visitor in our brooks known as the “bull trout,” that is shorter and thicker in the body, but in other respects very much resembles the salmon trout. The length of this fossil is about two feet six inches, a size the genera does not grow to in these times, and the depth of the body at the dorsal fin, nine inches. The specimens are really worthy the attention of the geologist and naturalist. We must observe that the fossils are covered with bivalves and other shells, evidently the accumulation of years after the fish, by getting into waters charged with petrifying qualities, met with death.

## MEMOIRS OF LIBRARIES\*.

THE Library question has entered upon a new phase of existence, having gradually acquired an interest and assumed an importance commensurate with its merits. It is now generally conceded that the civilization of a people may be judged rather by the number and value of its private libraries, than by the extent and magnificence of those provided by the sovereign. Such being the case, it is incumbent upon us to examine our position in this particular by comparison with other nations. This we are now enabled to do, for the first time, by the aid afforded in Mr. Edwards' "Memoirs of Libraries," which exhibits a mass of evidence such as only the greatest devotion to the subject, perseveringly continued through many years, could have accumulated. So completely is the subject exhausted, that it would be vain and useless for the enquirer to push his researches further in order to obtain a clear view of the libraries of the past and present; for what of interest or value he finds not in these volumes, he will scarcely hope to obtain elsewhere. This work appears, too, at a time when it is most needed and likely to be appreciated, and when the lessons it teaches can be turned to the best practical account. For we are, it is to be hoped, entering upon a new era with regard to public libraries; and it is not over-praise to say that these "Memoirs" will form our best guide in the art of forming libraries, and in the best method of managing them. The author is eminently a "practical man," and in the fruits of his long experience and research which he now places before us we have a never-failing storehouse of information for our future guidance.

Under the modest title of "Memoirs," we have, in reality, a concise but complete history of libraries, ancient, mediæval, and modern; rich in curious details, anecdotes, and statistics. The history of ancient collections is clouded under doubt and conjecture; in the chapters devoted to these "dispensaries of the mind," we find the various passages in the writings of the Greek and Latin authors that relate to libraries: the information is but scanty, but little as it is, we are grateful for it. We have next a chapter on the destruction and dispersion of ancient libraries, and the researches after their fragments, in which the *Herculaneum papyri* are described, and the means employed by Sir Humphrey Davy for their recovery are detailed; a subject that never loses its interest, however often it may be narrated.

The libraries of the middle ages next engage our attention; and here we meet with ample details of the formation and growth of the monastic libraries, the libraries of the English and Continental Benedictines, and the libraries of the Mendicant orders, together with an account of the dissolution of the monasteries and dispersion of their libraries. The royal, noble, and plebeian book-collectors of the middle ages have a chapter to themselves; and here we encounter the names of Charles the Bald, of Petrarch, of Lorenzo de Medici, of Charles V. of France, and others of note.

Bidding farewell to the past, we arrive at the consideration of a subject much nearer to us in interest and importance, namely, the modern libraries of Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst these, our great national

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\* "Memoirs of Libraries; including a Handbook of Library Economy. By Edward Edwards. 2 vols. 8vo." (London: Trübner and Co.)

collection in the British Museum of necessity occupies the most prominent place. The growth of this institution, like that of most great libraries, resembles in many respects the growth of a great city. There is a similar agglomeration of materials, grouped together, by chance or convenience, around a nucleus, without regard to any preconceived plan, forming an heterogeneous mass, that in due time becomes a concrete, which is either a great library or a great city. A time arrives when the imperfections and inconveniences of the mass make themselves so felt, that reconstruction becomes necessary: and we have to deplore the short-sightedness of our forefathers, and the want of method of our predecessors, which has created the necessity for a twofold labour, that of disintegration and remodelling, to produce a new whole adequate to the peculiar wants of our times.

The foundation of the present magnificent national library of Great Britain consisted of four several collections,—the Royal, the Cottonian, the Harleian, and the Sloanean. “These collectively formed the nucleus around which, in the course of a century, other, and in some respects even more valuable, libraries were successively brought together, to form an aggregate that may now challenge comparison with the oldest and most fortunate of the great libraries of the world.” The names of the principal donors by whom the library has been enriched are worthy of all honour, but are far too numerous to recite in this place, and it is with great reluctance we pass them by.

Until of late years a niggard parsimony prevailed in providing the means for enlarging the resources of this institution, by which many rare opportunities of increasing its value were lost, and for ever. A more liberal policy now prevails, and this, coupled with the active and intelligent discharge of his duties by the principal librarian, Mr. Panizzi, has placed the library of the British Museum, in respect to utility and facility of access, together with considerations for the convenience and comfort of readers, on a footing equal, if not superior, to any public library in Europe. It will doubtless become, if it has not done so already, a model for other similar institutions, and one, indeed, of which any nation might well be proud.

But great as is the extent of our national library, it shares the defects of every existing similar institution, in being far from constituting what may be called a complete library, taking this term in that sense by which we understand, a library wherein a student would find every authority necessary to enable him to pursue his studies upon any given subject to their ultimate end. Upon several occasions we have ourselves been unable to complete our researches, upon no very recondite subjects either, for want of books of authority printed within the last hundred years. In a truly national collection we feel justified in expecting to find every attainable printed book; and what will not money and diligence obtain even in the matter of books? Doubtless only a very small portion of the contents of even the largest library are ever called into requisition, so large a proportion of the productions of the past being regarded merely as curiosities, which might be put under a glass in the same case with Babbage’s calculating machine: still it is generally conceded, that nearly every book, however worthless it appears, contains something that may one day or other prove capable of throwing light upon some valuable enquiry.

Besides our great national library, England contains many other collections, curious and valuable, although of much less extent. There is the Bodleian Library at Oxford, famed for its unrivalled collections of

Oriental manuscripts, its Biblical codices, its manuscript materials for British history; besides its rare curiosities of early English printing, and its *editiones principes* of the Greek and Latin classics. The Radcliffe, Taylor, and Ashmolean Libraries, together with the various College libraries, form a whole which may well substantiate the claim of Oxford to the proud title of the "City of Learning." The library of Cambridge University is "particularly rich in architecture, antiquities, numismatics, and natural history." There is a remarkable collection of early English Bibles, and that of the "Caxtons" is splendid. The minor libraries of Cambridge are the Fitzwilliam, rich in works on the fine arts; the library of Trinity College, which has an European fame, as well for the intrinsic worth of the collection as for the rare beauty of its dwelling; St. John's has accumulated a rich and very diversified collection of early printed English books, early Bibles, and works connected with the history of the Reformation. The manuscripts are numerous and valuable. Corpus Christi library is far richer in the materials for British history than any other collegiate collection either at Cambridge or at Oxford; Magdalen is famous for its Pepsysian collection; the library of Queens' College is of considerable extent and value; Caius College library is particularly rich in heraldic visitations and manuscripts relating to civil law; the library of King's College includes, amongst other rare and valuable books, the fine collection formed by Jacob Bryant, whose comprehensive tastes included the fine classics, modern Latin poetry, the modern literature of Italy, early English poetry, and standard British authors on almost all subjects. Of the other collegiate libraries, Trinity Hall contains an excellent classical library, bequeathed by Sir William Wynne, as well as a large collection of books relating to civil law; Clare Hall contains many valuable theological and classical works, and a large collection of Italian books; Christ's College has a good collection of theology.

The public library of Humphrey Chetham, in the city of Manchester, occupies a chapter to itself, full of matter as curious as interesting. Next we encounter the cathedral libraries of England: the perusal of this chapter excites both our profoundest admiration and respect for those dignitaries of the Church who did so much in their time for the advancement of learning, and our contempt for their successors, who so wantonly allowed these treasures to go to waste and ruin. Not all, however, are alike reprehensible,—“care like that evinced at Durham for the present and the future is in true harmony with the munificence of open-handed deans and prelates, the Sudburys and the Cosins of a bygone age.” The archiepiscopal library at Lambeth fills a curious chapter, and the libraries of the Inns of Court one no less so. The older libraries of English towns, and the parochial and quasi-parochial libraries, conclude the survey of the public libraries of England.

Quitting the libraries of the present, turn we now to the consideration of the libraries of the future, a question of the gravest importance, seeing that it affects posterity no less than the living, and one that can hardly be considered to have yet received the full consideration it demands. The question of the libraries of the future is the question of libraries *de novo*, since, of necessity, they must be composed on a plan widely differing from that which governed the growth of most existing libraries. The intellectual wants of the majority of the population of our times are of a practical and utilitarian character, and amusement must be blended with instruction. The ponderous folio and the heavy quarto have given place to the portable

octavo and the trim duodecimo. To enter a library of the old model excites a feeling akin to that we experience upon entering the exhumed cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, both are the tenements of departed souls. A library of the future should present all the busy life and activity of the market-place, where food for the living can be had for the asking. Venerable are the book-relics of the past, and dearly to be prized; but for the million-handed knowledge-seekers of the future, they must undergo a sort of metempsychosis, the souls of the dusty folios must re-enter the trim octavos, and in that form re-live through another cycle of ages.

The true University of these days, says Mr. Carlyle, is a collection of books. But what sort of a collection must the library of the future consist of? It is evident it can be no place for what we now regard as the curiosities of literature; these are already garnered up in store-houses from which they will never depart, and if they could, they are not the things upon which tax-levied funds should be expended. Dismissing, then, all thoughts of merely curious books, we must look for the best, and the best edition, which in most cases may be the latest published. The library of the future, then, must consist of modern books, and the best of their kind. In its first stages of existence it must aim to be a library of reference: rich in Cyclopædias, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Periodicals in sets, Transactions, Parliamentary Reports, and other Public Documents, with the complete works of our standard authors. A good library of reference, once formed, if it never becomes anything more, would be invaluable in any place. When this is tolerably complete, the library for circulation may be commenced; and here it will be better to aim at rendering a few chosen subjects moderately complete than to strive at a general accession upon all subjects. The cyclopædic works on theology, medicine, and similar comprehensive subjects, will answer temporary purposes, because the students of the several professions are in general specially provided with the books necessary to their studies.

By the provisions of Mr. Ewart's Library Act we are empowered to establish town libraries, "the libraries of the future." The Saxon churl, from the nature of his constitution and temperament, is anything but a bookish animal; it will, therefore, excite but little surprise when we learn that he has evinced no very warm desire to tax himself for a privilege he is incapable of enjoying. Contrasted with the zeal and liberality of his brethren in the United States of America, this apathy is rather humiliating to his national pride. If knowledge be power, then will America become, as she already bids fair to do, the most powerful nation of the earth: for nowhere does education and the diffusion of good books enter more intimately into the life's-blood of the nation than with her. We who claim to occupy the foremost rank in the vanguard of civilization,—it behoves us to examine our position, and consider what in intellectual appliances is necessary to maintain it. Libraries are the great arsenals of knowledge and of power, and we are not entirely without hope that we may see the whole length and breadth of the land studded with them.

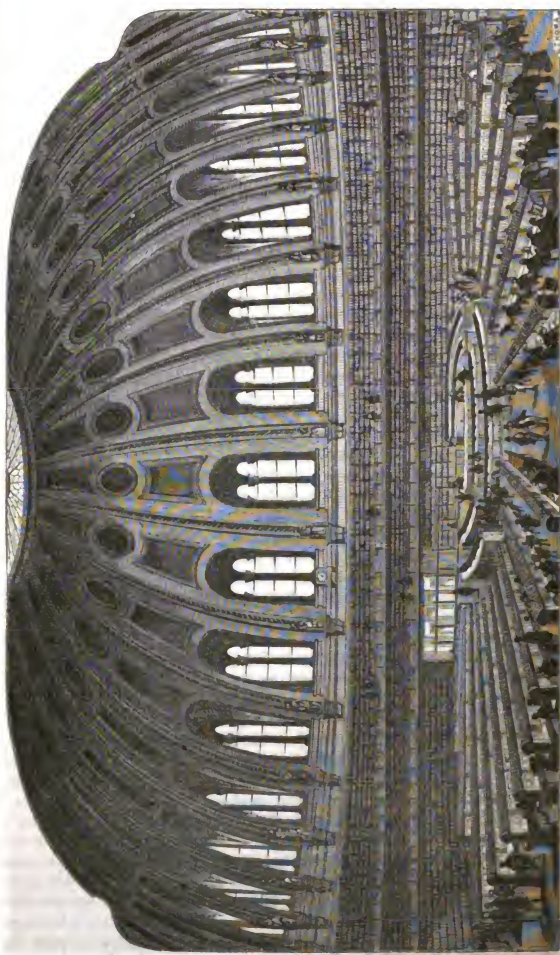
The organization of a public library is a matter of so difficult a nature, that Mr. Ewart's Act ought to have been accompanied by a Code of Instructions for the guidance of those upon whom the responsibility of organization devolves. There are certain fundamental requisites common to the foundation of all libraries for general use, and these are of sufficient extent to occupy the attention and engage the funds first devoted to them. There are local influences to be considered, and existing institutions to be regarded, which town councils are little likely to be mindful of. The Code

of Instructions would lead to the best economy of funds and resources, and obviate the commission of many errors. Librarians, as a recognised body like the schoolmaster, cannot be said to exist, and it may be said of them, as of poets, they are born such, and not made. In fact, a good librarian is as rare a phenomenon as a good poet. Scholarship, although indispensable, avails nothing if it makes only a pedant. A librarian's taste must be omnivorous, his sympathies universal, his knowledge encyclopædic, without undue predilections or prejudices ;—but to enumerate all the essential qualities of the perfect librarian would be to shew that of all bipeds he is the rarest.

If the soul of a library be its librarian, its heart is the catalogue. The question of what a catalogue shall be is overwhelmed with pedantry, in which the convenience of the student has been altogether lost sight of. It is generally assumed that a person consulting a library is acquainted with the names of all the authors who have written upon the subject on which he is seeking information, whereas the contrary is usually the case. Most catalogues of small libraries that we have seen consist of the titles of the books under the authors' names, arranged in alphabetical order. This arrangement suffices to shew what works of a particular author the library contains, but it will afford no clue to the richness or poverty of the library in works upon a given subject, unless a classified index of subjects be appended. But classification, instead of producing order, generally exhibits chaos ; it frequently takes longer to ascertain from a classed catalogue if a given work is contained in the library than it does to read it when found. It has been supposed that books must be classed and grouped upon some elaborate system derived from a perfect division of the whole circle of human knowledge ; but as books are in matter more frequently heterogeneous than homogeneous, they for the most part elude all attempts to be rigorously classified by these systems.

The construction of a catalogue must be governed by the nature and extent of the library it represents. After a patient examination of all existing and projected systems, and of various essays at catalogue-making, we have arrived at the conclusion that the best arrangement for the library of moderate extent is that of a classification of the books according to subjects, these being placed in alphabetical order, after the plan of Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. This plan is independent of all systems, and is of as easy and as prompt reference as an ordinary dictionary. If the library of the British Museum were catalogued and printed in sections on this plan, every student might possess, in a portable form, a complete index to all the books relating to the subject he is studying, without being encumbered with those to which he is indifferent. No question of a folio catalogue of thirty or forty volumes in this case ; a small octavo or duodecimo would shew the architect or the geologist what books he might be able to consult, without being encumbered with the titles of books on theology or medicine. The manuscript catalogue, on the plan it is now conducted, would remain and serve the purpose for which it is prepared. It will always be found that a general public library absolutely demands a printed catalogue. Now the ordinary idea of such a key to the library in the minds of bookish men inclines too much to making the work a bibliographical authority, in which all the minutiae and eccentricity of past days must be literally chronicled. But for the purposes of ordinary readers, nothing more is required than the full title of a book if it be brief, or just so much of it as is necessary to shew its contents, if it be verbose. The





The New Reading Room of the British Museum.

art of abridging titles is not to be despised, and when well performed, renders essential service to readers. Every book must be upon some topic more or less definite, for which a place may be made in an alphabetical arrangement. If it treat of more than one subject, let it be placed under each. Thus every book will find its place, and that place will be found without difficulty or loss of time. An index of authors, briefly referring to the subjects under which their works are classed, will render the catalogue complete. When a subject is very comprehensive, as medicine or mathematics, it may take its place in the ordinary alphabetical arrangement, and also have another of its own: under the first, works treating on aneurism, or arteries, blood, &c., will be collected and arranged in alphabetical order; so likewise with the second, algebra, arithmetic, calculus, decimals, &c.

It is not possible to enter into all the details of catalogue-making; we seek only, by means of a practical suggestion, to remove the impediments that too frequently prevent the preparation of so useful a work,—impediments that owe their origin chiefly to pedantical notions, and to an absurd idea that every reader of a book demands a bibliographical description of it; whereas all that he usually requires is just so much as will enable him to identify the work he is in quest of. As expense is the chief impediment to the compilation and printing of a catalogue, any effectual plan that will admit of lessening the cost of its production is worthy of notice. Catalogues constructed in the opposite extreme to the bibliographical—that in which every title is contained in one line—are greatly to be deprecated, as the titles of books are not merely abridged, but frequently so altered as scarcely to be recognisable.

One of the advantages of an alphabetically classed catalogue consists in its shewing at a glance the comparative poverty and richness of a library on any given subject; where some such plan is not adopted, it will generally be found that certain subjects, even of importance, are neglected. It thus serves as a check upon the diligence of the librarian; and an annual supplement would be free from the objections that lie against the appendixes of a catalogue made upon the usual plan.

The building that contains the library requires more consideration than it is likely to meet with. It is at all times, and under all circumstances, a costly affair, and demands an amount of liberality not likely to be generally accorded to it until the nation feels more pride in its libraries than it has hitherto displayed. The public library should have a building to itself, or share with a museum or other educational institution in harmony with its objects. One such institution as the British Museum is as much as a nation may hope to possess. Although it is a model that cannot be followed by every town library, still the principles that have guided the construction of the new reading-room may be consulted with advantage on most occasions.

The new buildings of the British Museum have been in progress more than thirty years, and are still very far from completion. When first planned (1822-23), the number of volumes in the library both of manuscripts and printed books together was under 200,000; it now exceeds 600,000 volumes, and the average annual increase approaches 20,000 volumes.

By a happy thought, it was determined to appropriate the vacant inner quadrangle of the Museum to the purposes of a reading-room, whereupon a structure arose which has no parallel in the world among buildings devoted to the purposes of literature, while immense additional space was gained



plan which possesses much merit; it provides for expansion, and has the convenience of a detached reading-room, guaranteeing the library from danger by fire.

The Imperial Library at Paris occupies an enormous building, comprising a variety of constructions of different date and character. An examination of the ground-plan, given in the second volume of this work, will shew that economy of space is but little regarded, nor is provision for future enlargement to be easily or economically obtained.

One of the most magnificent libraries recently erected on the Continent is that of St. Geneviève, at Paris. It affords shelf-room for considerably more than 200,000 volumes. Its form is a parallelogram. The great reading-room occupies the whole of the first-floor: it is three hundred feet long, sixty feet broad, and thirty feet high; it has a broad recessed gallery on all sides. The space seems to be well economized. Its cost was about £74,000.

The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg was projected in 1795 by the Empress Catherine, but not completed until the reign of Alexander I. It is only a fragment of the original plan, which embraced a museum and an observatory, but what exists is worthy of examination. Its external appearance is severe and cold,—qualities which to some may appear in harmony with the purpose to which the building is appropriated.

Within a few years New York has erected two fine structures to contain the Astor Library and the Society Library, and adapted, at a cost of nearly £50,000, another edifice for the reception of the books belonging to the Mercantile Library Association. Boston has erected a free public library, at a cost of £73,000. These are but a few out of the many instances of liberal devotion on the part of the people to give due honour and provision for the establishment of this element of happiness and prosperity.

We might multiply examples of the active zeal displayed in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in different parts of the world, but by so doing we should forestall the pleasure the reader may derive from the perusal of Mr. Edwards's bulky volumes. We cannot but hope that his labours will exert a stimulating influence upon those in whose hands the power resides, to establish without delay institutions which we owe to posterity as well as ourselves in return for the advantages we derive from the generosity, wisdom, and forethought of our predecessors. The increase of public libraries would have, indirectly, a great influence upon authorship, rendering secure many a literary enterprise that is now regarded as precarious for lack of a sufficiently wide circle of purchasing readers. A thousand active public libraries would constitute a market that would guarantee the author and publisher of every good book against loss.

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PALACE OF CHARLES THE BALD<sup>a</sup>.

PÎTRES is merely a small village of ancient Normandy, and yet its name is well known in the circles of science. This European celebrity is to be attributed to the three diets or councils held there by one of the successors of Charlemagne, in which various laws were promulgated, and more particularly the famous financial edict still known under the name of the Edict of Pîtres.

The first time Pîtres appears in history, under the name of *Pistis*, is in 861, in the reign of Charles the Bald, and it disappears in that of Charles the Simple, who only signed some deeds there.

Charles the Bald seems to have inhabited the palace of Pîtres for several years. It is known that he held three successive assemblies or diets there for the purpose of taking measures against the Normans, who were then invading France, and for arranging the more important affairs of the Church and State.

The first diet or council of Pîtres was opened on June 25, 861, and lasted to 862. Among those who figured there we note the Archbishops of Sens, of Rheims, and Rouen; the Bishops of Paris, Tournay, Serdis, Beauvais, Autun, Chalons, Meaux, Séz, Troyes, Coutances, &c., and a crowd of counts and abbots. This council is erroneously termed royal or general, or rather national.

The second was opened on the 25th of June, 864. This is the most celebrated of all, and is known under the name of the Edict of Pîtres, by reason of the financial measure there carried out.

At this diet were assembled above fifty prelates from all parts of the empire of Charlemagne. The celebrated Hincmar of Rheims, Archbishop of Rheims, seems to have been the soul of these assemblies, where Wenilon, Archbishop of Rouen, figures as the lieutenant of this great pontiff. In this diet the trial of Pepin II., King of Aquitaine, took place, when he was declared deposed.

The third diet or assembly of Pîtres was opened in August, 869, when thirteen capitularies were agreed on.

After this Pîtres relapsed into complete obscurity; "*Evasit in exigui nominis viculum.*"

Pîtres, therefore, having been the habitation of emperors, and afforded hospitality to fifty prelates and a crowd of nobles, must have possessed a palace as large as that of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, near Mayence. But a Carolingian palace implies also a royal farm, as that of Arélaune and Vaudreuil. Even under the Romans a villa like those of Marboué and St. Marguerite-sur-Mer in France, or those of Bignor or Woodchester in England, was a vast affair. Is it possible to recognise the remains of such a palace or villa at Pîtres? This is exactly what it is supposed has been met with during the last few years.

The journals have fully announced it, and antiquaries believed it. Therefore on the 22nd of September last I went to Pîtres to see for myself the remains discovered some years ago by an inhabitant of this celebrated village.

<sup>a</sup> Notes on the Remains of a Palace of Charles the Bald (861—869), discovered at Pîtres, Canton of Pont-de-l'Arche, Arrondissement de Louviers, (Eure).

In passing by the old church I remarked on the Romanesque part of the north side of the tower some ancient tiles, evidently used as materials, indiscriminately collected.

In reply to my questions, the curé informed me that in the gardens and buildings on the north side of the church numerous *débris* were to be found, and that the ground was still called *Les Salles*, a very significant name in Normandy, and almost certainly indicating ancient buildings. In fact, on this same territory of *Les Salles* two streets occur, which carry in their names the ideas of departed grandeur. One is the *Rue de l'Abbie*, the other the *Rue de la Géôle*. Hard by is a space termed the *Cour de la Géôle*. There is, too, a tradition of a well supplied by an ancient aqueduct. In this quarter, in a wretched cottage, lives the Sieur Leber, a market-gardener, the author of the discoveries we are about to relate.

In 1854 this man took it into his head to dig up his court-yard, and discovered the remains of buildings, consisting of worked stone, flints, and tiles of a remarkable size. Walls ran in every direction, forming passages, squares, &c. What most astonished him was the pillars of an hypocaust. He speaks also of columns, but we do not feel quite convinced on this point. Certain it is, that this first success induced him to continue his operations. He sold the stones and tiles for building materials, and turned his court-yard into a quarry. These operations went on during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, and the mine was not exhausted. It might, probably, be worked even now. Besides what he has sold, this man has filled his court, his garden, and sheds with ancient materials. In fact, every portion of his premises was entirely crammed up.

There were tiles of every variety among the piles so heaped up: there were tiles of concave form, probably used for roofing; curious edged tiles, of the thickness, size, and type of the antique; and flat bricks, such as those that are used in the construction of a hypocaust. We were particularly struck with a variety of great wide bricks, which we will term *Carlovingian*, because we are not acquainted with any such of the ancient period. These bricks, which we have not observed elsewhere, are about two feet in length, and vary in thickness from one-and-a-half to two inches. Specimens have been deposited at the museum of Rouen.

A considerable number of tiles were also found that formed stoves or hot-air-pipes. These square pipes, striped on the surface, are well known to all antiquaries. They were used to conduct heat, breast high, along the internal walls of buildings. These pipes were attached to the wall by mortar, and also by cramp-irons or hooks, a dozen of which still exist at M. Leber's.

The space between each channel was filled by a thick bed of red cement, as hard as stone. There were massive blocks of still stronger cement, which no doubt had formed a portion of the ancient pavement; indeed, concrete masses resembling actual rocks of ancient mortar were found. In my Roman researches at Etretat and Chateau-Gaillard, in 1842, I met with a great number of these blocks of red cement, dense and hard as stone. At Chateau-Gaillard the walls were still covered with it, and double-headed iron cramps were still adhering to the stones.

The dressed stone was less abundant than the flints and tiles, but only because the greater part had been sold, and removed for building purposes. During the past three or four years M. Leber has dealt in these *débris*, and, as we have said, has managed to create a quarry in his little court.

Inscriptions had been cut on some of these stones, several of which are

deposited in the Library of Evreux, where I saw them in September. The inscriptions, which I have not succeeded in deciphering, are Latin, and traced in cursive characters by means of some pointed instrument. M. F. Lenormant has attempted to interpret these *graffiti* in the *Revue des Sociétés Savantes* for 1858.

Among the other *débris* I must mention the presence of stones of small dimensions, cut like *briques à savon*, and striped on their external face. Numbers of such stones occurred during our researches at Lillebonne and Etretat, and we believe such will be found in nearly every ancient building of any importance.

After the fashion of ancient walls, the interior partitions of the palace of Pitres were lined with coloured cement. We met with a mass of plaster covered by painting, in which blue and white predominated. Similar coloured plaster has been found in all the Roman buildings of the Seine-Inferieure, as, for example, at the villas of Etretat, Bordeaux, Chateau-Galliard, St. John de Folléville Cany, St. Marguerite-sur-Mer (Juliobona), Caudebec-lès-Elbœuf (Uggate), of Eu (Augusta), and Rouen (Rothomagus).

To the pavement of the rooms, also, may be ascribed a quantity of square, thick tiles of terra-cotta. We did not notice any of those flags of *lias* with which the baths of Etretat, and the hypocausts of Chateau-Galliard were paved; but the former magnificence of this building is best conceived by the fragments of marble which must have formerly decorated it.

It would be an interesting question to determine whether the palace of Pitres possessed glass windows like our modern mansions. It is so far certain that among the *débris* we remarked many fragments of a flat thick glass, resembling our window-glass. Some of these fragments were white, but some appeared to have been tinted. We know not if these fragments may be rightly attributed to such a domestic purpose, but it is certainly not the first time they have been met with in ancient buildings, either by ourselves or others.

We must now consider the remains of the objects found in the building, which are not without interest.

Ceramic art is represented, in the first place, by the remains of a *dolium* of the same character with those we have discovered in the tombs of Fécamp, Lillebonne, Cauville, Grainville-l'Alouette, St. Denis-le-Thibout, St. Maurice-d'Etelan, and more particularly in those of Barentin.

The fragments of ordinary pottery were very abundant. It was easy to recognise the remains of jars, bowls, and plates, or saucers. These last were of the red pottery termed Samian. One small vessel was almost entire. I was exceedingly struck by the presence of several fragments of vessels, ornamented in relief, of a fine glossy ware, and a beauty truly remarkable.

Following these so evidently Roman types, in the midst of this collection of almost classic forms, I was truly pleased by the appearance of two Frankish vases of a form resembling that which so abounds in the graves of the Eaubon valley. One of these vessels is of a grey pottery, the other black coloured with plumbago. This last has a zigzag ornamentation running round it. These two vessels, so Frankish in substance, type, and decoration, are, as it were, the seal of the occupation of this palace by the representatives of Germanic civilization. It was extremely agreeable to me to find, in the midst of *débris* so generally attributed

exclusively to Roman civilization, those arts and manufactures which evidently survived in our land.

Besides the pottery, we also remarked fragments of glass, among which a curious cup of fine iridised glass is prominent. This cup, which unfortunately is fractured, is of a rare type. We only remember one like it at Sigy, from the Frank cemetery of the parsonage. It rests on a flat hollowed foot, like that of an ancient lachrymatory. We consider it a drinking-glass. It contains a red tartar, like the Frank cups, and is strongly iridised. We attribute this cup to the Frank period.

Of metallic objects there were several descriptions in iron and bronze. Iron was represented by a key of antique form, by cramp-irons, hooks, and a quantity of nails of every kind. Singularly enough, some of these nails appear to have heads of lead, or coated with lead.

Bronze was represented by various objects. Among the rest are some half-dozen reliques which resemble buckles; but it principally appears in the form of coins, a great variety of which have been found. But a relique which appears to me of more interest even than the coins, is a small earthen vessel, still filled with molten bronze. This little vessel, generally supposed to be a crucible, is now in the Evreux library.

It will directly be seen how much interest must attach to the discovery of a mint crucible in this same *palais de Pitres*, whence issued the edict that for centuries after regulated the coinage in the whole of the empire of Charlemagne, that is, in nearly all Western Europe.

There are but two or three more little objects to enumerate. One is a small whetstone, pierced for suspension. We must remember that similar whetstones have been found in Frankish graves, placed at the girdles of the dead, from which they must have been suspended in a pouch, or by a strap. There was also a mortar in pudding-stone. These are common enough in our country, both in towns and in the country. It must not be forgotten that hand-mills were in use among us down to the twelfth century, and that they still exist in Palestine, Egypt, and Algiers.

I also fancy I observed, among a heap of smaller *débris* at M. Lebar's, several glass beads, of a blue colour and ribbed. These beads are very common in Roman ruins and sepulchres, as also in those of the Franks.

I was much surprised to notice among these ancient remains a pipe-stem of white earth, like our modern ones. This stem is thick with a very fine orifice, like those of the seventeenth century. I was assured that many such were found in these excavations at Pitres. I do not attach an undue importance to minute objects of such ill-ascertained a date, but as pipes have been found in ancient buildings in France, Switzerland, and England, I consider myself bound to cite them. In this respect I partake the opinion of Dr. Bruce, who says with great reason in his "Roman Wall,"—"The fact of finding pipes in the midst of Roman ruins must not pass unnoticed."

L'ABBE COCHET.



THE APOCRYPHAL GOSPELS<sup>a</sup>.

*The Protevangelium, or the History of the Nativity of Jesus Christ and of the Virgin Mary, by St. James the Less, Cousin and Brother of the Lord Jesus Christ, Chief Apostle and First Bishop of the Christians in Jerusalem.*

DR. THILO gives both a Greek and a Latin version of this ancient document; it is also among the translated apocryphal writings published by the learned Jeremiah Jones, from whose work the reprint of Mr. Hone has been derived. This compilation is quoted by Origen, Epiphanius, Gregory of Nyssa, and, as some assert, by Clemens Alexandrinus and Justin Martyr. It is of great antiquity, and Thilo is of opinion that the Greek exemplar existed prior to the Arabic text, and has accordingly given the preference to the former in his *Codex Apocryphus*, the Greek text being given on the reverse and the Latin on the recto side of the page.

The *Protevangelium* commences thus:—

"In the histories of the twelve tribes of Israel, we read that there was a certain man named Joachim, who, being very rich, made double offerings unto the Lord God, having made this resolution,—‘My substance shall be for the benefit of the whole people, that I may find mercy from the Lord God for the forgiveness of my sins.’ But at a certain great feast of the Lord . . . Reuben [the high-priest] opposed him, saying,—‘It is not lawful for thee to offer thy gifts, seeing that thou hast not begotten seed in Israel.’ And Joachim greatly lamented thereat, and went away to consult the registries of the twelve tribes, that he might see whether he was the only person who had begotten no seed in Israel. But upon enquiry he found that all the righteous had raised up seed in Israel."

Upon making this discovery, Joachim came to the determination not to go home to his wife, and not to eat or to drink, until the Lord should have looked down upon him, and heard his prayer. So he abode in the wilderness with his shepherds.

In the meantime, Anna, Joachim's wife and Mary's mother, was distressed, both on account of her barrenness and the loss of her husband; and, like Hannah, the mother of Samuel, she was additionally vexed by the taunts of her handmaid, Judith. While now walking in her garden, Anna perceived a sparrow's nest in a laurel (tree); whereupon, she again fell to bemoaning her misery, as being more wretched than the birds of the air and the beasts of the earth, more useless than the waters which breed multitudes of fishes, and not comparable even to the earth, which produces fruit and even so renders praises unto the Lord.

While Anna was thus lamenting her desolate state, an angel came to give her comfort, for he said,—“The Lord hath heard thy prayer, and thou shalt conceive and bring forth, and thy seed shall be renowned throughout the whole earth.” On hearing these joyful tidings, Anna, after the manner of her namesake, the mother of Samuel, vowed that whether the promised

<sup>a</sup> “*Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti Opera et Studio Joannis Caroli Thilo Phil. et Theolog. Doctoris, hujusque in Academia Fridericia Halensi Professoris.*” (Lipsiæ, 1832.)

“*Les Évangiles Apocryphes.*” (Paris, 1848.)

“*Apocryphischen Evangelien.* By Dr. Richard Clemens.” (Leipzig.)

child should be male or female, it should be devoted to the Lord, or should serve Him in His temple day and night. At the same time also an angel appeared to her husband, and informed him that the Lord had hearkened to his prayer; and he was commanded forthwith to go down to meet his wife.

In due time, Mary, the promised child, was born: and we are told that "when the child was six months old her mother put her on the ground to try if she could stand; and when she had walked seven steps, she came again to her mother's lap." When she was now three years old, Mary was again brought to the temple, and was finally dedicated unto the Lord; whereupon the high-priest received her and blessed her, and set her on the first step of the altar, "and the Lord gave her grace, and she danced with her feet, and all the house of Israel loved her."

When Mary had reached her twelfth year, the priests took counsel what they should do with the maiden, "through fear," they said, "lest the holy place of the Lord our God should be defiled." And Zacharias, the high-priest, was counselled by them to go into the holy place, to hear what should be revealed unto him there,—“And the angel of the Lord said unto him, ‘Go forth, and call together all the widowers among the people, and let every man bring his staff, and he upon whom the Lord shall shew a sign shall be the husband of Mary.’” Upon this they all met, and Joseph, throwing aside his carpenter's hatchet, and seizing his staff, went forth to meet the high-priest, as appointed. Their staffs were laid up in the sanctuary, until the high-priest had prayed; after which he went in, and distributed to each other man his staff; but there was no sign. The last staff however, which, as some say, was the smallest, others that it had been forgotten, belonged to Joseph.

“And when Joseph received it, behold! a dove flew out of the top of the staff, and rested on his head. And the high-priest said, ‘Thou art the one elected to take the virgin of the Lord; receive her now into thy charge.’ But Joseph refused, saying, ‘I am an old man, and I have sons, but she is young; and I fear lest I should appear worthy of derision in Israel.’”

Upon the high-priest, however, reminding him of the punishment of Korah and his company, Joseph consented to enter a second time into the bonds of matrimony. There was but small resemblance, it must be owned, between the crime of Korah, Dathan, and their accomplices, and Joseph's prudential hesitation.

These apocryphal writers, we may here remark, seem to have taken no small pains that their forgeries might be detected. They differ from each other in the most important points; and their relations are so outrageously absurd, that they glaringly and undeniably convict their authors of falsehood. For example, Joseph now takes the blessed Virgin to his house, where one would infer that she was to abide until the nuptials; for her affianced spouse said to her, “Now I will leave thee in my house; I must go to mind my calling of a builder. The Lord be with thee.” We are next told, however, that upon the priests requiring a new veil for the temple, it was determined to cast lots among “seven chosen virgins, who should spin the thread for the veil, who the golden thread, and who the threads of asbestos, flax, silk, hyacinthine colour, scarlet and true blue, (*ἀλγιστὴν πορφύραν*). And to Mary's lot fell the scarlet and true blue, and so, taking the thread, she went to her own house.” At this time, too, Zacharias the high-priest became dumb, and Samuel was placed in his room until Zacharias recovered his speech.—“But Mary took the scarlet thread, to spin.” The ensuing

story of the water-pot, which Mary took, and was drawing water therewith, when the angel of the Lord accosted her, will hardly fail to remind the classical reader of the mythic history of the origin of Rome : Mars addressed Rhea Sylvia while she was engaged in a similar occupation. Other examples, too, better accredited than the Roman tradition, might be quoted.

We must but lightly touch upon the contents of certain of the ensuing chapters, as containing matter repulsive alike to piety and common delicacy of thought. Joseph leaves Mary in a cave, as related in the Gospel of the Infancy, and goes to seek a midwife ; the latter then informs Salome, another Hebrew matron at Bethlehem, that, in accordance with the prophecy, she has seen a virgin bear a son. The Hebrew midwife believed this, as every true Hebrew might very justifiably have believed it ; but Salome refused to receive this truth, until she should have some special proof. Accordingly, they went to Mary for the purpose of receiving this proof ; so soon as Salome had obtained which, her arm shrank, as though burnt with fire. At length, however, after duly acknowledging the sinfulness of her unbelief, her hand, which was ready to drop off, became sound again, merely by virtue of her touching the body of the holy child.

The book concludes with the narrative of the death of Zacharias, who refused to disclose to Herod where his son John was concealed ; whereupon " Zacharias was slain in the entrance of the temple ; but the children of Israel knew not how he was slain." Upon Simeon and the other priests learning that Zacharias was killed, they cast lots for the office ; the lot fell upon Simeon, " for he had been assured by the Holy Spirit that he should not see death until he had seen the Lord's Anointed." The Apocryphist forgets that though Simeon did survive to see the Lord's Anointed, he did not live to become high-priest.

Mr. Hone has the following introductory words to his Preface to the " Apocryphal New Testament :"—" After the writings contained in the New Testament were selected from the numerous Gospels and Epistles then in existence, what became of the books that were rejected by the compilers?" These words, however, contain an assumption entirely without foundation : they are evidently intended to imply that the Fathers of the Church selected from the numerous spurious writings then in circulation, the Gospels and Epistles which compose what is now called the Canon of the New Testament ; that this was not the case may be easily proved, as well from Dr. Lardner's great work on the " Credibility of the Gospel History," as from that of the learned Jeremiah Jones. It is a well-ascertained fact that all the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the fourteen Epistles of Paul, the First Epistles of Peter and John, with the Epistle to the Hebrews, were received and read in the Church as the genuine productions of the writers whose names they bear, viz. the four Evangelists and certain of the Apostles, *before the end of the first century*. The authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews is still doubtful ; but its genuineness as a canonical Epistle was never questioned in early times. The Epistle of James, however, the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John, the Epistle of Jude, and the Book of the Revelation, were received by some Churches as the productions of these authors, and were rejected by others. There has always been a question about the authorship of the Epistle ascribed to James ; not as to its genuineness as an inspired writing, but as to whether James who wrote it was or was not the Apostle James the Less. The Book of the Revelation is not in the Peschito or Syriac version.

The question, then, conveyed in the extract from Hone, admits of an easy

answer. The greater portion of the apocryphal writings have perished; the Gospel according to Peter, for example; but these never were reputed other than spurious, and the Church took no steps to ensure their preservation. The catalogue of sacred books made by the Nicene fathers is merely a list of the books that were accounted canonical by the Church in their age. They themselves did not make the selection; for the books of Holy Scripture were received and read in the Church as inspired works centuries before these venerable fathers were born. Hone's insinuation, then, that the New Testament Scriptures are solely based upon Nicene authority, and that they are probably no more inspired than the rubbish which had been current among perverted Christians from earliest times, falls to the ground.

The "Gospel of the Nativity of Saint Mary," which stands the fifth in order in Thilo's volume, is, by reputation, only a forgery of a forgery; or, as the Greeks would say, it bears the double brand of bastardy. True it is that it has been quoted both by St. Augustine and Jerome, but not with any marks of particular approbation. The latter learned father has indeed been credited with the authorship of this childish legend, though not on sufficient grounds, as the learned in general believe. But as this spurious composition is utterly worthless to all intents and purposes, it is not worth while to attempt to determine its paternity.

Thilo gives only a Latin version, the most ancient that he met with being in that language. It begins as follows:—"The blessed and ever-glorious Virgin, Mary, descended from the royal race and family of David, was born at Nazareth, and brought up in the temple of the Lord at Jerusalem." We have here a more circumstantial account of her father Joachim's division of his substance than that given in the *Protevangelium*; for example, "They divided all their substance into three parts; one-third they devoted to the temple, and its services or ministers; another third they bestowed on strangers and on the poor; and the remaining third they kept for themselves and for the support of their own families." This apocryphal piece supplies another proof, were any wanting, that these ancient romancers manifestly convict themselves of falsehood. In the *Protevangelium*, the high-priest who rejected Joachim's offering, because he was childless, is called Reuben; in the Gospel of St. Mary he is named Issachar. The story of the good man's trouble is more circumstantially related here than in the former work; but the two accounts are substantially the same, and are derived probably from the same common source, a vague and floating tradition, orally transmitted from very early times, and perhaps even preached in the congregations of the faithful; just as the legends and acts of the saints were the subjects of sermons and homilies in later days.

The birth of Mary, and her subsequent presentation and dedication in the temple, are also detailed with greater minuteness than in the *Protevangelium*. We are told, for example, that "every day she had the conversation of angels, and every day she received visitors from God, which preserved her from all evil, and caused her to abound in all good things." From this narrative, too, we may infer that, at the period when it was written, virginity had come to be accounted especially sacred and exemplary; a new feature in religious belief and doctrine, as celibacy was held to be dishonourable among the Hebrews. Each Hebrew woman naturally desired marriage, and it was the desire of either sex to be represented by posterity. Every Jewish female, too, yearned to become the mother of the promised seed, who was destined to avenge the injury suffered by the first woman through

the malignity of the serpent, the first deceiver. This being accomplished, when the promised seed, who bruised the serpent's head, was brought forth, virginity or barrenness was held, in the Christian world at least, to be a reproach no longer. That, so far from this, it had come to be held in high honour, we learn from the numerous treatises of the fathers on this subject, and the subsequent withdrawal of the privilege of marriage from the ministers of the Church. A virgin was held to be an emblem or symbol of the whole Church, which was waiting to be presented as a chaste spouse unto Christ in the day of His appearing and kingdom, wherein the Church is to be glorified. The anachronism, however, committed by the compiler in imparting this feeling to a Jewish maiden *before* the advent of the promised seed, goes far towards proving the fictitious character of his work, and the comparatively late date at which it must have been composed.

When Mary was now in her fourteenth year, the high-priest made a public order that all the virgins who were brought up in the temple should return to their respective homes, and, according to the custom of the country, endeavour to be married. To this "all the virgins readily yielded obedience," but "Mary, the Virgin of the Lord, made answer that she could not comply with it, assigning as a reason that both she and her parents had devoted her life to the service of the Lord; and besides, that she had vowed virginity to the Lord, which vow she was resolved not to break." The priest was now "brought into a difficulty," for, on the one hand, it is written in Scripture, "Pay that which thou hast vowed," and again, he was reluctant to introduce a custom to which the people had hitherto been strangers. Accordingly, he waited and took counsel of all the principal persons that met in Jerusalem at the next solemn festival; who in their turn unanimously agreed to seek counsel of the Lord in this matter. While they were engaged in prayer, a voice from the ark and the mercy-seat declared "that enquiry must be made, according to a prophecy of Isaiah, to whom the Virgin should be given and be betrothed. For Isaiah had said, 'There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a flower shall grow out of his roots.'" We then find related the story about the staff, as already mentioned, and Joseph's consequent reluctance; only the dove, instead of coming out of Joseph's staff and settling on his head, is here represented as coming from heaven and settling on his rod: "and thus was Joseph *betrayed*" into the bond of matrimony. "But Mary, the Virgin of the Lord, with seven other virgins of the same age, who had been weaned at the same time, and who had been appointed to attend her by the priest, returned to her parents' house in Galilee." Here we find a very material variation; for in the *Protevangelium* it is said that she forthwith went to the house of Joseph, and that he departed to his handicraft, while she was employed in spinning thread for a veil wherewith to adorn the temple.

The concluding chapters relate how that the angel Gabriel appeared to Mary, not when she was drawing water, but while in the retirement of her chamber. The Virgin's dialogue with the angel, we must candidly admit, is little in consonance with modern notions of feminine delicacy and ordinary propriety.

The "Gospel of Thomas the Israelite," which is the fourth in Thilo's volume, and of which only a few fragments are given by Hone, is entitled, "A Book of Thomas the Israelite, the Philosopher, concerning the Acts and Miracles which the Lord did, when a Child." It is printed by Thilo

both in the Greek and Latin text. The Introduction is to the following effect :—

"I Thomas, an Israelite, announce to you, gentile converts, the great acts which were done in the childhood of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye may know what He did in our country. This is the beginning. The child Jesus, when He was five years old, was playing on the brink of a river, and as the water, which was muddy, flowed past, He collected the same into pools, and by His word alone He commanded the water and made it clean and pure. From the soft mud thereof He fashioned twelve sparrows; and it was the Sabbath-day when He did these things."

Some of the miracles here recorded are of a somewhat formidable nature; for example, a boy accidentally ran against Him in the street, and hustled Him,—“whereupon Jesus, being angry, said, ‘Thou shalt go no further;’ and the boy fell down and died.” He was now sent to school, but upon being asked to tell the names of the letters, He refused, inveighed against His master, Zacchæus, as a hypocrite, and ended the dialogue by a philosophic discussion on the nature and formation of the letter Aleph, about which, in His opinion, His said master knew nothing at all, and was therefore clearly incompetent to deal with the second letter, Beth. Upon this the master owned himself fairly nonplussed, and begged “his brother Joseph” to take the child home again. But enough, or perhaps more than enough, of this frivolous matter. The writers of all these apocryphal gospels seem either to have never read or to have read to little purpose the plain assertion of John the Evangelist, who says that, when our Lord changed the water into wine, “*This beginning of miracles Jesus did in Cana of Galilee, and shewed forth His glory, and His disciples believed on Him.*”

The Gospel known as that of Marcion may be dismissed with a few brief remarks. It is little more than a mutilated version of the Gospel of St. Luke. The Marcionites were a sect of the third century, and denied the true humanity of our Lord; an offshoot of Gnosticism, in fact. They accordingly left out of their Gospel all that relates to the conception and birth of our Lord. In the fourth chapter, verse 31, they substitute *Θεός*, ‘God,’ for *Αἴνός*, ‘he,’ the proper reading. Thilo gives the Greek version only, which is nothing more than a collection of excerpts from the genuine Gospel, verbatim, with the exceptions above noted.

For an account of this sect of heretics, the writings of Tertullian may be advantageously consulted; while those who are not conversant with the style of the Latin Fathers may find all that they require in the “*Life and Writings of Tertullian*,” by the late Bishop of Lincoln. One of their peculiarities was, that they rejected the epithet “Jesus of Nazareth;” maintaining that our blessed Lord was without father and without mother, and that He was never on the earth until He appeared at Capernaum, where, according to them, He first appeared among men under an assumed, not a real, human form, coming directly from heaven.

The “Gospel of Nicodemus,” the most celebrated perhaps and the most important of all these compilations, yet remains for consideration.

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## MEMORIALS OF THE WASH.

THE littoral changes produced by the retreat of the sea, and still in progress through the whole circuit of our island, merit a more attentive survey than has hitherto been bestowed on them. As the latest of all geological operations, and open to daily inspection, they constitute the first link in a chain of inductive research by which we may ascend to a solution of the earlier phenomena in the structure of our planet : among these alluvial formations none are so extensive and worthy of notice as those in the districts bordering on the Wash. This is the remaining portion of a once extensive estuary, which, interspersed with numerous islands and divided into many branches, covered a considerable part of the present county of Lincoln, and spread into the adjacent shires of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Northampton. It reached Louth in the north and Cambridge in the south, making its length 75 miles; and its breadth was 40, from Brandon in the east to Peterborough in the west. It is now reduced to an arm of the sea, filling at high water a space of about 250 square miles. The vast level which it has abandoned is brought into cultivation, or affords pasturage to innumerable herds and flocks; railways traverse it in all directions, and on every side new dwellings arise for a busy and thriving population. These are so fast obliterating the traces and memory of its pristine condition, that many will be interested by a review of the facts which mark the successive stages of the change.

The only ancient notice of the entrance to this wilderness of waters is very scanty. It occurs in the Geography of Ptolemy, who, following his nautical guide along the eastern coast of Britain, places the estuary *Metaris* between the outlets of the Yare (*Garruenos*), and the Humber (*Avon*), and thus clearly identifies it with the Wash of the present day. The name is probably a corrupt Hellenized form given by the mariners of Alexandria to some British term. Its resemblance to the *Metaurus*, which designated two Keltic streams in Italy, seems to denote a common origin. Camden calls it *Maltraith*, for which, however, he assigns neither authority nor meaning. In this absence of ampler positive information, we must draw the best inferences we can from the records of nature, and such facts as can be gleaned in the narrow field of contemporary history.

Throughout this wide plain the lands are generally formed of mud, ooze, and decayed vegetable substances, resting on a substratum of silt or sea-sand. In the third volume of the Geological Transactions they are described near Louth as "consisting principally of unstratified clay, with mixtures of sand and various marine depositions, which tend to prove that this mass of earth has been left by the sea." In 1826 the excavators of Eau Brink Cut, near Lynn Regis, found at some distance below the surface a bed of shingle intermixed with various kinds of marine shells. Similar deposits are at the present day left by every ebbing tide on the shores of the Wash, especially at Hunstanton, where the shells are so abundant that they are collected by the neighbouring farmers and carried away in cart-loads to manure the fields. As the lands of this district, with the exception of its former islands, all lie on one continuous level, the residence of the sea at these two points indicates that its tides must at the same period have overflowed the whole plain. Such was probably its state when Britain was a Roman

province. This will assist in elucidating some passages in the Latin writers, and in deciding the as yet unknown situations of some towns of that time. The Nen (*Auvona* or *Antona*), one of the rivers which now flow into the estuary, must have been then a much wider stream than it now is, since Tacitus informs us that the proprætor, Ostorius Scapula, made it part of his barrier for the protection of his conquests in the south and east (A.D. 50) against the tumultuary and yet unsubdued northern tribes. This accounts for the numerous traces of Roman towns and camps along its course, and is explained by the waters of the ocean entering the valley at the point where Peterborough now stands, and filling its entire breadth, so as to make it impassable to hostile assailants.

Ptolemy, whose information respecting our maritime districts is generally correct, places in the country of the Cattieuchlani, between the Coritani of Lincolnshire and the Simeni (Iceni) of Norfolk, a station which he calls *Salenæ*. The proper name was undoubtedly *Salinæ*, and denoted a place where the manufacture of salt was carried on. We know from Livy that in the reign of Ancus Martius (B.C. 640) the Romans were acquainted with the art of preparing this commodity from the brine of the sea, and Pliny the Elder describes the process as it was performed seven centuries later. They cannot have failed to instruct the conquered province in this useful operation, and traces of such works are found in the higher grounds near the Wash. Roman coins, urns, and armour point out the constructors of the cisterns discovered at Spalding, and of the clay-pipes, fitting into each other, found at Whaplode, all of which were adapted to such a purpose. The ocean-tides then reached these points, undiluted by fresh water, and the square inclosures on the range of sand-hills about Holbeach and Gedney were probably the pans in which they were retained to be desiccated into salt. The sandy rising grounds near Sutterton are still denominated salt-hills; and at Denton, an ancient Roman road, of which there appears to be a continuation at Moulton, Spalding, and Gedney, has at present the name of the Salters' Road. We are therefore fully justified in placing Ptolemy's *Salinæ* here, rather than at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, which is so unaccountably fixed on as its site by Camden and other antiquaries who follow him. The name was never given except where salt-works existed; it was borne formerly by the Droitwich and Namptwich of the present day, and was common to many of the most celebrated mines and springs on the continent. In no shape whatever can Sandy have furnished materials for the production of this article.

The *Camboritum* of the third *Iter* of Antoninus is supposed by some to have been Chesterton, on the northern side of Cambridge, while others fix its site at Chesterford, by Saffron Walden. The later change of the Welsh *Cymri* into the Latin *Cambria* is so familiar to us that we may without difficulty believe *Camboritum* to have been a similar transformation of the British *Cummor-ruith*, or *Kymmer-ruith*, the Passage at the Meeting of Waters. This would correctly designate the situation of Chesterton at the point where the inland rivers, the Cam or Granta, with its tributaries, and perhaps the Ouse, brought down their streams to mingle with the ocean tides. Every name has its meaning, which, if correctly elicited, is a monument of the past. In all the countries occupied primævally by Keltic nations, they have left many memorials like this of their early settlements in angles, where meeting waters afforded them fertile meadows and secure abodes; however distorted by the various tongues which have used them, they penetrate through the disguise and proclaim their origin.



The early visits of the Saxons to these parts are attested by the numerous villages whose names terminate in *by*. Our antiquaries and glossarists all concur in asserting that this final syllable denoted 'a dwelling;' but they do not inform us how it obtained that signification. No northern language has a primitive term from which it can have come forth direct in that sense. Its only root is the Gothic *buga*, 'to bend,' which the Saxons formed into *bygan*, with the substantive *byge*, a bending, curve, or bay. The pirate chieftain, whose proper home was on the waves, selected for his winter repose some sheltered recess or bay (*byge*), where he repaired his ciuli, arms and nets, and awaited impatiently the return of spring to renew his adventurous courses. He gave his name to the bay, of which, owing no allegiance to any superior, he styled himself the king, *kyning*, and thus by the common change of *b* into *v*, he and his brother pirates became the celebrated *vikingr*, 'bay-kings,' of Northern song. When the failing energies of the Western empire left Britain unprotected, the Saxon rovers made the same use of the inner bights and coves of the Metaris. In time they established permanent settlements there; each *byge* was distinguished by the name of its chieftain, and was made his *dwelling*, in which sense the term thus became vernacular, and was used in forming the names of new inland communities, as in the cases of Derby, Rugby, and other places, when the kingdom of Mercia stretched beyond its marshland cradle into wider districts. A good map of the former fen-plain of Lincolnshire will shew how its villages were planted on the bendings which indented the shore of the ancient Metaris.

This estuary was the western boundary of the Saxon kingdom of East Anglia, and by separating it from the interior, as lately shewn by one of our contemporaries, gave it the character of that *East Engaland*, 'Eastern Narrow-land,' which monkish writers, ignorant of its import, fashioned into its still current designation. It cannot have been so named from the Baltic *Angeln*, the supposed fatherland of its settlers, relative to which its position was not eastern, but western. This small state was surrounded by the sea and waters, then impassable, except at its south-western corner, where an isthmus, a few miles wide, intervened between the river Stour, a broader stream at that time, and the Metaris. To guard this space, successive lines of defence were drawn across it at uncertain periods and by unknown hands; the largest of them, called the Devil's Dyke, may still be seen near Newmarket; its northern termination, near Burwell, marks the shore-line, to which the estuary then extended.

After the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, the secluded islands of the Metaris were, in the seventh century, the resort of hermits, anchorites, and monks. These humble but hallowed retreats of devotion afforded sometimes an asylum to royal fugitives, who, when restored to their thrones, raised stately monuments of their gratitude on the spots which sheltered them in adversity; or daughters of princes employed the wealth of their sires and husbands to purchase from pious pens an immortality of fame for the mistaken merit of raising sacred fanes and retiring into them from the duties of life. Facility of access for ships freighted with stone from foreign quarries promoted these works; and thus the wandering Anglo-Saxon ceorl saw minsters and monasteries, like the domes of Venice and the minarets of Egypt, "rise and glitter o'er the ambient tide." Ely, by far the largest of these islands, had a population of six hundred families in Bede's time, A.D. 730, and is described by him as being then completely isolated. Its abbey and minster were first founded in 673, by Etheldrida,

daughter of Anna, king of East-Anglia; her second husband, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, allowed her to retire into this solitude, and after her death she was canonized for her good work. She had reposed sixteen years in her grave, when her body was disinterred; the monks proceeded in 695 by ship (*ascensa navi*) to the ruins of Grantchester, rifled a Roman cemetery, and bore away a marble sarcophagus to serve as a shrine for their saint. This incident shews that the tract between Ely and Cambridge, over which thousands of travellers are now daily conveyed on the Eastern Counties Railway, was then an expanse of navigable waters; we may also infer that Chesterton, where many stone coffins have been since discovered, was the burial-place from which the prize was obtained; that this hamlet and the present Grantchester were both included in the ancient *Camboritum*, and obtained their separate names when the new town of Cambridge arose between them.

But this open approach from the sea exposed these religious institutions, as well as those of the surrounding mainland, to the ravages of another set of pirates, who, under the names of Danes and Northmen, were for the next three centuries the terror of every civilised maritime tract. In 838 they began their depredations in these parts by attacking Lindesey, the northern section of Lincolnshire; Ely was destroyed by them in 868, Bardney, Crowland, and Medehamstede (Peterborough) in the following year; Thetford in 870; Coldingham and Cambridge in 875; Lindesey was again laid waste in 993; and their molesting visitations repeated in 1010 at Thetford and Cambridge. Many of these monasteries were desolated and abandoned by their surviving inmates, till the accession of Canute put an end to this predatory warfare; restored by his prudence, by the piety of Edward the Confessor, or the superstitious zeal of more tranquil post-Conquest times, they were replaced by sumptuous edifices, some of which are the cathedrals and parish churches of the present age, while others are yet venerable in tottering decay.

At some remote points of the estuary the subsidence of its waters began to be manifest early in the eleventh century. Between Peterborough and Ramsey they had left a swamp which no boat could penetrate or foot-traveller pass over; to restore the communication Canute constructed, in 1029, the causeway, ten miles in length, now known as the King's Delf; but Ely still retained its insular character. In 1036 Alfred the Etheling having landed at Sandwich with a body of Normans to assert his claim to the crown, was taken prisoner by Earl Godwin, and sent thence by sea to Ely. On arriving there (*ut ad terram navis applicuit*) he was deprived of his sight, before being conveyed to the shore, and afterwards put to death. Edwin and Morcar, the rebel earls of Northumberland, fled thither, as to a place of security, in 1071; William the Conqueror pursued them, and by surrounding the island with his fleet reduced them to submission. Domesday Book affords curious evidence of the salt-tides having pervaded the great Lincolnshire portion of the estuary in 1086. Most of the villages bordering on it had, among the property described in the Survey, many *salinæ*, or salt-works. Fleet had eleven, Thoresby sixteen, Frampton fifteen, Kirkton eleven, Bicker twenty, Gosberton eleven, Maplethorp twenty, and others similar numbers; in all of which this necessary of life was then prepared from the brine of the ocean, as we have seen that it had been nine centuries before by the Romans on the same coast.

Ely was first connected with the mainland about the year 1110, when its Bishop, Hervæus, constructed a road to it from Exning, near Newmarket.

The whole of this highway passed over uplands till immediately before the city of Ely, where it was carried across the narrowest branch of the estuary, through which the old Ouse, after receiving the stream of the Cam, now has its course. Henry of Huntingdon has left a description of the southern part of this inland sea, as he saw it, towards the close of the twelfth century: he calls it *palus latissima et visu decora*, extending from St. Ives to Spalding and Thetford, and adorned with many islands, among which he enumerates Ely, Crowland, Ramsey, Thorney, and Chatteris, all heightening the interest of the scene by the Gothic grandeur of their religious edifices. His phrase, *multis fluvii decurrentibus*, "many rivers flowing from it," can have no other meaning than that the flood-tide then ran from it up the channels of the Ouse, Cam, Welland and Nen.

Early in the thirteenth century the sinking surface of the waters began to approach the ground beneath them, and their depression became more evident. Successive lines of embankment, called Roman sea-banks, but probably of later origin, still exist at various points along the coast, which the highest tides now never reach; they attest the gradual retreat of the sea. At this time the sands between Norfolk and Lincolnshire were left dry by the ebbing tide, but covered again by the returning influx. Their unsolid superficies concealed fathomless gulphs, which were often fatal to those who ventured on them. The disaster of King John, when attempting to cross them in 1216, is so notorious a matter of historic record, that it requires only to be called to mind on account of the contrast which it affords with the present state of the same district. In 1267, however, the isle of Ely was still difficult of access; the barons who had rebelled against Henry III. sought safety in it after their defeat at Evesham, and made another stand, till they were compelled to submission by his son Prince Edward.

After this, the wide bed of the ancient Metaris being in that transition state in which it was "neither sea nor good dry land," presents no events to serve as time-marks of its change. During the reign of Elizabeth the tract since known as the Bedford Level had become a marsh of 400,000 acres, extending from Stoke in Norfolk and Brandon in Suffolk, to St. Ives in Huntingdonshire and Chesterton near Cambridge. The practicability of draining it was canvassed by her ministers, and in 1578 a commission of investigation was issued, without leading to any result. It engaged the attention of James I. but a great incursion of the sea in 1614 discouraged the attempt, and the project slumbered till Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman, experienced in such undertakings, revived it by a plan which he submitted to Charles I. His offer was rejected; but Francis, Earl of Bedford, received a grant of nearly a fourth part of the entire district for himself, on condition of his accomplishing the drainage of the whole. The work which he commenced was suspended by his death in 1641, and the years of civil war which followed. In 1649 his son and successor, William, obtained from the Long Parliament an Act confirming the former grant, and authorizing him to continue the enterprise. During this period, the waters of the Ouse were diverted from their circuitous course into the artificial channels of the Old and New Bedford rivers, which conveyed them in direct lines from Erith to Denver; the inland floods, which had before stagnated on the plain, were thus carried off, and the lands, advanced to a comparative degree of firmness, were called the Bedford Level. After the Restoration the magnitude of the scheme occupied the attention of the Legislature, and in 1663 an Act was passed creating the Corporation, by which it was afterwards conducted to maturity; in 1697 the lands were divided and apportioned to their owners.

In Lincolnshire similar works proceeded on a more limited scale and precarious tenure: as the fens became practicable, the gosherd conducted to the softer soils his flocks, whose quills and down were a lucrative branch of trade; on finer lands the shepherd tended his charge, whose long-haired fleeces supplied materials for the manufacturers of Norfolk and Suffolk; while the most solid grounds were appropriated to the grazing of heavier cattle. But wet seasons often caused a rot among the sheep, by which thousands perished; and, from the proximity of the sea, the swelling waves, during extraordinary tides or furious gales, broke through the rampart raised against them, re-asserted their ancient dominion over the amphibious realm, and destroyed the work of years in a single night. These visitations have of late been less frequent; the last of any importance occurred in 1810, since which time the progress of change has been rapid. In 1814 many grazing lands were opened by the plough-share, and luxuriant crops of oats covered the rich fields. Before the construction of railways a winter's journey along the bank between Wisbeach and Peterborough had ceased to be a formidable adventure; travellers were conveyed on safe roads where their grandfathers dreaded the treacherous quicksand, hiding in its depths the grave of the unwary, and crossed in every state of the tide by strong bridges over streams once dangerously fordable only at low water. Next the railway awakened life and animation in the deepest solitudes of remote moors; agriculture commenced the improvement of the neglected waste; the peaty surface, pared off, was collected into heaps, and when reduced to ashes fertilized the new farm-lands: the midnight passenger beheld with wonder the blazing mounds, spread over the immeasurable plain, as far as eye could reach, like the watch-fires of an immense bivouacking army. Nor is the revolution likely to terminate here: a project has been started for embanking and inclosing the rest of the estuary, the completion of which the continual retreat of the sea will probably in time facilitate, when the ancient Metaris and the modern Wash will have left behind them only the shadow of an historic name. To investigate the cause of an operation of nature thus consummated by human skill belongs to another province of inquiry; the antiquarian collects facts, the natural philosopher must reason upon and explain them.

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### THE ILLUSTRIOUS HENRIES\*.

If we were to compare the merits of princes with the number of their panegyrists, we should probably find that at all times the weakest and the worst have received the largest share of contemporary praise. For the middle ages, this, in one point of view, receives an easy explanation, for weak and even bad kings sought to cover their imbecilities or their vices by buying the personal friendship of the Church, and most of the chroniclers and panegyrists of the middle ages were ecclesiastics. Certainly but

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\* "*Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis.* Edited by the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls." (8vo., 1858.)

"*The Book of the Illustrious Henries.* By John Capgrave. Translated from the Latin by the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, M.A." (London, 1858. 8vo.)

few of our kings have received in their time more of this ecclesiastical adulation than the sixth Henry, and none bestowed this adulation with more apparent sincerity than the Augustinian friar, John Capgrave; although, when the enemy of Henry's person and house followed him on the throne as Edward IV., the pious friar was just as ready to write against his old favourite and praise the new one. John Capgrave, too, was ingenious in the forms in which he sometimes exhibited his zeal. It was thus that the idea came into his head of flattering the Lancastrian monarch by shewing that the name of Henry, which he bore, was one of surpassing excellence, illustrious above others in the great deeds and in the pious devotion to the Church of those who had borne it in former days. It was well that John Capgrave did not possess the power of seeing into the future, or he might have found an English monarch of the name whose acts would have very much deranged his favourable picture. He finds a proof of the excellence of the name in its etymology, an etymology, by the way, which will rather stagger the modern philologist:—

"I," he says, "investigating the singular appropriateness of the same, believe it to have derived its origin from the Hebrew language, which is the mother of all languages. For *hen*, as say the interpreters, means 'behold the fountain,' or 'behold the eye;' *ri*, or *rei*, as used interchangeably in certain codices, is 'my shepherd,' or 'my pasture;' and *cus*, 'an Æthiopian,' or 'dark.'"

The signification of the word, in accordance with this derivation, is developed in the following manner:—

"From these, therefore, when they are brought together, is made such a meaning as this, that he who is crowned with this name, possesses a fountain which the hart, thirsting and renewing its youth, swiftly running, longs for. And cleansing also the eye of the mind from beam and mote, he will patiently await until it shall be proclaimed to him, as it was of old by the Lord to His disciples, 'Blessed are the eyes which see the things which ye see.' 'My shepherd,' or 'my pasture,' is joined to this name in sufficiently suitable relationship, because our king is the leader of the whole flock, not only by reason of surpassing authority, but also by the exercise of good works; and the people devoutly regarding this, devours it as food. Further, the Æthiopic darkness is referred alone to this, that I believe our king to be pure from the worst defilements, and therefore innocent and exempt, and not stained with the smoky hue of any dark colour."

Commend us to John Capgrave for a profound etymology and a surpassing explanation of it. It was with this idea, nevertheless, that our learned friar entered upon the compilation of a book on the illustrious men who had borne the name of Henry, which has now been printed under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. As none of the popes—oddly enough for a name of so great excellence—had condescended to take that of Henry, Capgrave gives the place of honour to the Empire, and enumerates in his first part the several Henries who had ruled it. The first of these, Henry the Fowler, conquered the Hungarians, and merited to receive the holy spear which had pierced the side of the Saviour; but he performed *one* act, the lawfulness of which Capgrave believed to be doubtful,—he set the prisoners in his dominions free, in order to use them as soldiers against his enemies. Capgrave, strengthened by the opinion of Aquinas, and speaking of the question as it regarded his own time, concludes:—

"We affirm, therefore, that *our* king, for the welfare of the realm, might release prisoners, who by land and by sea might boldly resist the foe; but under the charge of others. Nor is my lord ignorant concerning prisoners, what manner of men they often are, how agile, how strong, and many of them, it is said, imprisoned for very trifling causes. We must believe, then, that this emperor—to revert to our original subject—did not thus act without the counsel of prudent men."

Henry II., the *Lame*, although cruel to his lords who rebelled against him, had a saint (*Cunegund*) for his wife, was very munificent to the Church, and converted the Hungarians to Christianity. Henry III., the *Black*, is remarkable because his youth was the subject of a romance, or rather a well-known popular story has been applied to him and adopted as history. Henry incurred excommunication, because he was unfortunate enough to live at a time when there were rival popes, and he fell into the error of espousing the wrong (or at least the weakest) side:—

“A warning,” Capgrave says, “is afforded in the life of this king to all sovereigns, that, in case of schism ever arising in the Church, they should not hastily incline to either party, but should carefully ascertain where the truth lies, and should give that side their countenance. For I suppose that, by the permission of God, this venerable emperor was, on account of his error in this particular, smitten with penury, and punished in this world by the ingratitude of his son, and that at the last he bore all these sorrows patiently.”

The fifth Emperor Henry did worse, for he seized the Pope and threw him into prison; but the heads of the Church and the Empire were afterwards reconciled, and, though Henry was excommunicated on a subsequent occasion, he was soon absolved, and by church-building and other acts of liberality towards the Ecclesiastical State, he proved, after all, that he was a good son of Rome. The Emperor Henry VI. imprisoned Richard *Cœur-de-Lion*, and, “according to the *Polychronicon*,” he died excommunicated for refusing to release him. Capgrave has omitted the Emperor Henry VII. from his list, either because he looked upon him as an enemy to the Church, (he was excommunicated equally with his predecessors, but on different grounds,) or because he was unwilling to have a longer list of emperors than of kings of England, or, lastly, because he seems to have had no other history of the emperors than that of Godfrey of Viterbo, who wrote in the reign of the sixth Henry.

Capgrave's second part, or division, is devoted to the six kings of England of the name of Henry, all “men of renown, and most worthy of all honour.” Of the first of these, our chronicler is rather sparing in his praise. The great crime of Henry II., he says, was his marriage with the divorced queen of France, and he speaks very gently of his complicity in, or connivance at, the slaughter of Becket. One of his most worthy actions was the conquest of Ireland, which he reduced to obedience to the Church of Rome. Capgrave speaks with the same caution of Henry III., and passes slightly over the baronial wars. His three great heroes are the three Henries of the house of Lancaster, and the greatest jewel in their crowns was, in his eyes, their persecution of the Lollards. These three chapters, indeed, are the only part of his book which possesses any real value. The rest is generally compiled from the commonest authorities, (the English part chiefly from Henry of Huntingdon, Ralph Higden, and other such writers,) and without any judgment; but, born under the reign of Richard II., Capgrave was now speaking of contemporary history, from his own knowledge or from the information of others. Even here, in spite of his flattery of Henry VI., he speaks throughout with a considerable degree of caution, and, although he gives an account of the usurpation of Henry IV. extremely favourable to that prince, and to the disadvantage of his predecessor Richard, he takes care, in recounting Henry's claim to the crown, to say that he had not himself seen authentic copies of the records which proved it. Although, therefore, these three lives are interesting, because they are written by a contemporary, they are meagre, and give us but little new information.

The third division of Capgrave's *Liber de Illustribus Henricis* is of a miscellaneous character. A king of Denmark named Henry (Eric), was remarkable for the holiness of his life, and, having been murdered by his brother, was looked upon as one of the martyrs. Henry I. of France, the only French king of that name before the time of Capgrave, was also remarkable for his reverence to the Church; but his principal exploit, as recorded here, is the compilation of a genealogy of the kings of France, which Capgrave has very complacently inserted in his book. Henry, son of Richard, King of the Romans, (nephew of Henry III. of England,) was murdered by the sons of Simon de Montfort in the church of Viterbo, and Capgrave thinks that he also ought to be looked upon as a holy martyr. Henry, Count of Champagne, was elected King of Jerusalem in 1192. Henry, Archbishop of Sens, brother of Louis VI. of France, was converted to monachism by St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, grandfather of Henry IV., was the source of the royal house of Lancaster, and therefore receives Capgrave's especial eulogium. Of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died at Jerusalem, Capgrave gives but a lame account. Henry de Beaumont, one of the heroes of the Scottish wars, is introduced here chiefly because Capgrave wished "to leave a record of those of the name of Beaumont, since I am their servant, and bound to this family by special affection." Henry le Despenser, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, was an object of reverence to Capgrave, on account of the vigorous manner in which he repressed and punished the popular insurgents in the reign of Richard II., and for his hostility to the Lollards. Relating to Henry of Huntingdon, the historian, the next of his worthies, Capgrave gives us no further information than some extracts from Henry's own writings. We are hardly more enlightened upon the history of another literary worthy, Henry of Ghent, a celebrated scholastic. The last of the series is Henry de Urimaria, one of the great ornaments of Capgrave's own Order, that of the Augustine Friars.

From what we have said, the reader will have a tolerable notion of the object and spirit of John Capgrave's "Book of the Illustrious Henries." It is a work of more historical interest than of historical value, taking it as a whole, yet it certainly deserved to be printed. Mr. Hingeston appears to have edited the text with care from the manuscripts, of which two exist, and we refrain willingly from noticing one or two slight points in which we might differ from the editor<sup>b</sup>. There is one point, however, on which we feel called to make a remark, not so much with particular reference to this book, as to the whole series of these government publications. The directions issued by the Master of the Rolls are drawn up with excellent judgment; they provide that plain good texts should be given, and that these should *not* be loaded with unnecessary notes; they require certain glossaries, the exact form of which it would of course be difficult to define, but they leave the field very much open to indexes and introductions. With regard to indexes, they are not likely to be made too copious. In introductions, some editors are liable to run wild. Under circumstances, which depend upon the learning of the author and the particular character of the book, a long introduction cannot be over-valued. We may place

<sup>b</sup> For instance, Mr. Hingeston's text, at p. 148, reads *hic inferendum decrevi*, and he gives in the note, as the variation of the Cambridge MS., *inserendum*. It is so impossible to decide in a medieval MS. whether the long *s* be intended for *f* or *s*, that, as *inservo* is certainly the word used in medieval Latin, and not *infero*, we should have had no hesitation in adopting it.

among such valuable introductions that of Professor Brewer to the *Monumenta Franciscana*, that of Mr. Stevenson to the Chronicle of Abingdon, and that of Mr. Riley to the *Liber Albus*. But we strongly object to the general practice of lengthening the preface by making it an abstract of the text of the book. There is much more than necessary of this in the preface to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis*; and we think it would be well that such abstracts should only be given after special permission had been obtained. The glossaries, however, as they are at present made, present what we should term a still greater grievance. The Master of the Rolls has, we think, judiciously determined that each edition of a Latin text should have a glossary of words which do not belong to classical Latin, or are used in a sense which would not be understood by mere classical Latinists. It is rightly supposed that every individual who may wish to use these publications, or one of them, may not have in his library a copy of Ducange, and therefore that it is almost necessary to give him a glossary containing a simple interpretation of the class of words alluded to. But we can hardly suppose that it was ever contemplated that these explanations of the words were to be accompanied with long dissertations and with unnecessary extracts from Ducange. If this were permitted, there is nothing to hinder a large portion of the *Glossarium* of Ducange being reprinted twenty times by twenty different editors, and it would be less expense to her Majesty's government to print an edition of Ducange and present it to the purchasers of these historical works. Every one who wishes to investigate the origin and history of a medieval Latin word can go and consult Ducange; but in reading a text of a medieval writer, all that can be necessary is to give simply the meaning of the word which an ordinary reader of Latin might not understand. Mr. Hingeston's Glossary to the *Liber de Illustribus Henricis* is rather an exaggerated example of the evil to which we allude; words are introduced which have, in truth, no business in such a Glossary; such as *annulus*, 'a ring;' *baculus*, 'a staff;' *bursa*, 'a purse;' *cometa*, 'a comet;' *virgo*, 'a virgin (a chaste man or woman).' The ring in question and the staff in question may have been used for a particular purpose, but this purpose by no means alters the signification of the word. This dragging in of words may at times be carried to a degree of absurdity, as in the example,—*CORONA*. A reign. In anno primo *coronæ* suæ. 47,"—which is absolutely incorrect. The phrase, "in the first year of his crown," would be easily understood as meaning "in the first year he wore a crown," or "in the first year of his reign," but it does not follow that the word *crown* means a reign. Again, we really cannot think it necessary, with every volume of Latin text published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls,—and we sincerely hope that they will be very numerous,—to inform the reader that *papa* means 'the pope;' *cardinalis*, 'a cardinal;' *episcopus*, 'a bishop;' *archiepiscopus*, 'an archbishop;' *archangelus*, 'an archangel;' *evangelium*, 'the Gospel;' *ecclesia*, 'the Church;' *catholicus*, 'catholic;' *martyr*, 'a martyr;' *homiliæ*, 'homilies;' *theologus*, 'a theologian;' and a number of other such words which occur in this Glossary. Even among the medieval Latin words, the greater number might have been explained in a line, or at most two. We would only refer for examples to such words as *assisa*, 'assizes;' *bastardus*, 'a bastard;' *calcetum*, 'a paved way;' *capellanus*, 'a chaplain;' *conquestus*, 'the conquest;' *dapifer*, 'a steward;' *excerebrare*, 'to remove the brain;' *exiliare*, 'to drive into exile;' *fortalicia*, 'a fort;' *galea*, 'a galley;' *gramercy*, 'many thanks' (with a long and useless dissertation); *lorica*, 'a haubert;'



*mantum*, 'a mantle;' *marca*, 'a mark;' *pincerna*, 'a butler;' *roba*, 'a robe;' *secta*, 'a suit;' *timoratus*, 'scrupulous;' and others, which are accompanied with extracts from Ducange more or less long, which only swell out the Glossary to no purpose. In fact, everything useful in this Glossary, which extends through twenty-eight pages, might have been comprised in four or five. We offer these remarks in regard to the glossaries in general, whether Latin, Anglo-Norman, or English; it appears to us that they ought to be abbreviated as much as possible, and that in general it is quite enough to state the meaning of the word, and to indicate the page or pages in the book where it occurs.

With regard to the second of the books before us, we can only say that Mr. Hingeston's translation of the "Book of the Illustrious Henries" appears to us to be in general a good and correct one; but the text having been printed, and thus rendered generally accessible, we do not think that it was worth translating.

### THE CHETHAM SOCIETY'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE Chetham Society acquires vigour with age. Established in the year 1843, it has continued to issue no less than three volumes to members each year, consisting of historical and literary remains connected with the palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester. The last report of the Council informs us of a large balance in hand, and the gratifying intelligence of numerous valuable works preparing for publication, besides quantities of manuscript waiting for competent editors to take in hand. The expectations of the founders are fully realised, and it is to be hoped that young and enterprising antiquaries will follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and continue the work which has met, so far, with well deserved success.

Two volumes have recently been issued to members, the first of which has an especial local interest, entitled, "A History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch, in Manchester Parish, including a Sketch of the Township of Rusholme, for the convenience of which Township the Chapel was originally erected; together with Notices of the more Ancient Local Families, and Particulars relating to the Descent of their Estates. By the Rev. John Booker, M.A., F.S.A." This is the fifth volume of an historical series devoted to the description of ancient chapels within the parish of Manchester. Some of these old structures have been removed, and handsome churches built to meet the pressing requirements of their respective districts. The township of Rusholme, as the name sufficiently indicates, was in early times a tract of marsh overgrown with rushes, where the bittern and other wild fowl were frequently dislodged to furnish sport for the falconers of the neighbouring manor. In the reign of Edward I. the manor was held by the family of Grelle, lords of Manchester, who afterwards granted it to the Hathersage family in consideration of one knight's fee. Portions subsequently passed into the hands of many proprietors, among whom were Henry de Rusholme, who lived about the middle of the thirteenth century, and the wardens and fellows of Manchester, as appears by an indenture made in the year 1645. The ancient chapel at Birch was erected by a local family of that name in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and

is supposed to have been built for their private use. It was a plain structure of brick, with oaken pews, affording accommodation for about 350 persons. In 1846 the chapel was taken down, and a handsome church built within twenty yards of the old site. The modern erection is a chaste specimen of the Early English style, after designs furnished by Mr. Derick, of Oxford. The chancel contains some exquisite stained glass in a fine wheel window of twelve compartments, which fills the tympanum; beneath is a large triplet, with detached shafts, representing in rich colours our Saviour surrounded by emblems of the four evangelists.

Mr. Booker's work, besides its topographical merits, possesses considerable historical interest in some of the pedigrees. A Colonel Birch was at the siege of Bristol, and succeeded by stratagem in capturing the city of Hereford, where he was instated as governor by a vote of the House of Commons. Subsequently he carried the town of Bridgewater by storm, and forced the garrison at Ludlow Castle to surrender. He entered Parliament as member for Weobley, and was conspicuous for the moderation of his political opinions, sometimes voting, as Oldmixon asserts, with the Presbyterians, and sometimes with the Independents. Colonel Birch was re-elected after the restoration, and chosen a member of the committee to enquire into the cause of the great fire in London, and deputed to bring in a bill for the rebuilding of the city. He was buried in the chancel of Weobley Church, where a full-length figure in armour, standing beneath a canopy, was erected to the memory of one who possessed the "character of asserting and vindicating y<sup>e</sup> laws and liberties of his country in war, and of promoting its welfare and prosperity in peace." Rusholme produced another mail-clad warrior to perform an active and conspicuous part in the civil wars of the Commonwealth: Major-General Worsley was a distinguished officer; his high military qualifications brought him under the immediate notice of Cromwell, who appointed him to the command of his own regiment of foot: he accompanied the Protector on that eventful day which dissolved the famous Long Parliament:—

"Of Colonel Worsley's personal share in the events of that day history speaks. Summoned to attend his chief with a band of three hundred men, he remained outside the House of Parliament until the signal should be given requiring their presence within; nor was that signal long delayed. Stamping with his foot, the signal agreed upon, Cromwell conveyed to them his wishes, and immediately his soldiers rushed in and surrounded him. Having displaced the Speaker, he next turned to Algernon Sydney, that staunch republican, who happened that day to be seated next to the Speaker. 'Put him out!' cried Cromwell to Harrison. Harrison instantly ordered Sydney to go out, but Sydney said he would not go out, and sat still till the General said again, 'Put him out!' and Harrison and Worsley, who commanded Cromwell's own regiment of foot, laid their hands upon his shoulder as if they would force him; then Sydney rose and went towards the door. Cromwell next advanced to the table where the mace lay, and pointing to it cried, 'Take away that bauble!' The narrative does not state the name of the individual who obeyed these directions, but as from the Journals of the House of Commons it appears when the next parliament met, in the month of July, that a message was sent by order of the House to Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley for the mace, there can be little doubt that it was he who charged himself with its safe custody when the order was issued for its removal."

Better than two years after this event Worsley was entrusted with a commission, which shews the high confidence placed in him by Cromwell:—

"In October, 1655, he was appointed by the Lord-Protector one of the ten general officers set over the kingdom to command the forces within their several precincts, and to act as his viceregents in the administration of public affairs. Their commission was to take a roll and account of all suspected persons of the King's party; and such as

were actually so, to receive security of them, in which they were to be bound to act nothing against the government, and to reveal all plots that should come to their knowledge. They were to suppress all horse-races, cock-matches, and other concourses of people; to secure the highways; to take engagements from royalists for their servants and children; and those that did not so, nor give security, to commit to prison; and to rate and receive money from this decimation. In short, there was nothing which they might not do, nor which they did not, such an arbitrary vast power they had from the Protector."

No doubt the Major-General found this a somewhat troublesome task, for in a letter addressed to his Highness, and preserved among the State Papers, we find him writing,—“Wee are much troubled with them that are called Quakers; they trouble the markets, and get into private houses up and down in every towne, and drawe people after them. I have and shall take what course I can. I have taken good bond for men and horse that were about the horsrace that should have bene.” After unwearied exertions in enforcing the policy of the Protector and his Council in the three counties entrusted to his care, and proving himself a faithful soldier and devoted magistrate of the Commonwealth, “Worsley died,” writes Heath in his “Chronicle,” “before he could be good in his office, and was buried with the dirges of bell, book, and candle, and the peale of musquets, in no less a repository than Henry VII.’s chapel, as became a prince of the modern erection, and Oliver’s great and rising favourite.”

The companion volume issued by the Chetham Society consists of “A Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery [published in or about the reign of James II.] in the Manchester Library founded by Humphrey Chetham, in which is incorporated, with large Additions and Bibliographical Notes, the whole of Peck’s List of the Tracts in that Controversy, with his References. Edited by Thomas Jones, Esq., M.A. Part I.” This work will find a welcome reception in the library of the literary student. The great scarcity of Francis Peck’s “Catalogue of Discourses” not only renders this new issue more valuable, but the deficiencies of former editions are supplied by the one now before us. The learned research of the present editor, united to the good offices of Dr. Todd, of Dublin, the Rev. J. I. Dredge, Robert Travers, Esq., and James Crossley, Esq., the President of the Chetham Society, will place in our hands the most complete edition of a work that has long been the desire of bibliographers to possess. The Chetham library, besides a rich collection of these controversial tracts, possesses three copies of Peck’s “Catalogue,” in which extensive MS. additions have been made by former owners.

These “discourses” in the form of pamphlets were issued at a period when the religious world was in a state of fomentation, when every sect, aided by the intrigues of faction, was roused into vindictive fury: there was scarce room for the cultivation of the social amenities of life, or those Christian graces which are inseparable from the preservation of our liberties, when the perjured oaths of such men as Oates, Danvers, and Dangerfield were sufficient to send the noblest and most innocent blood to the scaffold; the standard of political morality could not be very high, when the crown was on the head of a vacillating and bigoted monarch, who during a short and inglorious reign was constantly intriguing to subvert the principles of the constitution, and without any scruple broke the solemn vows of his coronation oath. It was an age when canting hypocrites rose to wealth and power; when villains disarmed justice by purchasing the favours of a Jeffreys; when sycophants, by acts of apostasy and shame, secured the smiles of an imbecile sovereign. Very few monarchs ascended the throne

with fairer prospects than James II. Had he redressed the grievances of the nation, so keenly roused by the unconstitutional acts of his predecessors, instead of wounding more deeply the national honour in its most sensitive part, the House of Stuart would never have furnished beggarly exiles to excite the derision of the courts of Europe. But the stubborn and imperious passions of James knew no gratification but their own desires. With the cunning of a Jesuit, and a policy that might do justice to the precepts of a Machiavelli, he laboured to overthrow the Protestant Church, which it was a sacred duty in him to cherish. The Reformation he hated as only intolerance such as his could hate. He made the most solemn pledges to his subjects, and broke them with rash impunity. He kept no promises, he conformed to no laws. His emissaries sowed discord in the Protestant ranks; Dissenter was heated to fury against Episcopalian, and the Presbyterians of the north regarded their southern rivals with the deadliest hatred. During this party conflict of rival creeds the darling hopes of James were approaching their utmost realization: mass was celebrated in the palace at Whitehall, vesper and matin bells tolled the hours of prayer, processions of priests and friars marched through the streets, and it seemed as if the sway of the Roman Pontiff was once again restored. Then followed the Revolution;—a revolution not of pillage or murder, of anarchy or despotism, but one of principles which brought its own revenge, recoiling with scorching judgment on the aggressors; for, in the words of one of our historians, "To his policy the English Roman Catholics owed three years of lawless and insolent triumph, and a hundred and forty years of subjection and degradation." The seeds of discord had been sown with no niggardly hand. With virtues almost as miraculous as the reputed dragon's teeth of antiquity, there instantly rose champions prepared for the conflict. The Jesuitical faction, with Tyrconnel, Father Petre, and the apostate Dryden at the head, roused a swarm of pamphleteers distinguished by consummate skill and sophistry, and meeting with powerful opposition from the veteran pens of Burnet, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, and other vigorous Protestant divines. Never were the weapons of controversialists brought to keener edge. The whole domains of history, sacred and profane, were ransacked for precedents in point. The Puritan invoked his Pentateuch heroes to contend with the saints of the Roman Calendar; the strict Ecclesiologist furnished canons of councils and decrees of ancient fathers to dispute with the unorthodox Presbyterian, while less scrupulous disputants embellished their philippics with copious allusions to the poems of Greece or the orations of Rome. The musical verse of Dryden flowed in majestic strains, and the allegory of "The Hind and Panther," if absurd in plot, is nevertheless magnificent in execution. In Stillingfleet's pen we find the boldest strokes of controversial skill, against which no antagonist could cope, for the diction of Dryden might charm the poetical ear, but the masterly replies of the Bishop of Worcester alone brought conviction to the mind. Gilbert Burnet, in his hospitable refuge at the Hague, furnished his share of tracts to the controversial feud, and his vigorous and manly style, united to a lofty and spirited Protestantism, contributed no little to the dismay of his opponents. These were the stars of magnitude amidst hosts of minor satellites which burst forth in the firmament of elemental strife, irradiating the horizon for a moment, and then passing suddenly away to those obscure shades from which they sprang.

As a guide through the controversial labyrinths of those turbulent times we shall find in Mr. Jones' work all the essential requisites of an intelligent

cicerone. The contents of Part I. consist of the discourses which appeared respecting the abrogation of the Penal Laws and Test Act, the royal letters of indulgence, the expounding controversy, and various conference tracts. A chapter is devoted to the Royal Papers, two of which were written by Charles II. and one by the Duchess of York, which drew replies from the powerful pen of Stillingfleet, and gave great offence to James, who imagined their arguments to be unanswerable, and had taken every opportunity to distribute copies for the edification of his heretical subjects. The promised restoration of a pension brought the renegade Dryden to the royal rescue, but finding himself overmatched in prose, he had recourse to the more accomplished weapon of verse, for there he might maintain the reputation of a laureate when polemical triumphs were denied him. The disputes between Father Pulton and Dr. Tennison, Lewis Sabran and Dr. Sherlock, have now lost their interest, but at the time were considered as herculean efforts in defence of the most sacred precepts of their respective creeds. In perusing this "Catalogue of Discourses for and against Popery," we felt as if revisiting the site of some ancient battle-field. True the war-cries of Churchman, Romanist, Presbyterian, and Dissenter of that age are no longer heard, but sufficient trophies are left behind to shew that the conflict had been long and fierce, and not unfrequently waged between pigmies and giants.

#### THE MANOR AND ROYAL RESIDENCE OF KENNINGTON.

THE name of Kennington told them by its etymology that it was the house of royalty in the time when the Saxon tongue was current in the land, for Chevingtune signified 'the king's town.' He observed, in passing, that there was another place with the name of Kennington, near Ashford, in Kent, and that it was by discussing the etymology and derivation of similar names that their correctness was to be determined or refuted. He then invited his audience, in imagination, to accompany him to the wedding-feast to which the Danish monarch Hardicanute was bidden by a Danish noble, Asgod Clappa, in celebration of the nuptials of his daughter in Kennington, where the rejoicings were interrupted by the sudden illness of the King, terminating a few days after in his death, which was suspected to have been caused by poison, in the year 1042. He disputed the common supposition that Clapham derived its name from the Asgod Clappa just referred to, because in the days of Alfred there was evidence that the name of Clappeham was current, for Elfrid, a duke, gave thirty acres of land in Clappeham to his wife, &c. In the great national record, the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, appeared an authentic narrative of Kennington Manor, with its condition and value, one villan in gross and four acres of meadow, with £3. With the exception of a record of Kennington Manor in the first year of the reign of Richard I., there was

no trace of it until the time of King John, when by the Chancery Rolls and their attestations, his residence at Kennington was shewn by their dates. In 1231, Henry III. kept his Christmas at Kennington with great magnificence. In 1232, a Parliament was held there, and in 1258 the same monarch granted the custody of the manor to Richard de Freimantell. There were various documents shewing the residence or donation of the charge of the manor by the first three Edwards, and it was at one time vested in the hands of Edward the Black Prince, a name so especially interesting in English history, and many of his acts were dated from Kennington. There were documents which shewed the possession and occasional occupation at Kennington Manor and residence by nearly all the subsequent monarchs down to James the First, who, in 1612, settled the manor upon Prince Charles as part of the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall. At the time of the Great Rebellion, the manor, with the other royal estates, was confiscated and sold by order of Parliament, and in a survey then made was to be found a tenement on the manor named the Buckshornes, from which it would appear the name of the house in which they were then assembled might date from 1649.—(*From a Paper read by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., at a Meeting of the Surrey Archaeological Society*)

## FISHLAKE CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

At the October meeting of the York and Lincoln Architectural Societies, a paper on Fishlake Church and Parish was read by the Rev. George Ornsby, Vicar of that place, of which the following, omitting various merely local allusions, is the substance :—

The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and I thought for a long time that this arose naturally out of the connection existing between this church and the prior and convent of Durham. But there was a church here long before Durham had anything to do with it. It may be said, indeed and with truth, that that implies no reason why the name of so distinguished a saint should not be attached to it, apart from any immediate connection with that splendid foundation where the shrine of Cuthbert was for centuries an object of loving veneration. The name of Cuthbert was familiar as a household word all over Northumbria. His seven years' wanderings, or rather the wanderings of those who carried his bones over the wide district between the Humber and the Tweed, to escape the ruthless attacks of the Danish pagans, were vividly stamped on the memory of the inhabitants of that region, and for that reason alone many a church throughout the land was afterwards dedicated in his honour. I would almost venture, however, to claim for Fishlake a closer connection with the great saint of the north: it has been handed down in the traditions of the monastery of Durham as one of the resting-places of the body of the saint. A list of these places was compiled by Prior Wessington, A.D. 1416, and placed over the choir-door of the church of Durham. The original compilation, in the handwriting of the prior, is still preserved in the Durham Treasury, and under the shire of "Yorke" he gives the names of "Pesholme, Fyshlake," and "Acworth." Whether or no the body of St. Cuthbert really rested at every place named by Wessington may be a matter of doubt, but that Eardulf and his companions did wander with that body over the dense forests and the healthy hills, the cultivated plains and the wild morasses of ancient Northumbria, is matter of historic certainty; and it happens curiously enough, as far as Fishlake is concerned, that a document in the registry of the Dean and Chapter of Durham appears to point to some more definite connection with the saint than the mere dedication of the church would imply. In an agreement dated 22nd September, 1438, between the prior and convent of Durham and "Ricd. Wryghte, of Fysshlake, yeoman," the latter becomes tenant under that body of a piece of ground forming a portion of the garden of the Rectory of Fishlake—"Quæ quidem parcella jacet inter residuam partem predicti gardini Rectoriæ de Fishlake ex parte orientali, et quendam locum vulgariter vocatum *Cuthbertehaven*, ex parti occidentali, et inter pratum Rectoriæ Ecclesiæ predictæ ex parte australi, et cimiterium ejusdem ecclesiæ ex parte boreali." The mention of the "Rector's meadow," (which at this day forms a portion of the glebe attached to the living,) and especially the churchyard, enables me to identify this plot of ground almost to a yard, and to mark the site of what was once known as Cuthbert's Haven. This name carries us back to a time when the river spread itself at this point into the broad expanse of mere, from which the place derived its name, and there was no doubt a small creek or natural harbour in the lake a little to the south-west of the church, but both lake and haven have long disappeared. The drainage of Hatfield Chase under Ver-



myden, in the seventeenth century, effected a complete change in the face of the country. Instead of flowing in three channels, one only now conveys the waters of the Don on its downward course, and corn now waves over more than one spot where the fisherman once let down his nets into the waters of the mere or the pool. Local tradition has failed to preserve the memory of Cuthbert's Haven, although a small landing-place for discharging the cargoes of the small craft which ply on the river still exists, almost on the very spot where it must have been. We may perhaps assume, without being very fanciful, that at the time when it assumed the name some dim tradition existed of the monks having landed there with their holy burden. And the two crosses, the bases and a portion of the shafts of which still remain in the village, may have something to do with it: it is quite possible that they have taken the place of earlier ones, which, according to the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, would mark the spot where the body rested.

The tract now known as the parish of Fishlake was originally a portion of the extensive parish of Hatfield, the lords of which were the great Earls of Warren. To the munificence of those powerful nobles is doubtless owing the original foundation of the subsequently large and splendid churches which at this day form the chief attraction of the once wild region where their stately towers rear their heads. Fishlake soon became a separate parish. The history of its successive fortunes,—its possession by the monastery of Lewes under a grant by the third Earl of Warren, in the twelfth century,—its coming into the hands of the Crown in 1372,—its appropriation, in 1387, to Durham College, Oxford, which was an educational establishment belonging to the prior and convent of Durham, and its eventual possession by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, are succinctly detailed by Hunter.

The external features of the church are for the most part fifteenth-century work, its tower and the clerestories of its nave and chancel belonging to that period. The tower, of three stages, is of beautiful masonry, with a noble Perpendicular window of five lights, divided by a transom, surmounted by a canopied niche, in which stands the figure of St. Cuthbert, represented, as usual, with the head of Oswald in his hand. The figure of the saint, wonderful to relate, has escaped all iconoclastic injury. On the south side of the exterior are carved two badges in bold relief, a falcon and fetterlock—the badge of Edward IV., and a rose surmounted by a royal crown, on which is a lion *sejant affronté*. The east window is a peculiarly fine specimen, the head filled with rich tracery of flamboyant-like character. The roof of the chancel had originally a high pitch, of which the indication is sufficiently obvious, both externally and internally. When, however, the nave received its clerestory, I have no doubt it was felt that the contrast was not pleasing between the flat roof of the nave, with its battlemented parapet, and the high-pitched roof and comparative low side-walls of the chancel: these walls were therefore heightened, and a clerestory added to the chancel, the result of which was unfortunate, as I shall hereafter shew. The nave-clerestory is of the best Perpendicular character, and I know few parochial churches which possess clerestory windows in that style of better character or proportions. The terminations of the hood-mouldings of the central window in the south clerestory are formed by the heads of a king and a bishop, carved with great spirit and boldness. The former probably represents Edward IV., as his badge occurs on the tower, which must have been built about the same time. A floriated cross of excellent character terminates its eastern gable. The

lower side-windows of the chancel are late Decorated, verging on Perpendicular. The chancel clerestory was evidently a copy of that belonging to the nave, but by far less skilful hands,—the rude workmanship of country masons, who tried to emulate the design of an accomplished architect, which had been carried out by the hands of craftsmen superior to themselves. Before the repairs and restoration which took place in the chancel three years ago, this difference was very marked and obvious. The masonry of the exterior is ashlar-work, with the exception of a small portion of the wall of the north aisle, and some rubble-work of boulder-stones in the south chancel wall, which, with its round-headed priest's door, betokens the existence of an earlier church, and bears witness to that religious feeling which almost always preserved some portion of the ancient edifice, even when it must have contrasted, as we should think, in no very seemly manner with the newer and more splendid fabric which was superseding it. The chief external feature, however, of the earlier fabric is the very curious and interesting south doorway, which is still regarded as the pride of the church. Its date I should give as about the middle of the twelfth century. It is of yellow limestone, recessed, having four shafts with sculptured capitals on each side, supporting concentric arches, each richly adorned with sculpture, some of it symbolical. The outermost member is undoubtedly so, consisting of a series of medallions. Our Lord is represented in one at the crown of the arch; in the one on His right hand, St. Peter is readily recognisable by his well-known symbol of the keys. Each of the other medallions contains two sitting figures, with books or rolls in their hands; and beneath the whole, on each side, two figures in long garments, probably angels, are represented in the act of destroying a dragon—symbolizing altogether, I believe, the victory over sin, and our Lord's session in glory. Whether the sculptures on the other members of the arch, human and animal, are symbolical, or simply arbitrary or grotesque, I cannot venture to say. Some of the capitals are worthy of note. On one is the *sagittarius*, or mounted archer, which is generally considered to identify the portion of a building where it occurs as belonging to the reign of Stephen. On another is a struggle between a demon and a good angel for a soul, the latter represented, as was usual, by the figure of a naked child. A third has a boat or ship, with two hooded figures in it; and a fourth presents two mounted combatants in the act of collision. The rest are adorned with the interlacing floriated ornament which is so common a decoration in the illuminated MSS. of the period.

Internally the church consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel. There is also a chantry-chapel, of late Decorated work verging on Perpendicular, at the end of each aisle, opening into the chancel on both sides by a very flat-headed arch. The aisles extend westward to the extreme angles of the tower; the bays thus formed are shut off from the tower and the rest of the church by walls of coeval date. The body of the church, exclusive of the tower, is 56 feet in length, by 52 in width; the chancel is 42 feet long by 19 wide. The piers and arches of the nave are Early English, the former being low and round, with bell-shaped capitals. The two westernmost ones are each composed of three disengaged shafts, with capitals of similar form under one abacus. The easternmost pier on the south side has originally corresponded with these, but the inward thrust which evidently took place when the wall beyond was cut away preparatory to the erection of the existing chancel-arch and the work beyond, occasioned the builders to replace the centre disengaged shaft by a strong semi-octagonal



pier, with a view, doubtless, to its greater security. The nave-arches are obtuse pointed, recessed, with plain chamfered edges.

The south aisle has three side-windows,—the two to the west of Perpendicular work, the other a three-light window with Decorated tracery. That at the western extremity is composed of three lancet-shaped windows, with a dripstone externally continued over each.

Three of the windows on the north side are square-headed, of three lights, one with Decorated tracery, the others Perpendicular.

The chantry-chapels at the east end of the north and south aisles have both been added at the same time; the windows, which are large and wide, of five lights each, flat-headed, with tracery verging on the Perpendicular period, are precisely the same in each. The exceedingly flat-headed arches, of very wide span, which open from them into the chancel on each side, also correspond, as do likewise the arches which communicate with the aisles. These are of the width of the aisles, four-centred,—the one on the south springing from piers, the other from corbels.

The roofs both of nave and aisles and of the chancel also remain for the most part in their original state, as far at least as the main timbers are concerned. They are nearly flat, and belong to the fifteenth century, but possess no peculiar features. The easternmost bay of that in the nave has had coloured decoration, of which traces remain. The main timbers have a pattern running along them chevronwise, alternating in red, black, and white. There are also marks of panelling having existed, and a large carved and gilded boss shews that the part of the roof which overhung the great rood received a more than ordinary share of honour. A horizontal beam runs across the wall about midway between the roof and the apex of the chancel-arch, for the use of which I am unable to account, unless it may have had to do with the fastenings of the great rood.

The chancel-arch is an equilateral pointed one, of lofty and magnificent proportion, reared at the time when the late Decorated chancel superseded the Norman one, of which traces remain in the priest's door, a portion of wall, and an internal stringcourse.

When the whitewash was removed from the nave a few years ago, traces of colour were found in several parts, but especially on the chancel-arch, where sufficient indications remained to enable me to trace out the pattern without difficulty. The arch of the easternmost bay on the south side of the nave has also had similar decoration. The rood-screen, dating about 1500, remains in its original position, and has recently been thoroughly repaired by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, a new cresting added, carefully copied from a fragment of the old which remained perfect; and it has also been cleansed from a thick coating of red mahogany paint, with which the taste of a past generation thought fit to cover genuine old English oak-work.

Before entering the chancel, we must notice the singularly beautiful font which stands at the western extremity of the nave. It stands on an elevation of two steps, the lowest of which is nearly hidden by the raising of the floor of the church from its original level. On some of the flags being taken up lately for the purpose of repair, I found two or three square tiles near the step of the font, which were evidently part of the original flooring. On the west side, the font has a platform of three steps for the convenience of the officiating priest. The font is of large proportions, being fully five feet from its basement-step to the top of the bowl. It is octagonal in form, with rich sculptured decoration of about the middle of the fourteenth century. Each face of the octagon presents a figure standing under an ogee-canopied

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One of the ancient altar-stones, on which the five crosses may still be dimly and partially traced, has been used as a gravestone, and lays in the centre of the nave.

The chantry-chapels retain their screen-work on the western sides, of the same date as that of the chancel. The north chantry was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the south to the Holy Trinity. The latter is identified by a flat stone, inscribed with the name of Thomas Fairbairn, who died vicar in 1496. His will, proved at York on the 6th of October in that year, has some rather curious items. He desires burial in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, within the parish church of Fishlake. Eight pounds of wax are to be burnt around his corpse on the day of his burial and its octave. He leaves ijs. to the repair of the high altar. Sixpence each is left to the light of the Blessed Virgin Mary and to the light of the Cross (no doubt the great rood), and a similar sum to the lights of St. Antony and St. Cuthbert, and 2d. to every other light throughout the church. To his church of Fishlake he bequeaths two books, *Pupill' et Catholicon*, to remain there for ever. But, alas for the vanity of human wishes and testamentary bequests! the ancient chest of oak, with its iron bands, which doubtless received them, still exists, but the volumes have long disappeared.

Let me say a few words about these books. *Pupill'* is undoubtedly the *Pupilla oculi*, once a very famous book, but now exceedingly rare, and but little known. Its full title will give an idea of its contents :—"¶ *Pupilla oculi*, omnibus, presbyteris præcipue Anglicanis summè necessaria : per sapientissimum divini cultus moderatorem Johannem de Burgo, quondam almæ universitatis Cantabrigiæ : cancellarium : et sacræ paginæ professorem, necnon Ecclesiæ de Colingam rectorem : [Collingham in Notts., near Newark :] compilata anno à natali Dominico m.ccc.lxxxv. In qua tractatur de septem sacramentorum administratione, de decem præceptis decalogi, et de reliquis Ecclesiasticorum officiis, quæ oportet sacerdotem ritè institutum non ignorare." Cave quotes editions at Paris in 1510, at Strasburgh in 1514, and Rouen in 1516. The first, and apparently the last, are in the Bodleian, as also a Paris edition of 1518. There are MSS. of it in the libraries of Balliol, Exeter, Brasenose, Corpus, and Magdalen, at Oxford, and in those of Trinity, Caius, Corpus, and Peterhouse, at Cambridge. *Catholicon* is included among the *Libri Grammaticæ* in the ancient catalogue of the monastic library of Durham. It is there described as *Catholicon, seu Summa Januensis*. This was Joannes Januensis de Balbis, to whom later authorities—such as Oudin and Fabricius—ascribe the authorship of this work ; but the earlier bibliographers give it to Jacobus de Voragine, who was also the author of the *Aurea Legenda*. He was a Dominican, provincial of the Order for Lombardy, then General of the whole Order, and Archbishop of Genoa. He died in 1298. It was printed with a date as early as 1470 ; and there is also an edition, without year or place, which is possibly ten years earlier. Both are in the Bodleian. The library of this country vicar, of nearly four centuries back, appears to have comprised only one book more—but that the best of all. To John Adam, chaplain, who officiated, in all probability, in the chantry in which the testator lies, he bequeaths "unum librum vocatum *lee Bible*." To each of his god-daughters, "filiabus meis," he leaves 4d. ; for, in justice to the fair fame of a predecessor who was vowed to celibacy, I must explain that *filiabus* conveys that meaning in documents like that before us. The parish clerk's legacy consisted of a murray-coloured gown lined with black frieze. He also mentions several of his kindred, who receive bequests of various kinds :

sheep and lambs, a horse, a mare with her foal, a chest with the "napre-wane" it contained, pewter dishes, and a few yards of cloth and blankets. To his nephew, Nicholas, he leaves seven marks, 6s. 8d., to help him on with his education—"ad exhibendum cum ad scholas Oxoniæ"—doubtless at Durham College, to the maintenance of which, as I have already stated, the great tithes of Fishlake were appropriated. His will, altogether, brings vividly before one the status of a country priest at the time. It is witnessed by two chaplains, Richard Skynner and John Adam; by Thomas Croft, the parish clerk; and by John Ricarde and John Parkyn, surnames which, more than two centuries after, occur in connection with this parish.

Besides these chantries, there was at least one other altar in the church, but no trace remains of its position. I am rather disposed, however, to assign it a place within one of the enclosures formed by the walls of pre-Reformation date, which shut off the western ends of the north and south aisles from the nave and tower. A testamentary document again—one of the most valuable of all illustrations and authorities—enables me to speak, at any rate, with certainty of its existence. In 1510, Will. Hoton, of "Sikh-house," in the parish of Fishlake, after leaving 1 lb. of wax to be burnt before the images in Fishlake Church, bequeaths 18s. for the purchase of a vestment, "*cum pertinentiis*," for the use of the celebrant at the altar of St. John the Evangelist, in that church. A few years before this, in 1504, we find that John Perkyng—no doubt the same who witnessed Fairbairn's will—mentions in his own the light of St. John Baptist. This may mean only a light burning before an image, but in all probability implies another altar, for it occurs immediately after naming the lights of Blessed Mary and the Holy Trinity, to whom altars, as we know, were dedicated. Perkyng also leaves 5s. for a set of vestments, "*uni vestimento vocato a seute*." The *vestmentum*, as you may see, was not a single robe only; the word always includes the stole, maniple, and chasuble, which formed the special apparel of a priest at the administration of the Eucharistic Sacrifice: occasionally, an alb and a cope also constituted part of the "*seute*."

We might almost have expected to find such things as vestments bequeathed by the gentler sex, for we know that the embroidery which adorned them was often the work of their hands; but the only will relating to Fishlake which has come under my notice containing a lady's bequest, presents the pleasing feature of greater care for the substantial comfort of our Lady's chantry than for her outward garniture. Dame Alice Shirwood, relict of Richard Shirwood, citizen and alderman of York, leaves a sum of money to increase his 'stipend':—"Item, lego ad incrementum salarii capellani dicti *Lady Prest* celebrantis in Ecclesiade Fissshelake vjs. viijd." The name of her father, whom she mentions, Thomas Balnecroft, shews that she sprang from this neighbourhood. Her will bears date August 25, 1451.

The chancel has been most carefully and liberally restored within the last three years by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the patrons and impro-priators of the living, to whose munificence and ready attention to the representation I felt it my duty to make to them of the need of such restoration I take this opportunity of bearing most willing and grateful testimony. The buttresses of its eastern angles and the south wall had seriously given way from failure in the foundations, partly caused by centuries of in-attention to the proper carrying off of the water from the roof, and partly by the weight of the Perpendicular clerestory, an addition which the walls were not calculated to bear. The most serious result was the way in which

the beautiful tracery of the east window was affected: the outward thrust of the walls had so completely loosened the keystone of the window-arch, that the whole of the east gable was pressing on the mullions and tracery, and they were so thoroughly shattered that a very small portion only could be re-used. New tracery and mullions were therefore absolutely necessary; but a most careful and elaborate drawing having been previously made under the direction of Mr. Kyle, the gentleman employed by the Chapter in the cathedral works at Durham, to whose care the work was entrusted, the window is a perfect reproduction, as I can testify, of the old one. Its proportions, too, are now fully displayed, the lower part having been partly built up to accommodate some bad panelling mixed with fragments of old screen-work which did duty as a reredos, all of which are now removed. The clerestory windows also required new tracery, in which the pattern of those in the nave was followed, of which, as I have said, they were originally a poor imitation. The chancel had originally an aisle to the north, indications of which are still obvious, and in the beginning of the sixteenth century a re-vestry was thrown out on this side corresponding in size with the eastern bay of this aisle. In 1523 we find Edmund Jenkinson, of Fishlake, leaving 12*d.* "to the coveringe of the revestry." This addition has long disappeared, but traces are still observable on the exterior of the place where its roof joined the main building. The piscina was simply a square recess in the usual place. The sedilia had been of wood; the marks of their division may yet be seen on the sill of a square-headed Decorated window, which was brought down to a convenient level for the seat. A sepulchral arched recess exists on the south side near the priest's door. When the foundation of this side was underset in the course of the restoration, the remains which it covered were perforce disturbed, and a chalice of the usual kind was found, shewing that it was the resting-place of an ecclesiastic. There were also found two bronze letters, an E and an R, and a curious fragment of an ancient chasse or reliquary case, with an evangelistic symbol. Two rectors we know were buried in the chancel—Mauleverer, who died in 1368, and his successor, William of York. The latter desires burial "in ecclesia mea ex parte australi magni altaris coram ymagine S. Cuthberti." The curious altar-tomb on the north side covers the remains of Richard Marshall, who died vicar in 1505.

The window above it is of three lights, with late Decorated tracery. It contains the only portion of old stained glass now existing in the church: the arms bear a semblance to the well-known bearing of Warren, and probably have belonged to some illegitimate branch of that powerful family, who were once the lords of Hatfield and its surrounding space. The name yet survives in the designation of a farmstead in Sykehouse, which is known as Warren-hall.

The church is not rich in old sepulchral memorials. A fragment of an early incised cross, and two large flat stones with inscriptions, half effaced, in the Lombardic character, are all that remain, except those of Fairbairn and Marshall already mentioned. Enough is legible on one to shew that it covers the remains of William Nowell and Avise his wife. The date is 1504. The name of Nowell occurs perpetually about that period in connection with Balne, which was an ancient subdivision of the West Riding, comprising the low-lying lands between the Aire and the Don, and, like Morthing, was constantly used in former times as a descriptive adjunct to the names of places in the neighbourhood. We meet with Fishlake-in-Balne, Pollington-in-Balne, Sykehouse-in-Balne, &c. Fragments of early

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gravestones were found when the south wall of the chancel was underset, which had been used in making the foundation of the building which superseded the original Early English one. Fragments of lancet-headed windows appeared to have been unscrupulously applied to the same purpose. Portions of these I have preserved, together with a corbel or two of late Norman character which were turned up at the same time. When the pavement of the chancel was taken up for the purpose of being repaired and relaid, I observed many fragments of a former floor of plaster, a material constantly used for that purpose in the older houses and cottages in this and many other places, though I am not aware of any instance of its use in a church. What rendered it more curious was, that on several of the fragments were portions of letters painted on the plaster, evidently shewing that memorials of the departed or legends of some kind had appeared on its surface. It was in too fragmentary a state to make out anything approaching to an inscription, having manifestly been disturbed at some previous time, probably when chancels were levelled in the days of Puritan misrule. A tablet of stone with a rudely carved border of late fifteenth-century work, on the lower part of which are the words,

"Tetamur in misericordia,"

which appears formerly to have contained a brass, and the capital of a pillar presenting devices of which I am unable to make out the meaning, are let into the south wall close to Marshall's tomb.

The ancient stall-work of the chancel must have perished, at all events, before the Restoration, for the decayed and broken fittings which until very recently it contained could lay claim to no higher antiquity. It is now very handsomely furnished with new oak seats on each side, with stalls at the returns, and a parclose of excellent design and workmanship dividing it from the south chantry-chapel. The organ is placed in the one on the north side. The standard-ends of the desks in front of the seats terminate in carved poppy-heads of good character. I have again to mention the Dean and Chapter of Durham, to whose munificence we owe these fittings, and Mr. Kyle, to whom they intrusted the design. The substantial repair of the chancel, internally and externally, has thus been worthily completed, setting an example which more than one impropiator would do well to follow.

The church possesses no ancient plate. An ancient alms-dish of brass, bearing a representation of the Annunciation, belongs to it. This I have brought for exhibition at the Guildhall, where doubtless many of those present have seen it.

The tower contains six bells, two of which are of ancient date; one, the great bell, has inscribed on it, in Lombardic character, "*Sancte Nicolae ora pro nobis.*" We may fairly conclude that this great bell was hung about 1506, for in that year we find "*Robert Cook, senr.,*" desiring burial in the Church of St. Cuthbert at Fishlake, and bequeathing 3*s.* 4*d.* for the great bell, "*magnæ campanæ.*" The other has a legend in the ordinary black letter, "*Dne. Jesu Christe placeat Tibi sonus iste.*"

The others were put up about a century and a half ago.

I must now briefly notice another ecclesiastical foundation within the boundaries of the parish of Fishlake, the chapel of the Holy Trinity at Sykehouse, or "*Sykehouses,*" as it is usually designated in early documents. One of these documents, from which I have already quoted, the will of Dame Alice Shirwood, affords us an incidental glimpse of the aspect

presented four centuries ago by the country which lays between Fishlake and this chapel. After bequeathing xls. to be distributed among the poor parishioners who dwell in Fishlake itself, "inter pauperes parochianos ejusdem villæ," she leaves vjs. viiij*d.* amongst the poor men and women dwelling in Fishlake, "*beyonde ye wodd ubi capella situatur.*" Fishlake was within the limits of the lordship of Hatfield, and we may infer from this expression that patches of forest-land, portions of the royal chace, with red deer for the denizens of its coverts, then formed a characteristic and peculiar feature of the country, even on the northern side of the river Don. And to say nothing of the existence almost within living memory, as I have been told, of oaks of more than ordinary magnitude midway between Fishlake and Sykehouse, the last survivors, in all likelihood, of the "wodd" which Dame Alice mentions, there are local names which carry us back in thought to the days of "vert and venison." Part of the village of Fishlake is known as the "Hay Green," and a portion of the old enclosure to the north of the village is called the "Hays." The *haia*, or "hay," as is well known, was a piece of ground enclosed from the forest for purposes of pasturage or cultivation.

Beyond all this, and about three miles north of the mother church, stands the little chapel of Sykehouse. It is a humble edifice, at no time distinguished by any pretension to architectural beauty, and having fallen into disuse for a length of time after the Reformation, it would appear to have gone completely to decay, for very little of the masonry appears to be coeval with its foundation. The base of a churchyard cross, and a fragment of painted glass in the east window representing the crucifixion, are the only prominent features of antiquity which it can boast.

Let me rather, therefore, draw your attention to the document relating to its foundation, with which Mr. Hunter was unacquainted, and which I think is curious, inasmuch as it may throw a light upon the origin of those subsidiary chapels which arose in the outlying hamlets of our larger parishes; for many, no doubt, throughout the country originated under similar circumstances.

Mr. Hunter mentions a licence, Dec. 20, 1425, to Edmd. Fitzwilliam, Esq., an inhabitant of "Sikehouses in Balne, in the parish of Fishlake," for the celebration of divine offices in the chapel in the vill of Sikehowse, "in villula de Sikehowse." But I am disposed to think that this was merely a domestic oratory or chapel, to which, in all probability, his neighbours were permitted to resort. And I have little doubt but that the advantage of having a chapel in such near proximity was found so great a boon, that it led the Sykehouse people to take measures for the erection of one for their own use. At all events, a very few years after, on October 14, 1433, we find an agreement entered into between the prior and convent of Durham and Robert Sykes, of Sykehowses, Thomas Fayerbarne, John Draper, and Robert de la Lane, of Dowesthorpe, Roger Cruste, of the West-end, John Howson, of Toghwhan, John Blakewod, of Stertebrig, John Wryghte, of Eskeholme, John Aelsee, of the Ricardehowses, Richard Howeson, of Tyddeworthehagh, William Howeson, of Howesonend, John Clarke, of Astynthorpe, and John Thompson, of the Whitehowses, described as inhabiting that part of the parish of Fishlake which lies between the river of Went and the Mykilledyke. This dyke, now called Claydyke, forms at this day the line of demarcation between the townships of Fishlake and Sykehouse.

In this document the prior and convent grant a licence to the dwellers

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## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*March 24.* The EARL STANHOPE in the Chair.

The reading of communications and the ballots for the election of Fellows were suspended in consequence of the visit of the Council and Officers of the Society of Arts, who attended by invitation to inspect the Society's collections.

The principal objects in the Society's collection of antiquities were indicated by Mr. FRANKS, the Director.

The paintings and drawings were described and illustrated by Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, jun. ; and Mr. JOHN BRUCE, V.-P., described the most remarkable letters in the volume of papers addressed to Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. RICHARD FRANKUM exhibited an oval gold watch, enamelled white and studded with garnets. A large stone is on the back and front, which open, and appear originally to have concealed miniatures. The face is of gold, with delicate enamelled foliage. From the lower end hangs a diminutive figure of St. George and the Dragon. A similar watch is represented in a portrait of Charles the First, to whom the present specimen may have belonged.

*March 31.* OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Mr. Daniel Dean Hopkyns, and Mr. Edward Pretty were elected Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited several fragments of fine Samian ware recently found on the site of the precincts of the Grey Friars Monastery, London.

Mr. D. ROBERTSON BLAINE presented, through the Director, a drawing of some Syrian cromlechs, a day's journey south of Gadara, on the east of the Jordan.

Mr. EDWARD WATERTON exhibited three examples of ancient finger-rings in his collection, one of them in silver, engraved with the figure of a dragon, the limbs terminating in the manner of those of the animals represented on runic monuments.

Mr. RIX exhibited, through Mr. B. B. Woodward, a large stone mill found on Kettlestone Common, near Fakenham, Norfolk.

Mr. C. F. ANGELL exhibited the silver cup presented by Samuel Pepys to the Clothworkers' Company in the year 1677.

Mr. BRUCE, V.-P., read "Observations on a Manuscript Relation of the Proceedings in the last Session of the Parliament holden in the fourth year of King Charles, A.D. 1628, belonging to the Earl of Verulam."

Mr. J. GOUGH NICHOLS read a communication, entitled "Some Additions to the Biographies of Sir John Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith, in a letter addressed to C. H. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., one of the authors of the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*."

*April 7.* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Sir Francis Scott, Bart., was elected Fellow.

The Secretary exhibited a document on parchment, signed "Wm. Pitt,"

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various times down to the termination of the bronze period. This at once accounts for the extraordinary mass of reliques which invariably appear to be found wherever an examination is made of the foundations. The inhabitants most probably contrived on those occasions to escape the conflagration in their boats, since human remains have so rarely been discovered, and their effects sunk to the bottom of the lake, among the foundation piles, where they are always found.

"Sufficient remains exist to justify the belief that the habitations on the pile-supported platforms were circular wattled cabins plastered with clay. M. Troyon considers that one of the most extensive of these establishments on the Léman lake could have sufficed for a population of 1,264 persons, allowing four only to each cabin. 'The situation would insure their being fishermen, as the Pæonians were, even if hooks and other fishing gear did not prove it; and the numerous remains of the urus, the bear, the wild boar, fox, beaver, and birds of various kinds, prove the chase was a common pursuit. The dog, then as now, was the companion and guard of man; and the presence of the cat bears evidence of the fixed and domestic life of these dwellers on the lakes. As to the mode of destruction, we can readily see that wattled walls and thatched roofs would soon yield to the fiery missiles of a more powerful enemy.' We may suppose the Keltic invaders to have ousted the early inhabitants, while they themselves underwent the same fate at the hands of some mightier iron-armed foe."

After this brief consideration of the lake-buildings of Switzerland, Mr. Wylie referred to the very analogous remains of our own land—the Irish *crannoges*. "These artificial islands have long been known, but never investigated till of late years. They are, in fact, a like construction. The Lagore crannoge appears to have been formed by mortising upright oaken posts into planks laid horizontally at the bottom of the lake, till a circular inclosure of 520 feet was obtained. The posts were held together by cross-beams, and the space enclosed was divided into several timbered compartments which were filled up with earth and vast quantities of animal remains. A great many reliques of the iron age were found, but the crannoges belong to an earlier period.

"A crannoge in Ardekillin Lough belongs to a second class. The form is oval; it is surrounded by a stone wall raised on a foundation of oak piling, and further strengthened by sheet piling. 'The surface of this islet was formed by a layer of stones resting on other strata of ashes, bones, and logs of timber.'

"Two crannoges in Drumaleague Lough may be taken as types of a third class. One of these, sixty feet in diameter, is encircled by oak piles, doubled and trebled in places. Piles were also found driven within the enclosure, in the centre of which was a heap of stones, surrounded by a platform of alder-trees laid horizontally. In several instances causeways have been noticed connecting the crannoge with the shore, and not unfrequently canoes are met with, hollowed out of the stems of trees. We are not left altogether without record of the habitations that may have stood on these islands. An Irish cabin of the most remote period was discovered in Donegal, in 1833, at a depth of fourteen feet in the great bog. An account of it exists in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. A stone celt and a flint arrow-head were found on the floor of this cabin, which, like similar remains in the crannoges, prove their pre-historic origin. Up to this time no less than forty-six of these crannoges have been found in the various Irish lakes."

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those of Mr. Wills and Mr. Forman. It will be printed.

Mr. Pettigrew read Notes on the Ancient Palace at Clarendon, Wilts, the remains of which were visited by the Association during the Salisbury Congress. This paper contained notices regarding the painters and decorators employed during the reign of Henry III. It will be printed in the Journal.

*Annual General Meeting, April 13.* Jas. Heywood, F.R.S., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Auditors made their report upon the Treasurer's Accounts, and on the state of the Association, which was of a satisfactory nature. The receipts amounted to £365 13s., and the disbursements to £363 0s. 10d., leaving a small balance, which, added to that of the preceding year, amounted to £17 6s. 9d. in the hands of the Treasurer. Fifty Associates

had been added during 1858, thirteen had deceased, and thirteen had withdrawn; seven members were removed from the list for non-payment of their subscriptions. A ballot took place for Officers and Council for the year 1859 and 1860.

Obituary notices by the Treasurer were read of J. Y. Caw, F.S.A., Sir Edw. N. Buxton, Bt., M.P., the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., John Rose Hall, John James Moss, Major Edward Sheppard, Rev. Henry Street, M.A., Dawson Turner, F.R.S., F.S.A., Francis B. Tussaud, John Webb, Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, M.A., Thos. Woolley, and Benj. Wyon.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the late President, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Officers and Council, the Auditors, &c., and the Society afterwards dined to celebrate the sixteenth Anniversary of the Association.

### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 24.* W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. Wellington Hart, of New York, presented to the Society an interesting collection of early American bank notes between the years 1772 and 1776, comprising notes of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, and of the Continental currency issued in accordance with the resolutions of the Congress held at Philadelphia May 10, 1775. The

nominal value of the notes varies from thirty dollars to two-thirds of a dollar, and from fifty shillings down to fourpence. On the back of many of them are leaves of various trees imitated by some kind of nature-printing, and accompanied by the threat, "To counterfeit is DEATH."

Mr. Warren exhibited a remarkable groat of Henry VII., on which the king's name was given as HENRIC.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

A MEETING of this Society was held on April 19, in their Hall, George-street, the Rev. William Stevenson, D.D., in the Chair.

Mr. Stuart reported from the Committee on the subject of Treasure-trove, that upwards of 10,000 copies of the official circulars, announcing the new arrangements whereby the finders of ancient remains in gold and silver will be entitled to receive from the Exchequer their full intrinsic value on being delivered up, have now been distributed in the various counties of Scotland.

Mr. Stuart also reported that the museum of the Society was now necessarily closed, in order to enable the curators to make arrangements for the approaching removal of its contents to the new apartments in the Royal Institution.

Thereafter the following communication was read:—"A paper on the subject of Burns's Pistols, recently presented

to the Society. By the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis."

It will be recollected that on the occasion of the recent celebration in memory of Burns, Bishop Gillis presented to the Society a brace of pistols as those which had belonged to the national bard. It was stated that they had been given to the late Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries, by the poet when on his deathbed, that Dr. Maxwell brought them with him when he removed to Edinburgh in 1834, and that they had remained in the same custody from the period of his death till the present time.

Shortly after the centenary, a paragraph appeared in the "Illustrated London News," in which the writer, after sneering at the idea of the genuineness of the pistols thus presented to the Society, brought to light other two brace of pistols claiming to be those of Burns. The one belonged to the grandson of the person to

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blankets." They must have been made by professional persons, the proctors, the parish priest, or some one who, having learnt the art of writing, made his living by it. William de Kyrkby, of York, describes himself as *scriptor*, and it is evident that he was a layman, as the will mentions his wife and daughters. Nuncupative wills are said to have been made because no writer was at hand: of these nuncupative wills two remarkable examples were cited from the York Registry; one of Sir William de Crathorne, made in the parish church of Crathorne, in Cleveland, before setting out in 1346 to join the forces mustering against the Scottish invaders; he was killed in the battle of Neville's Cross. Sir Ralph Newmarch, of Watten, in the East Riding, made his nuncupative will at Shrewsbury on the 22nd of July, 1403, and it was proved at York on the 12th of August, so that it was probably made when he was in the agonies of death from a wound received in that celebrated field.

The preamble to the wills is usually of a formal and conventional kind, declaring the soundness of the testator's mind, and committing his soul to God, to the blessed Virgin, and to the saints, who are sometimes enumerated and specified with great minuteness. Then follow directions concerning the place of his burial, the masses to be said for him, the number and description of the wax lights to be burnt, and the alms to be distributed; the mortuary, if any, is then specified, and the various bequests detailed, followed occasionally by an inventory of the goods and chattels of the testator. The preamble, however, is not always of a formal character, but is varied to express the feeling which so solemn an occasion naturally excites. The following is the preamble of the will of Bishop Walter Skirlaw:—"The remembrance of death would be too bitter to a rational being, if there was no hope of a happier life in a better country when the course of the present journey, perpetually changing, is finished. And hence the sagacity of human foresight, knowing that by the law of nature it is established that nothing is more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the hour of death, is accustomed not only by virtuous and meritorious deeds, but also by a provident disposal of worldly goods, to make provision that the hour, the arrival of which is so uncertain, may be prepared for and anticipated with greater security. Resolving this, 'in debitis considerationis armorio,' I, a most miserable sinner, Walter, by the

patience and mercy of God minister of the Church of Durham, though useless and unworthy, hitherto by the favour of God sound in mind and body, yet knowing that all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of it as the flower of the field, and that, according to the saying of the Wise Man, we all die, and as water are spilled on the ground, therefore I have thought fit to make my will," &c. It is observable, however, that notwithstanding these just remarks on the uncertainty of life, most of the wills were made but a short time before the testator's death.

During the time to which these wills refer, the completion of the chapter-house and the nave, and the rebuilding of the eastern portion of the choir of the minster, were proceeding, and accordingly a large portion of them contain bequests, "*ad fabricam ecclesie Beati Patri*." They are sometimes coupled with a condition that the testator shall be allowed burial within the minster; other conditions are also stipulated. Alan de Newark, an eminent ecclesiastic and lawyer, who died at York in 1412, leaves a hundred pounds to be expended on the fabric by the chapter, if they would agree to pay a chaplain yearly a hundred shillings, for twenty years, to say masses for his soul and those of his parents and brother. John de Clifford leaves a hundred shillings for the payment of an additional mason. Thomas Marshall leaves thirty shillings for the pay of a mason for one quarter of a year. The amount bequeathed for this object, so interesting to all classes of society in the city and county, varied with the rank and means of the testator. In 1483, John Shakespere, chaplain, of Doncaster, leaves nineteen pence halfpenny; and in 1428, William Manning, a poor leper in the leper-house at Monkbridge, leaves sixpence to the fabric of the church. With this may be contrasted the bequest of twelve silver chargers and twelve silver dishes for the same purpose, by John Newton, the treasurer of the church.

The bequests to the fabric are not always in money. In 1378 William de Ferriby leaves not only twenty marks, but all the books which had belonged to his lord, Archbishop William de Melton. Thomas de Austen, one of the vicars-choral, leaves to the fabric three of his largest stills for the distilling of *aqua vite* and waters of flowers of herbs. John Awslyn, a carpenter, leaves to the "new work" all his brass pulleys; Johanna Skargile, her furred scarlet gown. William Barker of Tadcaster leaves the "carrying unius shipful petrarum per aquam," the free carriage, by the

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

## BISHOP BERKELEY'S "QUERIST."

MR. URBAN,—“To Berkeley” Pope has ascribed “every virtue under heaven.” The praise is high, but the prelate was worthy of it<sup>a</sup>. To moral qualities that dignified his nature, he added an acute perception, intellectual endowments of no common kind, and the fearlessness of conscious integrity.

It is not my intention to enumerate his various works, much less to characterize them; but a few citations from one of his productions which has been rather overlooked, may not be without interest to your readers.

Writing to Hurd, about 1750, Warburton says, “Bishop Berkeley has published a thing called ‘Queries,’ well worth attending to by the Irish nation. He is indeed a great man, and the only visionary I ever knew that was.” This work, first published in 1735, and subsequently (in 1752) republished, with some alterations, in an octavo volume with other tracts, and called “A Miscellany,” comprises 585 queries. Many of these “queries” refer specially to Ireland, it is true, but not a few have an extended application, and display not only the ingenuity of the writer, but shew the variety of subjects on which he bestowed a most thoughtful attention.

In reference to Ireland the Bishop entertained a clear conviction that it was far from being in a thriving condition, and that it was capable of improvement. The following queries bear on the subject:—

“132. Whether there be upon earth any Christian or civilized people so beggarly, wretched, and destitute as the common Irish?”

“19. Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving by that cynical content in dirt and beggary which they possess to a degree beyond any other people in Christendom?”

“20. Whether the creating of wants be not the likeliest way to produce industry in a people? And whether, if our peasants were accustomed to eat beef and wear shoes, they would not be more industrious?”

“1. Whether there ever was, is, or will be, an industrious nation poor, or an idle one rich?”

Some of the impediments to improvement are attributable, it would seem, to the irregularities and extravagance of the upper classes; he accordingly asks,—

“15. Whether a general good taste in a people would not greatly conduce to their thriving? And whether an uneducated gentry be not the greatest of national evils?”

“102. How far the vanity of our ladies in dressing, and of our gentlemen in drinking, contributes to the general misery of the people?”

“455. Whether it be not a notorious truth that our Irish ladies are on a foot as to dress with those of five times their fortune in England?”

“326. Whether it would not be better for this island if all our fine folk of both sexes were shipped off, to remain in foreign countries, rather than they should spend

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<sup>a</sup> “Even the discerning, fastidious, and turbulent Atterbury said, after an interview with him, ‘So much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman.’”—*Sir J. Mackintosh’s Preliminary Diss.*, 350.

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"260. Whether there be any instance of a people being converted, in a Christian sense, otherwise than by preaching to them and instructing them in their own language?"

"261. Whether catechists in the Irish tongue may not easily be procured and subsisted? And whether this would not be the most practicable means for converting the natives?"

"264. Whether in defect of able missionaries, persons conversant in low life and speaking the Irish tongue, if well instructed in the first principles of religion and in the Popish controversy, may not be fit to mix with and bring over our poor illiterate natives to the Established Church? And whether it is not to be wished that some parts of our Liturgy and Homilies were publicly read in the Irish language?"

It may, however, be observed that Bishop Berkeley was not the first to offer these sensible suggestions; the enlightened efforts of that illustrious benefactor of Ireland, Bishop Bedell, of Price, Archbishop of Cashel, and of Jones, Bishop of Meath, run in the same direction. The subject also engaged the attention of the Lower House of Convocation in the years 1709-10; but subsequently, and until comparatively recently, excepting Berkeley's "queries," it obtained slight consideration. Some writers, and of no mean authority, even advocated an opposite course, regarding the existence of the Irish language as a decided obstacle to intercourse with the people. How far Bishop Berkeley carried out his own suggestions in relation to the matter we have not the means of ascertaining.

If these specimens should be the means of introducing Bishop Berkeley's "Querist" to the notice of any reader for the first time, such an one has much gratification before him. "It is difficult," says Sir James Mackintosh, "to read these proofs of benevolence and foresight without emotion. . . . The patriotism of Berkeley was not like that of Swift, tainted by disappointed ambition, nor was it, like Swift's, confined to a colony of English Protestants. Perhaps the 'Querist' contains more hints, than original, still unapplied, in legislation and political economy, than are to be found in any equal space." Δ.

WM. CLARKE, Esq., FORMERLY MASTER OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

MR. URBAN,—In Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," 1853, vol. viii. p. 501, in mentioning the death of William Clarke, Esq., which is noticed as follows,—"May 6, aged 95, William Clarke, Esq., stationer, Grace-church-street, the senior member of the Stationers' Company, elected 1758, and of which he was Master in 1794: his brother Henry died Dec. 31, 1820," (see p. 495 of this volume),—it is not mentioned that Mr. Wm. Clarke was Master of the Mercers' Company of London. Of the two brothers a good description is given in the following extract from "Notes and Queries," 1854, vol. ix. p. 300:—"I recollect [a few] some years ago an old gentleman in London, who was then upwards of eighty years of age, and who was a staunch Jacobite. I have heard him say, 'When he was a young man his father belonged to a society in Aldersgate-street called the "Mourning Bush;" and this bush was to be always in mourning

until the Stuarts were restored.' A member of this society having been met in mourning when one of the reigning family had died, was asked by one of the members how it so happened? His reply was that he was 'not mourning for the dead, but for the living.' The old gentleman was father of the Mercers' Company, and his brother of the Stationers' Company; they were bachelors, and citizens of the old school—hospitable, liberal, and charitable. An instance occurred that the latter had a presentation to Christ's Hospital; he was applied to on behalf of a person who had a large family, but the father not being a freeman he could not present it to the son: he immediately bought the freedom for the father, and gave the son the presentation. This is a rare act. The brothers have long gone to receive the reward of their goodness, and lie buried in the [cemetery] chapel [attached to] of Mercers' Hall, Cheapside.

"Sunderland.

JAMES REED."

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to believe novelists,) appears to have been his *average*. That he could do the first tolerably often is likely enough,—many archers of the present day could do the same,—but to say that he could do it to a certainty, is a trifle beyond even the most vivid imaginative power of belief. As for the nock-splitting, it is only necessary to say that beyond fifteen or twenty yards the nock would not be visible."

So, then, good-bye our early dreams of nock-splitting Locksley-shafts, unless bold Robin's bow was fitted with a telescopic sight. The wolf and the wild boar have vanished from our forest-glades; the wild stag has crossed the border, and the Highland deer-stalker will henceforth prefer his double-rifle and plaid shooting-coat to a quiver of arrows and the Lincoln green, or the yet more ancient costume of our respected ancestors, a cool coating of woad. The days are gone when every male child of seven years old and upwards can be forced by law under heavy penalties to practise at the village butts, so many arrows on every saint's day and holiday. The days are gone, except, perhaps, in China, when an enemy's light troops, like the Genoese at Crecy, will set up a "fell hoot," and be surprised to find, at about 300 yards' range, the storm coming down upon them "as though it snowed," "percynge through heads, arms, and legs." Whatever arguments were valid in favour of the long-bow in the days of Roger Ascham, they will hardly persuade an inspecting officer, fresh from the school of musketry at Hythe. The advance of military science may indeed banish the rocket and the rifle from the battle-fields of the twentieth century, but it will not be to make way again for the mediæval archery. The coming engineer may destroy his enemies by some unknown long range of artificial lightning or concentrated sun-beams, but archery, except as a healthy amusement, must be abandoned to the Indian buffalo-slayer and the Tartar brave.

But if Mr. Ford's faith in the feats of bold Robin and Little John be somewhat rationalistic, certainly the great performances of his contemporaries in general meet with little mercy. He deals extensively in "muffs and muffedom." One hero, who seems to have considered himself, and to have been considered, an incomparable archer in his day, is hinted at as little better than an "incomparable muff." Others are classed as "excruciating muffs," or "slaves in the dark regions of muffedom." Of a rival author upon the art he goes so far as to say that, "had he directed the shooter to stand on his head

whilst drawing his bow, or to shut his eyes whilst aiming," he had hardly propounded more injurious doctrine. So here, too, doctors differ, and are about as courteous to one another as the commentators on a Greek play!

Roger Ascham, in his "*Toxophilus*," that bible of bowmen, was content to fill one very amusing chapter with a description of the various ludicrous attitudes in which archers indulged in the days of the good Queen Bess. Alas for the modern *toxophilus*! a volume is needed to set forth the variety of his heterodoxy:—

"A small volume might be written in describing the different bad methods of action adopted by various archers to accomplish this part of shooting. One, I have seen, took first a deliberate aim at his own toe, then an equally careful one at the sky above his head, and finally, at his mark; it is, perhaps, needless to add that he seldom or never hit it. Another was wont to go through the most extraordinary gyrations with both arms, moving them about somewhat like the sails of a windmill, during the whole process of drawing, until the very moment of the arrow's departure, —where to, until it dropped, neither he himself nor any of the lookers-on had the remotest chance of divining. Several make a sort of see-saw of the bow and arrow, drawing the latter backwards and forwards for the last few inches, till the ill-treated weapons are at last allowed to separate."

One fault, that of bending too much forward, Mr. Ford tells us, brings with it fortunately its own speedy punishment:—

"For when it takes place, the string in recoiling will every now and then give the unfortunate archer such a merciless rap upon the nose, as effectually to cure him of the fault, for the time being at all events."

So we should think! we always had supposed that Anacreon's Cupid was the only performer who actually shot himself bodily, instead of a shaft, from his own bow. The astonishing feat of making a nock of one's own nose seems, however, not to have been confined to the ancients; it is part of the programme of the Grand National Archery Meeting. And although confessedly "slaves in the dark regions of muffedom," we should think it worth the expense of a railway-ticket to the next place of meeting, to see some stout, hook-nosed gentlemen in Lincoln-green catch the merciless rap, and to witness the Cupid-like movement which would infallibly be the result.

Then there is the muff who shot at one of the earlier Grand National meetings, (it is not stated whether he is in the present programme,) who, when he had drawn his arrow to the head, manfully held it

there by his own nose, "the thumb being the instrument of fixture," or rather torture. "Another puts his tongue in his cheek and holds on by that." But why select from errors, whose name is legion, enough to make us exclaim with Aristotle, "Is it impossible to do the thing well?"

If the thing be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. And we strongly recommend this awkward squad to study Mr. Ford, and "to use their brains as well as their muscles." Let them recollect with Teucer that it is no mean art which they practise, that the associations called up by the bow are much above the ridiculous. Of this modern plaything it was once said, "The might of the realm of England standyth upon the bow;" and "none other weapon may compare with the same noble weapon." It was when Englishmen used Hercules' weapons, the bow and the black bill, they fought with Hercules' success. Woe to the luckless foeman, though cased, like Earl Douglas at Homildon, in finest steel, who came within range of their terrific swoop. The English arrows "rent it with little adoe."

What a piteous sight, if we may believe the old chroniclers, must a battle-field have presented where the winged plague alighted. Here a Frenchman nailed to a tree, writhing in agony, helpless to fight or fly as a paper harlequin pinned to the wall; there two faithful comrades, now connected by too close a bond, as inseparably as the Siamese twins. Sometimes in Mezentian union, the living warrior, eager to advance, was cumbered with the body of a fallen friend; sometimes a rider, himself untouched, was crushed and trampled beneath his horse, goaded to madness by the stinging barb. Sometimes, too, firmly skewered through cuisse and saddle, he sat his dying steed perforce, a breathing equestrian statue, an agonized and rampant centaur.

If, as soldiers say, in all battles the eye is first overcome, the effects of a volley of cloth-yard arrows might well shake the strongest formation, and, as at Cressy and Agincourt, reduce the most disciplined men-at-arms to a helpless and disorganized rabble:—

"All honour, then, to the long-bow! May the grateful remembrance of it never pass away from the land, whose glory it has raised to so high a pitch! And though it may never be seen a weapon of war again, may its practice continue long to form one of the most manly and health-inspiring amusements."

As such we wish it all success. It is no small recommendation, that it seems to be almost the only out-door amusement

which is open to every rank, profession, and sex. Her most gracious Majesty has been no mean archeress, and we believe a handloom weaver has nearly borne off the highest prize at a Grand National. Even the clergyman, to whom most recreations of the laity are forbidden, may here bend his bow and unbend his mind unreprieved. Good old Bishop Latimer, himself a first-rate archer, thought it his duty to preach in favour of the practice, and is said to have often encouraged it by a personal display of skill. "It is a gift of God," he said; "it is a goodly arte, a wholesome kind of exercise, and much commended in phisike." The public are more strait-laced now; but surely that thin, meek, grey-whiskered parson in a white tie need not inspire alarm if he follows the good old reformer's advice and example. He is no Friar Tuck; her Majesty's fat deer and faithful subjects, be they sheriffs or bishops, have nothing to fear from him; he is eminently a man of peace; whatever tendency to mischief or pugnacity there may be in the quiver-full which he has left at home, charged "with catechism and bread-and-butter," the sheaf at his belt bears enmity against nothing but the bull's-eye. It was not, indeed, always so, according to Home's "History of the Rebellion." He tells us that in the troubled times a clergyman of a certain parish performed divine service with a long-bow in his hand, and a sheaf of arrows tucked into a silken sash fastened round his waist. Every Sabbath did he march to church, himself carrying the good weapon, while his servant came after with his case of arrows, and a claymore in a black silk belt. *Requiescat in pace*,—peace to the archer-priest: even he has not escaped the shafts of the last and strongest of all archers.

One word more in praise of this reviving art. It is almost the only open-air exercise in which the fair sex can join, not only becomingly, but gracefully. No Robin Hood should be unattended by his Maid Marian. Mr. Ford is, no doubt, a fine archer,—if the published scores be correct,—by far the finest of modern archers; but we would venture to say that his target is less thronged by eager spectators than those where young Cupid wings the shafts, more telling than were ever flogged by Messrs. Muir or Buchanan.

"I never took up an archery-book yet," says Mr. Ford, "without finding a quotation from one Madame Bola, a celebrated opera-dancer, declaring the attitude of the shooter the most graceful in the world; without inflicting the full quotation upon you, suffice it to say that I, in common with

every brother archer, most cordially agree with that most respected female. A 'duck' of a bonnet or of a *moiré* has no chance in its killing powers against a 'duck' of a shot."

*Hollywood Hall: A Tale of 1715.* By JAMES GRANT, Author of "The Romance of War." (London: Routledge. Fcap. 8vo.)—The apothegm, "Know thyself," admits of an intellectual as well as of a moral application; and in the former sense, no less than in the latter, it is a knowledge which is uncommonly seldom met with. The author of this book, however, seems to have taken a tolerably just estimate of his own mental calibre, and furnishes the rare example of a man who does not attempt performances beyond his power. In writing a novel, it certainly is not true that he who aims high will reach higher than he who aims low, and that Mr. Grant has achieved so respectable an amount of success in his present work is chiefly attributable to the fact that he had no very lofty aspirations. If his ambition in the way of romance had extended to the profoundly metaphysical or the grand historic, he would assuredly have made a failure; but a story of lively adventure he was equal to, and has accomplished in a manner which the novel-reading world will no doubt pronounce very satisfactory. His work is by no means without faults, but his narrative has force and interest enough to carry the reader along with it to its close, without allowing him time to count chapters and pages; and this, after all, is no contemptible distinction.

The hero of the book is a young gentleman known by the name of Edward Errington, an Englishman by birth, and a Frenchman by education, who, before his *début* upon Mr. Grant's stage, is represented as having served in the French army under Marshal Villars, and, also, as having been the instrument in releasing the Princess Sobieski from her captivity at Innspruck. Regarding this incident, we would suggest to Mr. Grant that, entertaining, as he does, the conviction that "there are too many of the reading public whose ideas of the past are solely derived from historical novels," he is scarcely justified in placing an historical event four or five years before the period of its actual occurrence without giving notification that he has so done.

We suppose that it was as some acknowledgment of the skill and courage which, we are informed, he displayed in this affair, that the Chevalier de St. George entrusted Mr. Errington with the mission to England, upon which he is engaged when he

is first presented to the reader,—a mission of which the result, if we are to credit Mr. Grant's story, was the English insurrection of 1715. Of course Errington joins the Jacobite party which his agency has assembled in the North, and, of course, goes gallantly through the brief campaign which ended at Preston. Most of the personages whose names have been made famous by their participation in this ill-starred movement figure in our author's narrative, and Mr. Forster being especially conspicuous. Perhaps the part of Mr. Grant's volume which describes the proceedings of Forster's army is the best of its contents. A passage from his account of the defence of Preston will give a specimen of the animated manner in which he paints scenes of excitement:—

"Issuing from a gap in the hedge, we formed up to the front in pretty good order, and, with a loud hurrah, fell tumultuously upon Honeywood's regiments, when only half the men were mounted; and on every hand we cut them down, riding through them as through a field of rye; but such is the effect of discipline, that ere we could close our files and re-form beyond, they were all—at least all who were untouched—in their saddles, and in line to oppose us; while the Cameronians got under arms upon our left flank, and had they not been charged briskly by Mac Intosh, must have swept us away by the first volley, especially as they had with them one or two field-pieces posted between fascines in their rear. 'Claymore! Claymore! draw down your bonnets and fall on, my boys!' cried the old Brigadier, and a true Celtic yell went up to heaven as the Highland swordsmen flung themselves like a swollen flood upon the levelled bayonets of the Cameronians."

Of course "Hollywood Hall" is provided with a villain; indeed, it is better off in this particular than the generality of novels, and boasts two of these important adjuncts. The idea of one of these characters is taken from an individual who flourished in Cheshire during the eighteenth century, and gained notoriety from the horrible atrociousness of a murder he committed there upon a ballad-singer named Anna Smith. Both the murderer and his victim are introduced into Mr. Grant's story, embellished with such adornments of art as his fancy has dictated. Thorley is the evil spirit of the book, but eventually does some good in disclosing the secret of the hero's parentage, a service which is of great value to that young gentleman, inasmuch as it is the means of removing a hateful suspicion from his mind, and of proving him to be somebody instead of nobody.

The tale takes its title from the seat of

Sir Lennard Arden, a faithful Jacobite baronet, who perishes during the defence of Preston by the knife of Thorley. Upon his arrival in England, Errington passed some time at Hollywood Hall. It is there that he falls in love with the beautiful young lady who becomes his wife, and it is there that he settles down after his adventures are over. The place is also connected with other circumstances of his history, which the course of that history will reveal to those who follow it.

*The History and Antiquities of North Allerton, in the County of York.* By C. J. DAVISON INGLEDEW, Esq. (London, Bell and Daldy. 8vo.)—At first sight it would hardly appear possible to find in the annals of this retired place sufficient materials for a volume of four hundred pages; but when a man is in love with his subject and is fairly afloat thereon, it is astonishing how many streams may be found as contributors. When Roger Gale published his account of the borough in 1739, he could only extend it to thirteen pages, but Mr. Langdale, his successor, in 1791 found materials for eighty-eight; and he, Mr. Ingledew says, left so many things unrecorded, that from eighty-eight we easily jump to four hundred. Besides this one, there are no fewer than eight different Allertons in the county, and Gale supposes the name to have arisen from the great Alfred, Alvered-tune, Alvertun, Allerton; but Mr. Ingledew, with more reason, thinks the place was named from the abundance of alder-trees, or, as they are called in those parts, ellers. Passing from the etymology of the name, to families deriving their names from the place, the waters of the parish, the early annals, and the Conquest, we come to the Battle of the Standard in 1138. This serves as a text whereon to pin an account of the English leaders on that occasion. We then, again, come to the annals from the time of Henry II. to the present time, the manor, the castle, the borough, the church; and lastly, Mr. Ingledew has collected a variety of information respecting folk-lore, local customs, &c., that renders the book of value to collectors. From this we learn that "Riding the Stang" is still practised, but with the difference, that instead of the real culprit, his or her effigy in straw is carried about and finally burnt before the offender's door. The following is one of the rhymes used on such an occasion:—

With a ran, tan, tan,  
On my old tin can,  
Mrs. — and her good man.  
She bang'd him, she bang'd him,  
For spending a penny when he stood in need.  
She up with a three-footed stool;

She struck him so hard, and she cut so deep,  
Till the blood run down like a new stuck sheep.

*The Duchess of Orleans: A Memoir translated from the French.* By Mrs. AUSTIN. (London: W. Jeffs. 8vo.)—The premature decease of this estimable princess has called forth a warm tribute of respect for her memory and sympathy for her sufferings. Endued with a warm heart and generous affections, the Duchess, upon her entrance on the duties devolving on the position of wife of the heir-apparent to the throne of France, endeavoured to identify herself with the thoughts and feelings of her adopted country; and so universally was she esteemed, that when the nation rose to expel the dynasty, she not only escaped all odium, but won for herself a high measure of praise. Compelled to leave France, she took refuge in a friendly country, and gave herself up to the education of her two sons, and was spared to see them growing up into men before she died last year.

*History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times, together with the Process of Historical Proof; or, A Concise Account of the Means by which the Genuineness of Ancient Literature generally, and the Authenticity of Historical Works especially, are ascertained; including Incidental Remarks upon the Relative Strength of the Evidence usually adduced in behalf of the Holy Scriptures.* By ISAAC TAYLOR. A new edition, revised and enlarged. (London: Jackson and Walford. 12mo.)—Thirty years is a long interval between the dates of two editions of a book published during the author's life-time, especially when the work embraces questions of religious controversy. Thirty years ago, the author of this work did good service in defending the genuineness of the documentary evidence of the truth of Christianity; now, no such defence is necessary; all that was asked has been conceded, and in this new edition the author has had the more pleasing task of treating of the transmission of ancient books in a purely historical manner. What he has endeavoured to do is fully detailed on the unusually lengthy title-page, and all this he appears to have done in a perfectly satisfactory manner, providing a manual which not only the young may read with profit, but men of any age may learn something from.

*An Inquiry into the Evidence relating to the charge brought by Lord Macaulay against William Penn.* By JOHN PAGET.



(Blackwoods.)—Convinced that the noble historian was wrong in drawing Penn in so black a colour, Mr. Paget set to work to investigate the evidence for and against that celebrated Quaker; and the investigation has still further convinced him that Penn was not the character Lord Macaulay would have us believe him to be.

*Illustrated Old Testament History; being a series of Designs by an English Artist, about A.D. 1310; drawn from a MS. in the Old Royal Collection, British Museum.* By N. H. J. WESTLAKE. (Masters.)

*The Litany, sketched from a MS. illuminated in England in the early part of Fourteenth Century, now in the Old Royal Collection, British Museum.* By N. H. J. WESTLAKE. (Hamilton & Co.)

AMONGST the many remarkable MSS. contained in the British Museum is one (Reg. 2, B. vii.) which, for intrinsic interest as illustrative of English pictorial art of the early part of the fourteenth century, is perhaps unrivalled. To some of our readers the MS. may probably be well known, but to many this announcement will first apprise them of its existence. Although doubtless of English origin, yet the designs shew so perfect an acquaintance with Italian art of the period, that it is evident the artist must have been schooled by some of its best masters. Mr. Westlake, to whom we are indebted for a most accurate and spirited series of drawings in facsimile from the above MS., purposes to publish them in parts, accompanied with descriptive letter-press, of which we have already received the first three. So commendable an attempt to familiarize the artistic world with specimens of real "Pre-Raphaelitish art," deserves every encouragement. To artists especially the work will be of much value; not only will there be found quaintness of design, excellence and simplicity of composition, but much grace and freedom of drawing, with admirable ease in the cast of draperies, reminding us, indeed, of the simple beauty of the Elgin friezes, with which they have much in common. Sufficient praise this to excite the interest both of artist and antiquary.

Of pamphlets, we have to acknowledge the receipt of—

*The Character and Place of Wickliffe as a Reformer*, by HERBERT COWELL, (Parkers,) being the Stanhope Prize Essay for 1857.

*Jerusalem: its Missions, Schools, &c., under Bishop Gobat.* By JAMES GRAHAM. (Batten.)—A statement by no means flattering to the character of that prelate.

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*On Eucharistical Adoration.* By the Rev. JOHN KEBLE. (Parkers.)—Maintains the "Real Presence," as taught by the ancient fathers, and as held by the English Church,—a subject which has caused much unhappy division in the Church, more, we believe, from a misunderstanding of terms than from other causes.

*Some Observations on the Laity in Church Synods, Addressed to Members of the Church of England.* (Clifford: Exeter.)

*The Jew admitted to the Christian Parliament.*—A Sermon by the Rev. CECIL WRAY, who was strongly opposed to their admission.

*People in the Cathedral.* By JOSIAH PITTMAN. (Bell and Daldy).—Strongly and sensibly advocating the right of the people to take part in the service of song.

*Life at Threescore*, by the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, (Knight,) in which that well-known American divine passes in review the great object that all should have before them.

*The Voluntary System*, two tracts by the Rev. D. P. CHASE, (Parkers,) the first as "applied to Academical Instruction," the second to "University Examinations," both deserving the attention of those interested in middle-class education.

*The Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes*, by HENRY ROBERTS, F.S.A., (Ridgway,) containing much useful information and some good suggestions; but why the plan of the "Albert Model Houses" now in Kensington Park should be given, we know not, for no one that we have ever heard of has been disposed to copy them.

*A Statistical View of American Agriculture.* By JOHN JAY. (New York: Appleton.)—A pamphlet of eighty pages, full of information about farming operations.

*Two Lectures on the Currency, delivered in 1858*, by CHARLES NEATE, Esq., (Parkers,) the first on the Bullion Committee of 1810, the second on the Bank Charter Act.

*A Sketch of the Life of Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England*, by EDMUND, BISHOP OF NELSON, NEW ZEALAND, (Parkers); and *The Parian Chronicle Subversive of the Common Chronology*, by FRANK PABKEE, (Parkers,)—both reprinted from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Hints to Craniographers*, by Dr. MEIGS, (Philadelphia: Merriden,) recommending collections of skulls, and occasional exchanges between the guardians of the several collections.

1859.]

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# The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND  
HISTORICAL REVIEW OF  
Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

MARCH 28.

**John Hunter.**—The remains of this distinguished physiologist, which were discovered on the 22nd of February by Mr. Frank Buckland, Surgeon of the 2nd Life Guards, son of the late Dean of Westminster, were this day re-interred in Westminster Abbey.

A somewhat extended notice of the subject of this memoir appeared in the *Obituary of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* at the period of his decease, from which we may learn that John Hunter was born at Long Calderwood on the 13th of February, 1728, according to the register, although the Royal College of Surgeons celebrate the anniversary of his birth on the 14th, on which day the "Hunterian Oration" is delivered.

After the completion of his medical studies he soon rose into public estimation, and became the first physiologist and pathologist of the day, and while attending to the active duties of his profession he found time to collect and arrange that vast museum now bearing his honoured name in the College of Surgeons,—a museum which the great Cuvier considered the finest in Europe; to this collection our distinguished countryman, Owen, owes his present exalted position, since it was here that his talents were fostered, as exemplified in the pile of illustrated catalogues, the gigantic work of his pen.

Hunter's death was a sudden and melancholy one. It appears that two young men came from Scotland to enter on their studies at St. George's Hospital, ignorant of some regulations about to be enforced against students similarly circumstanced as the gentlemen in question. Hunter informed them of the law which had been passed, but undertook to press for their admission at the next board-day. On the 16th of October, 1793, the meeting took place, and Hunter prepared to fulfil his promise; though he was so well aware of the risk he incurred in undertaking a task which he felt would agitate him, that in mentioning the circumstance to a friend, who called on him in the morning, he ex-

pressed his apprehension lest some unpleasant dispute might occur, and his conviction that if it did, it would certainly prove fatal to him. On arriving at the hospital he found the Board already assembled, and, entering the room, presented the memorial of the young men, and proceeded to urge the propriety of their being admitted. In the course of his remarks he made some observation which one of his colleagues thought necessary instantly and flatly to contradict. Hunter immediately ceased speaking, retired from the table, and, struggling to suppress the tumult of his passion, hurried into the adjoining room, which he had scarcely reached when, with a deep groan, he fell lifeless into the arms of Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital. Various attempts were made for upwards of an hour to restore animation, under the hope that the attack might prove to be a fainting fit, but in vain; life had fled, and, all efforts proving useless, his body was conveyed in a sedan chair, followed by his now empty carriage, to Leicester-square.

The body was privately interred in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where it quietly reposed until the recent Order in Council requiring the vaults to be closed up gave Mr. Frank Buckland, a member of the College, an opportunity of searching for, and ultimately securing, as already noticed, the precious remains, which were found enclosed in what must originally have been a very handsome coffin, covered with fine black cloth, and thickly studded with gilt nails and ornaments. On it was a brass plate with the family arms, encircled in a rich scroll, with the cypress entwined, and bearing the following inscription:—"John Hunter, Esq., died 16th October, 1793, aged 64 years." Beneath this the authorities of the College caused another plate to be attached, stating that "These remains were removed from the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, March 28, 1859." The coffin, which had been deposited in the Abbey on the previous Saturday, was re-interred on the north side of the nave, between Sir R.

Wilson and Ben Jonson: (the skull of the latter was freely handed about). The pre-announcement of the ceremony in the public journals drew together a large congregation, independent of the members of the medical profession from far and near, who assembled, long before the time appointed, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and were formed in procession from Islip Chapel, where the body had been deposited, round Edward the Confessor's Chapel to its final resting-place in the nave; the "Dead March in *Samson*" was performed in a masterly style during the progress, producing a grand and solemn effect.

The subscriptions for a statue have already reached nearly £1,000.

#### MARCH 31.

*Defeat of the Ministry.*—H.M.'s Government having introduced a bill for the better representation of the people, Lord John Russell moved an amendment condemnatory of its principle, and after a debate of seven nights' continuance, the amendment was carried by a majority of 39, the number being 330 and 291.

*Lord Palmerston's Divorce Act of 1857.*—A return has just been made to the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Brougham, shewing that since January, 1858, no less than 288 petitions have been filed by persons labouring under the yoke of an ill-starred union for an absolute dissolution of the marriage; 184 of these were from husbands, and 104 from wives: 37 dissolutions of marriages were decreed, and six petitions were refused; 143 cases were undefended, 134 cases were set down for trial at the date of the return, 165 were appointed to be tried by the full court without juries, 24 by the full court with juries, and 13 by a single judge and jury. The petitions for merely judicial separations (in which case the bonds of matrimony remain undissolved and indissoluble) have only numbered 105—eight from husbands, and 97 from wives. Of these 28 were decreed and three refused; 15 cases were undefended. Six of these separation cases are now down for trial.—*Times.*

#### APRIL 4.

*Reading.*—At the assizes a man named Lovejoy was tried for stealing, at Bray, a swan, the property of the "Commonalty and Mystery of Dyers," and was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. It appeared that, on the banks of the Thames, near the village of Bray, there lived a swan, which was in the habit occasionally of leaving its native element, and

visiting a publichouse on the banks of the river, in search, not of drink, but of food. In the course of time it became so tame that it would take food out of the hands of those who frequented the publichouse, and, being thus well-cared for and fed, the swan, like the old Vicar of Bray, remained a long time in the parish where it got its living, but it was never seen alive after the 8th of January last. On the evening of that day the prisoner went home and called up a man who lived in the same house, and shewed him the body of a swan without head, wings, or feathers, and cut it up in pieces to be cooked for his next day's dinner; but the next day, before dinner was ready, a policeman came and took the prisoner into custody upon a charge of stealing the swan. The head and wings were found concealed in the neighbourhood of the house, and these were identified by the swan-marker of the Dyers' Company as having belonged to a swan which was their property. It appeared that all the swans in the river Thames—about 700 in number—belonged either to the Queen, or to the Dyers' or Vintners' Company; and that the practice was to mark the young ones in August by a certain number of nicks on the bill, and also to take off one joint of the right wing to prevent their flying. The publichouse in question was only 20 yards from the edge of the river when the water was low; but in the wet season the water sometimes came up to the house. The charter of the company, of the time of Queen Anne, was put in evidence to prove the title of the Dyers' Company as alleged in the indictment.

#### APRIL 9.

*The Prince of Wales in Rome.*—The Prince of Wales honoured the Philharmonic Society with his presence yesterday evening. His Royal Highness made his excursion to Montana on Thursday, and explored the interesting site of the ancient Nomentum, in company with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The Prince and his party then proceeded to luncheon at Monte Rotondo, where they were received at Prince Piombino's palace, remarkable for the lofty tower which commands so magnificent a panoramic view over the surrounding Campagna and adjacent range of Sabine mountains. His Royal Highness has continued his visits to the studios of Rome, returning a second time to that of the celebrated Teherani, to become acquainted with the sculptor himself, as the Prince courteously said, having previously seen him only in his works. Mr. Cardwell's studio, and especially his beautiful marble

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an intelligible construction, or is void for uncertainty.

"2. If at the time directed by the testator for the division of the estate into three lots, and for the conveyance to be made thereof, Peter Isaac Thellusson had had three sons, all of whom were dead, and the eldest of the three sons had left a son under age, and the second son had left a son of twenty-one years of age, and the third son had left a son of thirty years of age, and supposing it had been a devise of legal estates, which of the sons of the three sons would have been entitled to one of the lots?"

When the Judges delivered their opinions, Justices Wightman, Williams, Crompton, Willes, and Byles, and Baron

Watson were of opinion, in answer to the first question, that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction, and in answer to the second question that the son of the eldest son would take. Barons Martin and Bramwell were of opinion that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction, but considered, in answer to the second question, that the word "eldest" applied to the person, and not to the line, and that the son of the youngest son, being the eldest in point of years, was the person intended to take under the testator's devise.

The opinions of the learned judges were then ordered to be printed, and the further consideration was adjourned *sine die*.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

March 21. George Hunter Carey, esq., to be Attorney-General, British Columbia.

March 24. Wm. Henry Sherwood, M.D., to be Colonial Surgeon, Gambia.

Miles Gerald Keew, esq., to be Col. Secretary, Bernadus.

March 25. Colonel Joshua Jebb, C.B., to be K.C.B.

Major Robert Lewis Taylor, 18th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, and Sir Wm. Geo. Armstrong, Knt., to be C.B.

March 31. Viscount Canning and Lord Elphinstone to be G.C.B.

Captain Frederick Sayer to be Police Magistrate, Gibraltar.

Edward John Eyre, esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor, Antigua.

April 1. Major-General Marcus John Slade to be Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

April 6. Horace Young, esq., to be Consul at Biscay.

April 11. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. :—

Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, by the name, style, and title of Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield, in the East Riding of the county of York.

William Tatton Egerton, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton, in the county palatine of Chester.

Sir Chas. Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baronet, by the name, style, and title of Baron Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. :—

William Miles, of Leigh-court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

John Neeld, of Grittleton, in the county of Wilts, Esquire.

Edward Grogan, of Moyvore, in the county of Westmeath, Esquire.

John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton-court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

George Stucley Stucley, of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Esquire.

Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, of Great Brick-hill-manoor, in the county of Bucks., Esquire.

April 13. Brenton Halliburton, esq., (Sam Slick,) Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia, to be a Baronet.

April 15. Dr. William Baly, F.R.S., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

David Mure, esq., to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Charles Bailie, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session, Scotland.

April 16. Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be Ambassador to the Shah of Persia.

April 18. Rev. Frederick Meyrick, M.A., Trinity Coll., Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Jas. Scougall, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Scotland.

Hugh Hill, esq., one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, received the honour of Knighthood.

April 19. William Henry Adams, esq., to be Attorney-General, Hong Kong.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B., to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Horace Young, esq., to be Consul at Bilbao.

P. F. O'Malley, esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of Norwich.

W. Carey Dobbs, esq., to be Judge of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

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At Nelson-crescent, Ramsgate, the wife of T. A. Henderson, M.D., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Colonel Elwyn, Royal Artillery, a son.

April 4. At Shirburn-castle, the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.

At Sheringham-hall, Norfolk, the wife of H. R. Upcher, esq., a son.

At Culzean-castle, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a son.

April 5. At Oakers-wood, Moreton, Dorset, the wife of Rupert Fetherstonhaugh, esq., a dau.

At Grosvenor-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Thos. Henry Burroughes, a dau.

At Bowden-hill, Wilts, Mrs. Henry Alworth Mercwether, a dau.

At Cadogan-pl., the wife of Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., a dau.

April 6. At Laverick-hall, Durham, the wife of Capt. George Hawks, a dau.

April 7. At Stourport, the wife of Charles Harrison, esq., a dau.

At Hounslow, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. C. W. Parker, late 69th Regt., a son.

April 8. At Woolwich, the wife of Col. F. Eardley Willmot, R.A., a son.

At the Priory, Southport, Lancashire, the wife of Dr. Longton, a dau.

April 9. At the Vicarage, Market Lavington, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Mayow Wynell Mayow, a son.

At Warfield-lodge, Berks, the wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, late Dean of Cape Town, a dau.

At Eaton-sq., the wife of T. M. Weguelin, esq., M.P., a son.

At Chesham-pl., the wife of Maj.-Gen. Wood, a dau.

April 10. At Coventry, the wife of Capt. Frederick Augustus Hardy, late 98th Regt., and Member elect for the northern division of the county, a dau.

At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., Lady Emily Walsh, a son and heir.

At Chetwynd-park, Shropshire, the wife of Burton Borough, esq., a son.

At Langridge, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Edgcombe Chevallier, esq., Storekeeper of H.M.'s Dockyard, Pembroke, a son.

April 11. At Hereford-road north, Bayswater, the wife of Henry de Mornay, esq., a dau.

At Dryburgh-abbey, the wife of Henry Kelsall, jun, esq., a dau.

At Wargrave, Berks, Mrs. Taylor, of Portlethen, Kincardineshire, a dau.

April 12. At Raucby, the wife of Anthony Wilson, esq., M.P., a dau.

April 13. At Prince's Gate, the Lady Ulrica Thynne, a dau.

At Riverhead, Kent, Mrs. Cyril Randolph, a dau.

At Abinger-hall, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a son.

At Talbot-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Edwin Davis Maddy, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

April 14. At St. George's-sq., the residence of her father, F. Mowatt, esq., the wife of Major F. D. Grey, 63 R.g.t., a dau.

At Warley-house, near Brentwood, the wife of the Rev. Dr. English, a son.

April 15. At Hensworth-park, Leicestershire, the wife of Sir Alex. B. C. Dixie, bart., a dau.

The wife of John W. Ogilvie, esq., M.D., Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Major William Henry Simpson, C.B., a son.

At the Mansion-house, Brecon, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gore Lindsay, a son.

At Cagebrook, Hereford, Mrs. Reginald Yorke, a dau.

April 16. At the Lodge, Southwold, Mrs. Alfred Lillingston, a dau.

At Donoughmore Rectory, co. Tyrone, the wife of Capt. Carpendale, Madras Engineers, a son.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of T. Thistlethwayte, esq., Southwick-park, Hants, a son.

At the Hall, Havering, Mrs. Pemberton Barnes, a son.

At Windlesham-hall, the wife of John Thornton, esq., jun., a son.

At Grimston-Garth, East Riding of Yorkshire, the wife of Marmaduke J. Grimston, esq., a dau.

April 17. At Ellerslie, Bickington, North Devon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Wyllie, a dau.

April 19. At Wimborne Minster, Dorsetsh., the wife of Wm. Druitt, esq., F.R.C.S., a son.

At Ketton-hall, Mrs. Fenwick, a dau.

April 20. At Colwinstone, Glamorganshire, Mrs. William Somerset, a son.

April 21. At St. James's Palace, the wife of Capt. Frederick Sayer, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Dibrogurh, Capt. A. K. Comber, 18th Regt., N.I., Assist.-Com. Assam, third son of the Rev. H. G. W. Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk, Yorks., to Mary Phayre, dau. of the late C. Pigott, esq., 18th Regt. N.I.

Jan. 12. At New Town, Tasmania, the Rev. Edward Patten Adams, Incumbent of North Down, Port Sorell, to Barbara, second dau. of W. A. Bethune, esq., of Dunrobin, Tasmania, now residing at Colinchays, Somerset.

Jan. 19. At Kyneton, Thomas Lloyd James, esq., of Kyneton, and Lested-lodge, Tylden, to Selina Frances, eldest dau. of Henry Weigall, esq., of South-lodge, Kyneton, and late of Wimpole-st.

Jan. 20. At St. Mark's, Bangalore, R. Paton, esq., Resident Engineer, Vellore, to Jane Grace, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Rice, of Bangalore.

Jan. 26. At Colingwood, Melbourne, Chas. Edward, second son of Philip Buxton Etheredge, of Norwich, to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Christopher Todd, of Chelsea, London.

At Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Henry E.

Pengelly, esq., son of Commander H. Pengelly, R.N., to Mary M., dau. of William Farquharson, esq., of Hazel-grove, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

Jan. 29. At Bombay, Edward Irvine Howard, esq., to Agnes Mary, eldest dau. of Major T. Stock, Deputy-Adjutant-General H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay.

Feb. 1. At Madras, Theodore T. Ford, esq., sixth son of Geo. Samuel Ford, esq., of London, to Ellen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Watson, esq., Hereford-road North, Westbourne-park.

Feb. 5. At Dehra, North West Provinces, Alfred Spencer Heathcote, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, to Mary Harriet, third dau. of Charles M. Thompson, esq., of Westerham.

Feb. 10. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Robert Farquhar Shaw Stewart, esq., son of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., of Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, to Isabella Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. Charles W. Warner, her Majesty's Attorney-Gen. of Trinidad.

Feb. 16. At Cape Town, John Alex., eldest son of John Richard Lund, esq., of Springfield,

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shire, to Emily, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Hutchinson, esq., of Stocton.

At Ringwood, Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ive's-house, Hants, to Isabel, eldest dau. of Col. Swinburne, of Ringwood.

At Christ Church, Highbury, the Rev. M. T. Spencer, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Croydon, to Emma Julia, dau. of the late Henry Hayward, esq., of Chobham, Surrey.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, William Stevens Davis, esq., of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, Capt. 15th Madras N.I., to Lucy Anna, second dau. of Henry Franks Waring, solicitor, South Cliffe, Lyme Regis.

At Hull, H. Bennett, esq., of Grimsby, to Sophia, third dau. of Geo. Locking, esq., of Hull.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Henry Julian, second son of R. M. Ebsworth, esq., of Highbury, to Mary Ann, second dau. of H. J. Tarlin, esq., of Bayswater.

At Lee, Charles Joseph Morris, only son of Major-General Charles Dixon (late of Royal Engineers), of Rectory-grove, Clapham, to Eliza Trape, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Price, Incumbent of Northaw, Herts.

April 2. At St. Clement's, Strand, John Wilkinson, esq., 81st Regt., to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Robert Pearce, esq., of West Malling, Kent. At Notting-hill, Eugene Coverford Clark son, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Emilie Jane, eldest dau. of J. Harris, esq., of Hampstead.

At South Brent, John Elliott, esq., of Rockbeare, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Henry Kingwell, esq., of Grent Ash, South Brent.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Adolphus, fourth son of J. B. Tenniel, esq., of Dorchester-pl., Blandford-sq., to Charlotte, second dau. of Duncan Macarthur, esq., of Park-place-villas, Malda-hill West.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Hilary John Torriano, esq., to Harriett Fawcett, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Arthur Bishop, M.A., Rector of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

April 4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George A. Barkley, esq., of Constantinople, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Charles Perkins, esq.

At St. Marylebone, John, only son of John Hewitt, esq., late of Crofton-hall, Kent, to Rosina, widow of Henry Mitchell, esq., of Bath, and fourth dau. of Capt. Dewsnap, R.N., formerly of Greenwich Hospital.

April 5. At Christ Church, Blackfriars, Edwin Lowndes, esq., of Croydon, to Sarah Fletcher, youngest dau. of the late T. Bancks, esq., Manchester.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Thos. Henderson, esq., to Mary Anne Maria, only dau. of D. Brown, esq.

April 6. At Cheltenham, Augustus Eves, M.D., and F.R.C.S., of Cheltenham, to Matilda Anne, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Redmond, esq., of Thornhill, co. Antrim.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Lewes, Edward Fry, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Highbury, barrister-at-law, to Mariabella, eldest dau. of John Hodgkin, of Barcombe-house, near Lewes, barrister-at-law.

At Hull, George, son of the late Sir William S. Clark, to Charlotte, younger dau. of the late Rev. F. S. Pope, of York.

At Ringmore, Devon, N. Fenwick Hele, esq., M.R.C.S., to Harriet, youngest dau. of Major Shute, Howard-house, Shaldon.

At Locken, Ireland, Percy, son of Elhanan Blecknell, esq., of Herne-hill, Surrey, to Sarah Elizabeth, third dau. of George Smith, esq., of Gurteen, Shrinone, Tipperary.

April 7. At St. David's, Col. H. H. Lloyd, fourth son of the late R. H. Lloyd, esq., of Gwerclas, Merionethshire, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Henry Braham Harris, esq., of Bryaston-sq.

At Doncaster, W. B. C. Goodison, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 24th Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. B. C. Goodison, Chaplain to the Forces, Cape of

Good Hope, to Elizabeth Gertrude, second dau. of Joseph Davies, esq., of Shrewsbury.

At Herringswell, Suffolk, William Noad Cranswick, esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., &c., of Camberwell New-road, to Eliz. Brown, youngest dau. of the late J. Tubbs, esq., of Herringswell-hall, Suffolk.

At Bath, George Birch, esq., only son of J. Birch, esq., of St. Peterburgh, to Catherine Anna, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Hamilton, esq., M.D., of Queenston, Canada West.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Campbell, esq., of Mawdesley, near Ormskirk, to Ann, second dau. of John Feil, esq., of Lancaster.

At Ickham, Kent, George Gregory, Capt. R.M., eldest son of Capt. Gregory, R.N., of Exeter, to Alice, second dau. of R. C. Kingsford, esq., of Seaton.

At Hove, Adolph Elissen, esq., to Pauline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Henry Leveson, esq.

At Clifton, Henry Pritchard, esq., of Worcester-terr., Clifton-park, and Newgate-st., London, to Sybill, dau. of the late John Robley, esq., of Russell-sq., London, and Tobago, West Indies.

At Heavitree, Exeter, William Richard, son of the late Ralph Wedgwood, esq., of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Harriet Maria, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Carr Brackenbury, esq., of Saus-thorpe-hall, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

At Wellingsborough, Matthew Reid Sharman, esq., solicitor, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of Benjamin Du ley, of Wellingsborough.

At Monksilver, William Warry, third son of the late Henry Elton, esq., of Winford-court, Somerset, to Mary, second dau. of the late J. T. B. Notley, esq., of Combe Sydenham-hall.

April 8. At Prestwick, Lancashire, Frederick James, second son of the late John Mer Astbury, esq., of Stand-lodge, near Manchester, to Margaret, younger dau. of John Munn, esq., of Park-hill, Stand.

At St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, Josias Serpell, esq., to Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr. John Blockley, late of Ebury-st., Pimlico.

April 9. At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Capt. Wm. J. Carden, H.M.'s 77th Regt., to Eliza Jane, only child of the late Henry Palmer Marsh, esq., of Martham-hall, Norfolk.

At Stratford, Essex, Tyrrell Mildmay Shervington, esq., advocate, to Eliza Amelia, second dau. of the late George Athill, esq., of Bridge-pl., near Canterbury, Kent.

April 12. At Scarbro', the Rev. Jas. Gilchrist Wilson, of London, to Susan, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Thompson, esq., solicitor.

At Lee, Kent, Thomas, second son of Richard Binney, esq., of Leeds, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Edgar Breffitt, esq., of Lee and Castleford.

At Piddinghoe, William Purnell, esq., of Bristol, to Anne, second dau. of Joseph Tomsett, esq., of Deans, Piddinghoe.

At St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, Ernest Farrnd, eldest son of the late E. G. Oelrichs, esq., of Herne-hill, Dulwich, to Marian, only dau. of the late William Jones, esq., of Keston, Kent.

At the Independent Chapel, Winchester, Mr. George Coles, of Cheriton, Alresford, to Harriet Amelia, second dau. of Mr. Nathaniel Warren, of Winchester.

William Miller Ord, M.B., of Streatham-hill, to Julia, third dau. of the late J. M. Rainbow, esq., of Tulke-hill, Surrey.

At East Peckham, Kent, Robert Henry Bowman, esq., of the Grange, Hadlow, to Matilda Sophia, second dau. of William Biggenden, esq., of East Peckham.

April 13. At St. Dunstan's-in-the East, Wm. Thomas Willson, esq., of Willson's-wharf, South-wark, to Emma, only dau. of Thos. Kennet, esq., of Wye, Kent.

At Tiverton, Arthur Mapletoft Curtis, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Leamington College, to Helen Maria, eldest dau. of Thomas Poyntz Wright, esq., of Tiverton.

At Whitby, Wm. Hall, esq., of Ruswarp, to Mary, dau. of the late William Benson, esq., of Whitby.

At Devonport, the Rev. N. G. Moses, B.A., of Lymington, Hants, to Mary Matilda, only surviving child of the late Mr. Robert Bird, timber-merchant of Morice Town.

At Edge-hill, Liverpool, T. B. Sprague, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Fellow of St. John's College, to Margaret Vaughan, youngest dau. of James Steains, esq., of Little Tower-st., London, and Fairfield, Liverpool.

George Dundas, jun., esq., of Dundas, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. William Atkinson, Rector of Gateshead-Fell, Durham.

At l'onne-terrace, James Muir Dowie, esq., of Robert Chambers, esq., Edinburgh.

At Christ Church, Turnham-green, H. T. Leigh, esq., of Annandale-house, Turnham-green, to Lydia Stratton Helena, widow of D. L. Chapman, esq., and eldest dau. of Capt. Richard Langslow, late of the Bengal Army.

At Stafford, Edward Francis Weston, esq., of Stafford, to Adelaide Maria, youngest dau. of Dr. Knight, of the same place.

At Edgbaston, Charles H. Allen, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, to Sarah Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Alfred Jukes, esq., surgeon, of Birmingham.

John Henry, son of the late Rev. Joseph Chamberlain, of Leicester, to Anna Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Abrahams, of Islington.

At Ealing, M. E. Grant-duff, esq., M.P., to Anna Julia, only child of Edward Webster, esq., of North-lodge, Ealing.

At Cheetham-hill, near Manchester, William Hadwen, esq., to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late M. S. Meyer, esq.

April 14. At St. Mark's Kennington, Mr. Wm. Septimus Jones, of Manor-terrace, Walworth, to Lydia Jane, dau. of Richard B. Newson, esq., Spencer-place, Brixton.

At Lowestoft, W. R. Tymms, esq., of Melville-terrace, Camden-road-villas, London, to Salomé Esther Warren, niece of Samuel Tymms, esq., F. S. A.

At Gorleston, Clark A. Duckett, Royal Navy, F.R.G.S., second son of Edwd. Duckett, esq., of Bresby-house, Quadring Eaudike, Lincolnshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late James W. Denny, esq., of Bungay.

At South Hackney, Edward Crawshaw, esq., of Warmworth, Yorkshire, to Mary Ursula, second dau. of H. J. Whitting, esq., South Hackney.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Gibson, esq., merchant, Colombo, Ceylon, to Katherine Ballantyne, only dau. of the late Gideon Scott, esq., Singlie, Selkirkshire.

At Alveston, near Derby, John Wm. Hancock, esq., of Heron-cross, Fenton, Staffordsh., to Mary Frances, youngest dau. of the late Charles Holbrooke, esq., of Nun's Field House, Alveston.

At Christ Church, Turnham-green, Mr. Beeton, Berner-st., Ipswich, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Powell, of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick Ludwig Baron Von Stieglitz, of the Glen, co. Armagh, to Hester Anna, youngest dau. of the late George Blacker, of the Bengal Army, and grand-dau. of the late Very Rev. Stewart Blacker, of Carriek Blacker, in the same county, Dean of Leighlin.

At Nottingham, Herman Rée, esq., of Edinburgh, to Mary, second dau. of L. Heyman, esq., West Bridgford, near Nottingham.

April 15. Charles Wentworth Bennett, esq., son of James Bennett, esq., of Cadbury-house, Somerset, to Mary Anne, only surviving child of George Elleston High, esq., of Leith.

April 16. At Stratford, Ebenezer Savill, esq., to Sarah Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Wm. Rowland Seares, esq.

At Addlestone, Surrey, John Wilkinson Rymer, of Furnival's Inn, to Wilhelmina Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Beeton, esq., of Calcutta.

At Addlestone, Surrey, Hugh Owen Pearson, solicitor, Dawlish, to Emma Jane Abbot, eldest dau. of J. Snaith Rymer, esq., solicitor, London.

At St. Saviour's, Chelsea, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Hamber, esq., of Stifford, to Frances Josephine Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Straight, esq.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles W. Moore, Bengal Civil Service, second surviving son of Major J. A. Moore, to Rose Frances, second dau. of Sir Samuel E. Falkener, bart.

At Broadwater, near Worthing, John Bolton, esq., Captain and Brevet-Major, R.A., to Henrietta Juliet, second dau. of Robert Coffin, esq.

At Hampstead, William, eldest surviving son of the late Christopher Ramsday, esq., solicitor, Exelby Bedale, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Minnitt, second dau. of James Holdsworth, of Kilburn, Middlesex.

April 18. At Derby, Gurney Patmore, esq., Derby, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Hen. Cantrell, of Derby.

At Southampton, John Morrison, jun., esq., of Glasgow, to Mary Beech, third dau. of W. H. Ruan, esq., M.D., of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

April 19. J. Walton, esq., of Down's-hill, Clapton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Kemp Welch, esq., of Christchurch.

At Edgbaston, Warwicksh., W. Charles Pigott, of Tollington-park, Hornsey, youngest son of the late David Wray Pigott, esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, to Emma Catherine Payne, step-dau. of W. Pigott, esq., Beaufort-rd., Edgbaston.

At West Ham, Essex, Joseph Hutton Dupuis, esq., H. B. Majesty's Vice-Consul at Naples, (the son of Joseph Dupuis Olim, of the Consular Service in Ashantee and the Mediterranean States of Africa,) to Julia Lilly, second dau. of Capt. Thomas Strickland, of Plaistow, Essex, grand-dau. of Mrs. Strickland, of Reydon-hall, Suffolk, and niece of Miss Agnes Strickland, the authoress.

At Christ Church, Hampstead, Wm. Withers, esq., of Ringmer, Sussex, to Charlotte Augusta, eldest surviving dau. of the late Charles Ellis, esq., of Gray's Inn.

## OBITUARY.

### LADY SYDNEY MORGAN.

April 13. At her residence in Lowndes-square, aged 76, Lady Sydney Morgan, the wife of Sir Charles Morgan, known in early life as Miss Owenson, the authoress

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of "The Wild Irish Girl," and other fictions; and later by her "Sketches of France, Italy, and Ireland."

Miss Owenson was born in Dublin about the year 1783. Her father was a musician of no insignificant merit. At 14 years of age she produced a volume of miscellane-

ous verses, and afterwards a series of songs set to Irish airs. When only 16 she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but the "Wild Irish Girl," published in 1801, at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the world of letters. This book passed through seven editions, and introduced its authoress to the highest society. She first met Sir Charles Morgan, a physician of some note, at the house of the Marquis of Abercorn, and they were soon afterwards married. Her next work of importance was "France"—a critical review of the social state of that country, more than a book of travels.

It is not a little remarkable that her last work—the story of her life—should have been completed only a few months before that life was finally closed; and the circumstance will give an additional interest to the autobiography itself. The deceased lady has outlived her time, whilst the scenes in which she took part are matters of history, and the people with whom she associated those of bygone generations. In reading her life the allusions to public events long since past made it difficult to realize that she was still among us, while the freshness and vivacity with which she recounted her adventures vivified the events of which she spoke to a degree that made her work valuable as a contribution to history, independently of the interest that attached to it on account of the writer herself. To enumerate all her works would be somewhat tedious; the "Wild Irish Girl," "France," and "Florence Macarthy," together with the "Diary" just published, are the most important. Lady Morgan, although receiving large sums for her works, was not wealthy, and a well-bestowed pension of £300 a-year was conferred on her during the Ministry of Lord Grey. In the enjoyment of this she had lived to the age of nearly 76, retaining her full mental vigour to the last. The letters contained in the "Diary" have given us an insight into her character, which induced a warmer feeling than mere respect for her talents, and the regret which her immediate friends will feel at her loss will be sincerely shared by all who have read her life and appreciated her character.—*Globe*.

#### THE REV. CANON CHESSHYRE.

Feb. 1. At Canterbury, aged 53, the Rev. William John Chesshyre, M.A., one of the Canons of Canterbury.

William John, the son of John Ches-

shyre, Esq., Captain (and afterwards Rear-Admiral) in the Royal Navy, was born at Laugharne, Caermarthenshire, on the 23rd of May, 1805. From Rugby School, then under the Head Mastership of Dr. Wooll, he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1828 he took the degree of B.A., with second-class honours in *Literis Humanioribus*. In 1829 he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Law, of Bath and Wells, and entered on the curacy of Dinder, in Somersetshire, to which he had been nominated by Dr. Jenkyns, Master of his College, and Rector of the parish. After leaving Dinder, Mr. Chesshyre was for some time tutor to the late Lord Broome, son of the Earl of Cornwallis, and on relinquishing this employment he became curate of St. Martin's, Worcester, from which he afterwards removed to St. John's Bedwardine, in the same city. To this period belongs Mr. Chesshyre's only publication—an earnest and practical ordination-sermon, preached in 1840, and printed at the special request of the late Bishop, under the title of "The Messenger of Christ." On the death of Dr. Forester, Incumbent of St. John's, in the end of 1841, the parishioners unsuccessfully petitioned that he might be appointed to the vacant benefice; but the Bishop of Rochester, who at that time held the Deanery of Worcester with his see, took occasion from the memorial of the parishioners to express his esteem for Mr. Chesshyre's character, and his desire to forward his interests; and it was through his lordship's recommendation that he was shortly after presented by Archbishop Howley to the united parishes of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury—a preferment which was particularly acceptable to him, from the circumstance that his mother (who was then a widow, and resided at Swansea) had lately inherited from a relation the mansion and estate of Barton Court, adjoining Canterbury, and for the most part lying within the bounds of his cure.

On taking up his abode in Canterbury in 1842, Mr. Chesshyre found himself not only the pastor, but the chief resident proprietor of his parishes; and the manner in which he carried out the union of these characters was truly admirable; instead of merging the clergyman in the squire, he employed all the advantages of his secular position towards the purpose of more effectually discharging his clerical duties, and very soon the benefits of having such a man among us began to make themselves felt.

In truth, the ecclesiastical condition of Canterbury had not been satisfactory;

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Hayley immediately took advantage of the opening to recommend his young *protégé*; and the result was that young Mr. Sockett, at the age of about 19, was installed as private tutor to Lord Egremont's sons. Here his ability, assiduity, and prudence soon established him in the good opinion of his noble and discriminating patron; and as years rolled on he grew in the Earl's favour, friendship, and confidence. His first two pupils (now Colonel George Wyndham, and General Henry Wyndham,) entered the army at an early age, and, in the meantime, the youngest son, Charles, who was of an age to require a tutor, succeeded his brothers as Mr. Sockett's pupil, and accompanied his tutor to Oxford, whither Mr. Sockett was shortly afterwards sent by Lord Egremont, with a view to his entering the ministry. The youth Charles Wyndham (now Col. Chas. Wyndham), like his brothers, entered the army when very young; and Mr. Sockett being thus released from the charge of all his pupils, and having passed with credit through his academical career at Oxford, was at length admitted to Holy Orders, and resided for some time at Northchapel as curate. In 1811, Lord Egremont presented him to the living of North Scarle, in Lincolnshire; by the same munificent patron he was appointed Rector of Duncton, in 1815, and finally he obtained from his benefactor the valuable rectory of Petworth, in addition to the other two, on the decease of the former rector, the Rev. C. Dunster, in 1816. Mr. Sockett continued to hold these three livings to the day of his death. He was also appointed domestic chaplain to Lord Egremont.

GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, G.C.B.

*April 8.* At his seat, Aghada-hall, co. Cork, aged 78, Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B. and K.H., Colonel of the 16th Lancers.

This gallant officer, who had greatly distinguished himself in India, was the fourth son of the late John Thackwell, Esq., of Rye Court, Worcestershire, by a daughter of J. Daffey, Esq., and was born in the early part of the year 1781, so that he had just completed the 78th year of his age. He entered the army in April, 1800, and during his career of nearly sixty years had gained the highest distinction in the service, particularly in the East Indies. Sir Joseph served in the campaign in Galicia and Leon, under Sir John Moore, and was engaged in several skirmishes, and present at the battle of Corunna. He also served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in the Peninsula, including the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, in front of Pampeluna, 27th,

28th, 29th, and 30th July; the blockade of Pampeluna from October 18 to 31, when it surrendered; the battle of Orthes, the affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, besides many affairs of advanced guards, outposts, &c. He served also in the campaign of 1815, including the action at Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and the battle of Waterloo. He commanded the cavalry division of the army of the Indus during the Affghanistan campaign; was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee; and commanded the second column of the army on its march from Cabool to Bengal. He commanded the cavalry division of the army of Gwalior throughout the Mahratta war in 1843, and at the action at Maharajpore on December 29 in that year. Sir Joseph greatly distinguished himself in the operations against the Sikhs, in the campaigns of 1846 and 1849, for which eminent services he received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was rewarded in the last-mentioned year by her Majesty nominating him a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the gallant General having previously for his military services been made a Companion and Knight of that Order. During his honourable career in the service he had been several times wounded. At Vittoria he was severely contused on the right shoulder; and at Waterloo he was so badly wounded that he had to have his left arm amputated, and had two horses shot under him. On his return to England from the East Indies he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in succession to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In 1834 he was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and received the silver war medal and three clasps for his services in the Peninsula, a medal for Sobrabra, where he commanded the cavalry, and medal and clasps for the last Punjaub campaign; also the empty honour of the Dooranee Order, for services in Affghanistan. In November, 1849, he was appointed colonel of the 16th (the Queen's) regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), which becomes at the disposal of the Horse Guards by his lamented decease. He was an intimate friend of the late General Havelock and of Lord Clyde, Sir Harry Smith, Lord Gough, and other noble and gallant veterans of the army. His commissions bore date as follow:—Cornet, April 22, 1800; lieutenant, June 13, 1801; captain, April 9, 1807; major, June 18, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, June 21, 1817; colonel, January 10, 1837; major-general, November 9, 1846; and lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854. Sir Joseph married, in 1826, Maria Au-

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men—proud of their profession, trained to be independent of extraneous assistance, devoted to their commander, and bound together by the reputation of their force, was always "ready to go anywhere, and do anything." To produce and maintain its discipline was the constant study and unceasing labour of Jacob, from the time he was appointed to its command in 1841: he was never absent a single day from his duty. The late Major-General Sir Charles Napier declared that the discipline of Jacob's Horse was "perfection;" and it is remarkable that a court-martial has never been held in the corps. It is, however, from the work to which all this military skill and assiduity was made tributary—the civilization of barbaric tribes, the conversion of the desert into corn-fields, and of thousands of robbers into cultivators—that General John Jacob's name will derive present lustre and lasting renown.—*Daily News*.

#### COL. EYRE JOHN CRABBE, K.H.

March 19. At his residence in Highfield, Southampton, aged 68, Col. Eyre John Crabbe, K.H., lately commanding the 74th Highlanders, and J.P. for the Southern Division of the county of Hampshire, and for the borough of Southampton.

The gallant Colonel had received the silver war-medal and eight clasps for his early career in the Peninsula, and was made a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order for his military services. The deceased served in the Peninsula from January 1810 to the 31st December 1812; and again from June, 1813, to the end of the war, including the whole of the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras; battle of Busaco; the advance from the lines to Guarda; first siege of Badajoz; siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo; siege and storm of Badajoz; battle of Salamanca; capture of Madrid, and subsequent retreat through Spain; battles of Nivelle, Nive, Vie, Tarbes, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the whole of the various minor affairs during that period. Colonel Crabbe was wounded in March, 1811, at Fezd' Aronce, when commanding a party which drove a French picket from that village; and again at Toulouse, when attacking the *tête de pont*. For many years the gallant deceased commanded the 74th Highlanders. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, June 11, 1807; lieutenant, May 11, 1808; captain, May 19, 1814; major, July 31, 1828; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 6, 1841, and colonel, Nov. 28, 1854.

#### ABEL SMITH, ESQ.

Feb. 23. At Woodhall Park, aged 71, Abel Smith, Esq., senior partner in the eminent banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith, of whom a short memoir appeared in our last Magazine.

During the last half-century the name of Abel Smith has been intimately associated with the banking business of London, and under his able management the house which his grandfather, in connection with the late Mr. Payne, founded, attained to a position second to no private bank in the kingdom. No man, probably, in modern times has exercised a greater or a more deserved influence in modern circles than Mr. Smith. He was amongst the shrewdest and most far-seeing of those who trade in money. No man knew better than he that in commercial affairs, as in everything else, the changes from adversity to prosperity, and from prosperity to adversity, depend upon something beyond mere chance. He understood the laws of cause and effect. He knew that an undue absorption or waste of capital, arising from any unnatural impulse to speculative enterprise—a drain of the present and a forestalling of the future resources of the country; that any extraordinary national exertion to meet the demands of war, famine, or other unlooked-for contingency, must be followed by a reaction. He was aware that extravagant plenty must be succeeded by parsimonious dearth; that in mercantile and monetary affairs, as in agriculture, there are always alternations of plenty and of scarcity following each other in certain, if not exactly in regular succession, and that the seven fat kine will assuredly be in due course substituted and devoured by the seven lean kine. Mr. Smith may almost be said to have been born a banker, his family having for many years previously carried on a flourishing provincial bank at Nottingham, and subsequently they opened a second at Lincoln, a third at Hull, and a fourth at Derby, all of which there is reason to believe are carried on with considerable success. It was about the commencement of the present century that the London house was established, the Arkwrights and the Wilberforces, who had long been amongst their best customers, in their provincial business, lending all their influence in support of the then infantine house in Lombard-street. Some idea of the value of this connection to a young metropolitan banking-house may be gathered from the fact, that £200,000 are annually received by the firm, in the shape of dividends, as bankers to the Arkwrights. But, important and lucrative as was the class of

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of Woodhall-park. Mr. Smith was the eldest son of the late S. Smith, Esq., brother to the first Lord Carrington, and was, consequently, first cousin to the present Lord Carrington. He was born in July, 1788. He was twice married. In August, 1822, he was united to Lady Henrietta Leslie Melville, fourth daughter of Alexander, the tenth Earl of Leven and Melville, but Lady Henrietta dying in the year after their marriage, in July, 1826, he espoused Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Calvert, Bart., G.C.B., and sister of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P.

The will and six codicils were proved in the principal registry of the Court of London, on the 9th of April, by two of the executors—namely, Abel Smith and Robert Smith, Esqrs., the sons; power reserved to Samuel George Smith and Henry Smith, Esqrs., the brothers. The personalty was sworn under £400,000. The will is dated the 28th of June, 1848, and the 6th and last codicil on the 14th of February, 1859. Mr. Smith died on the 23rd of the same month. The documents are of considerable length. Mr. Smith has bequeathed to his wife her jewellery and other ornaments absolutely; and the diamonds which were his mother's he wishes to remain in the family with the estates. He leaves her the furniture, linen, books, china, and plate, that she may select to the amount of £1,000, with an immediate legacy of £1,000, £2,000 a-year, and residence, with carriage and horses. He has bequeathed to each son a legacy of £20,000. The entailed Hertfordshire estates descend to the eldest son, who has bequeathed to him all the other estates of his father in that county, and the estates in London and Middlesex. Mr. Smith bequeaths to his son Robert his estates in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, and leaves to him all his share and interest in the banking establishments. He has bequeathed to his son Philip his estates in Buckinghamshire; and to his son Alfred his estates in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Leicester, with a sum of £10,000. To his daughter Caroline, wife of Robert Hanbury, junr., Esq., M.P., and to his other daughters, each £30,000, but to his daughter Elizabeth Frances, £15,000; to each of his clerks a legacy of £10; a legacy to each of his household, including his steward and the governess; and to each servant, male and female, gardeners, coachmen, and farming labourers, according to length of service. To the Hertfordshire Infirmary he leaves £100. The residue he leaves to his eldest son.

#### WILLIAM STRADLING, Esq.

*April 1.* At his residence, Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater and Glastonbury, Somersetshire, Wm. Stradling, Esq.

This gentleman's branch of the family settled in Somerset many descents since. He derived from the Stradlings of St. Donyat's Castle, Glamorganshire, and was justly proud of his connection with the ancient Britons.

Mr. Stradling had indulged for many years in a great fondness for antiquities, which taste was cherished by his neighbour and connection, the late R. Anstice, Esq., who collected British antiquities from the Turbary or Peat Moors, east of Bridgwater. As a friend of the late Samuel Hasell, Esq., he became a fellow-labourer in the discovery of the Littleton, Hurcot, and Pitney Roman tessellated pavement, when he obtained the friendship of the late Sir Richard Hoare, who styled him "a true spade and shovel antiquary," and from whom he derived great assistance in his antiquarian pursuits.

Mr. Stradling built a museum near his house for the reception of many interesting and miscellaneous objects of antiquity, in a delightful situation on the Polden Hill. From this may be viewed, as in a map, the Sedgemore, memorable for the overthrow of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, with its many venerable parish churches, and in the foreground that one, Chedzoy, destined to receive his mortal remains, in a vault where many of the family lie interred.

Mr. Stradling printed many highly valuable and interesting facts and local statements, gleaned from old persons about Bridgwater, respecting Monmouth and his rebellion, in a small volume, entitled "Chilton Priory."

He was the first to discover and patronize William Halliday, a carver in wood, who executed, now some years since, his first panels, which were his own composition from incidents in the history of the Stradlings of St. Donyat's Castle.

Mr. Stradling married Mercy, only daughter of the late John Light, Esq., of Backwell, near Bristol, who died in 1853. He is succeeded by his son, William Lyte Stradley, Esq., LL.B., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who has one sister.

Mr. Stradling was a gentleman of amiable temper, and was much beloved for his kind heart and perfect sincerity. He was a finished cicerone for his part of Somerset, as the writer of this brief notice can attest.

## MRS. SICKLEMORE.

Feb. 18. At St. Lawrence, Thanet, aged 79, Mrs. Sicklemore, second daughter of the late Colonel Cony, of Walpole Hall, Norfolk. She was born in 1779. In 1799 she married John Sicklemore, Esq., of Upnor Castle, Kent, and formerly of Wetheringsett, Suffolk, by whom she had a family of two sons; John Cony, Commander R.N., born Nov. 28th, 1801; George Wilson, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Thanet, Kent, born July 10th, 1803.

The deceased lady was descended from M. de Coigni, of the family of the Duc de Coigni. He came over with Isabella of France as her chamberlain, on her marriage with Edward II. The family settled in Lincolnshire, where they possessed large estates, and Sir William Cony was made a baronet in 1642. The Walpole estate came through the marriage of one of the Butlers, an old Norfolk family. The Cony arms are the same as the present Duc de Coigni. The Sicklemores are an ancient Suffolk family, and represented Ipswich and Suffolk in the reigns of Charles I., &c.—*Court Journal*.

## CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 5. At the Vicarage, Isle of Man, aged 64 the Rev. *W. Corrin*, Vicar of Kirk-Christ-Rushen (1824).

March 14. At Fairlie-lodge, Torquay, aged 78, the Rev. *George Almond*, formerly P.C. of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Matthew Freeman*, P.C. of Mellor (1824), Derbyshire.

March 15. At the Vicarage, the Rev. *Richard Price*, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1833, New College, Oxford, V. of Fardisley (1843), Hereford.

March 16. At Exeter, aged 56, the Rev. *Arthur Farwell*, B.A. 1825, Exeter College, Oxford, R. of Stoke-Fleming (1832), Devon.

March 17. Aged 71, the Rev. *Wm. Patteson*, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1817, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, R. of St. James, Shaftesbury (1833).

March 18. At Melrose, the Rev. *Alexander Burnet*, M.A., formerly of Jedburgh.

Aged 53, the Rev. *Alfred Hanbury*, S.C.L., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, V. of Wickhambrook (1835), Suffolk.

March 20. At the Vicarage, the Rev. *William Thorpe*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, V. of Stetchworth (1809), Cambridgeshire.

March 21. At the Rectory, aged 75, the Rev. *Daniel Charles Delafosse*, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, R. of Shere (1811), Surrey, and Chaplain to the King of Hanover.

March 22. At Hope-terrace, Chard, the Rev. *Henry Edwards*, LL.B. 1816, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, late R. of Wambrook, Dorset.

At the Parsonage, Rampside, aged 63, the Rev. *W. Dawson*, P.C. of Rampside (1838), Lancashire.

March 24. At Brighton, aged 54, the Rev. *Henry Sneyd*, B.A. 1826, Brasenose College, Ox-

ford, late of Woodlands, Staffordshire, P.C. of Wetley Rocks, Staffordshire.

At Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 75, the Rev. *James Shergold Boone*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, Christ Church, Oxford, Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington.

At Mount Lebanon, Torquay, aged 34, the Rev. *Montagu Bingley*, B.A. 1848, Clu. Ch., Oxford.

March 25. At Leamington, aged 71, the Rev. *William Smoult Temple*, R. of Low Dinsdale (1835), Durham.

March 26. At Doveridge, Derbyshire, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Union Cavendish*, M.A. (1822), Magdalene College, Cambridge, V. of Doveridge (1839), Derbyshire. He was the sixth and youngest surviving son of the late Richard, first Lord Waterpark, and brother to the present lord, and for the last twenty years held the Vicarage of Doveridge, in Derbyshire. An illness of some ten days' duration, and from which he had partially recovered, terminated in his death. He was married to Sophia, dau. of Sir John Robinson, on May 4, 1845, who survives him without issue.

Aged 75, the Rev. *William John Chepman*, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, Pembroke College, Oxford, R. of St Sampson and V. of St. Michael-at-the Vale, Guernsey (1816).

March 27. At Costock, aged 57, the Rev. *Edward Wilson*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, R. of Costock, Not s.

At Brighton, aged 53, the Rev. *James Morris*, M.A. 1842, B. and D.D. 1845, Brasenose College, Oxford.

March 29. At Rose-hill, Wixoe, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Penberton*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Belchamp St. Paul's, Essex.

March 30. At Plymouth, aged 77, the Rev. *George Augustus Biedermann*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, Christ's College, Cambridge, Rector of Dauntsey (1869), Wilts, and of Flemingstone and Llanvihangel, Glamorganshire.

At Bath, the Rev. *Alexander Scott*, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, Trinity College, Cambridge, of the Island of Barbados.

April 2. At Risley-hall, Derbyshire, aged 90, the Rev. *John Hancock Hall*, LL.B. 1820, formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, R. of Keyworth (1842), Nottinghamshire.

At Hitchin, Herts., aged 87, the Rev. *James Bisset*, the founder of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, and who acted as gratuitous Secretary for fifty-one years.

April 4. At the Rectory, aged 90, the Rev. *Samuel Martin*, B.A. 1792, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Warsop (1806), Nottinghamsh.

At the Rectory, aged 87, the Rev. *Martin Sheath*, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, R. of Wyberton (1821), Lincolnshire.

April 7. At Shrivensham Vicarage, aged 81, the Ven. *Archdeacon Herens*.

Of diphtheria, aged 47, the Rev. *J. S. Haygarth*, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, and only son of the late Rev. *J. Haygarth*, Rector of Upham, Hants.

April 12. Aged 28, the Rev. *Henry Torin Turner West*, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Radley, grandson of the late *Giles Borrett*, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

April 13. Suddenly, at Tunstall Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Gerrard Firrand*, forty-five years Rector of the above parish.

At St. John's-wood, the Rev. *Henry Philip Houghton*, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847, Brasenose College, Oxford.

At St. Ives, Hunts., aged 38, the Rev. *Richard Hopkins*, B.A. 1844, Brasenose College, Oxford.

April 14. The Rev. *Kenneth Fraser*, B.A., Incumbent of Astley Bridge, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

April 15. At Alesford, Hants., of jaundice, aged 29, the Rev. *Fanden Bempée Johnstone*,

M.A., Emm. Coll., Camb., Curate of Itchin-Stoke, fifth and last surviving son of Charles Phillips Johnstone, esq., late of Newbold-manoor, Staffordshire.

Aged 38. *John Henry Buck*, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847, Christ's College, Cambridge, Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton.

*April 16.* At Ledbury, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry Phillips*.

At Leamington, aged 56, the Rev. *Richard Morris*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1831, Wadham College, Oxford, V. of Easington (1833), Warwickshire.

*April 17.* At Bath, aged 74, the Rev. *Charles Bryan*, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, Oriel Coll., Oxford, R. of Wolfstone (1813), Gloucestershire.

*April 21.* At Funeck, near Leeds, aged 84, the Rev. *William Ignatius Okely*.

*Jan. 4.* At Ballarat, Australia, aged 29, the Rev. *Theophilus Taylor*. He was the first regularly appointed Superintendent Wesleyan Minister of Ballarat.

*March 16.* At Edinburgh, the Rev. *Robert Meiklejohn*, Minister of Strathdon. The rev. gentleman had only a few days previous, in perfect health, gone to accompany his son, Mr. John Forbes Meiklejohn, about to embark to join the army in India, in which country, about a year ago, his eldest son, Mr. Hugh Robert Meiklejohn, fell in the storming of Jhansi.

*April 7.* Found dead in his arm-chair, in his study, aged 61, the Rev. *J. Pyer*, Independent Minister of Morristown, Devonport.

*April 17.* At Cumberland-st., Edinburgh, the Rev. *James Watson*.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*March 1, 1858.* At Fort Union, New Mexico, N.A., aged 26, *Henry Cottrell*, eldest son of Henry Follitt Powell, esq., of Brandleholme-hall, Lancashire, and Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

*Nov. 23, 1858.* At Melbourne, aged 56, Wm., second son of the late Rev. James Coyte, Rector of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, and Rector of Cantley, Norfolk.

*Jan. 1.* At Geelong, Victoria, aged 47, David Ramsey Paramore, esq., of that place, and Tunbridge, Kent.

*Jan. —.* At Hobart-town, Daniel Sutton, esq., formerly Town-clerk of Colchester.

*Jan. 12.* At Peshawur, Bengal, of small pox, Lieut. Matthew Bell, 70th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. John Bell, M.A., Vicar of Rothwell, and Rural Dean of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

*Jan. 20.* At Wittebergen, near Aliwal North, in South Africa, aged 38, Michael Becker Hudson, last surviving son of the late James Hudson, esq., of Newton, near Sittingbourne.

*Jan. 29.* On board the "Victoria" steamer, returning to England, from the effects of injuries received in the late steamer "Austria" on his passage to India, Nov. 1857, aged 33, Capt. Norcliffe Bendyshe Waiton, 17th Regt. (and late of the 94th.), third son of the late Major Charles Walton, 4th Light Dragoons.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from India, aged 25, George Wm. Turville, Lieut. in her Majesty's 13th Foot. R.I.P.

*Feb. 4.* Of fever, en route up the Indus, in medical charge of troops, within one day's sail of Mooltan, aged 42, Surgeon R. R. Dowse, 70th Regt., eldest son of R. Dowse, esq., Emma-pl., Stonehouse, Inspector General of Hospitals. The deceased entered the army in January, 1841, served in the West Indies, South America, Brazil, China, St. Helena, Mediterranean, and through the Crimean campaign, for which he received the medal, with three clasps—Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. On the 4th August last he sailed from Gravesend in charge of troops for

India, and after a tedious voyage of four months to Kurrachee, and thence up the Indus, he was attacked with fever on the 1st Feb., and expired on the morning of the fourth day, just six months from the day he left England. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of Mooltan, with military honours, on the following day.

*Feb. 5.* Near Moulton, aged 43, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Charles Timins, of her Majesty's 70th Regt., fifth son of the late J. F. Timins, esq., of Hilfield, Aldenham, Herts.

*Feb. 13.* On board the ship "Eastern Monarch," at sea, aged 38, Brevet-Major Reginald Best Brett, of the Bombay Artillery, and the late Turkish Contingent, third surviving son of the late Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea. He was subaltern of Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery through Gen. Nott's campaign, and at Dubba under Sir Chas. Napier, and served with the Turkish Contingent through the Crimean campaign.

*Feb. 14.* At Barbados, aged 65, Capt. Adam Cuppage, one of the Justices of the Assistant Court of Appeal of that island.

*Feb. 15.* At Secunderabad, Capt. Frederick Crewe, 7th M.N.I.

*Feb. 27.* At Dunkirk, aged 42, Capt. W. Spence-Hornsby, son of the late W. W. Wilson-Hornsby, esq., late of the 91st Regt.

*Feb. 28.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 84, Capt. Zacheus Fayerman, R.M., brother of the late Admiral Fayerman, of Bath.

At Messina, Sicily, aged 38, Julia, wife of George Oates, esq.

At Dragunian, in the south of France, aged 60, Joseph Theodor Kroff, esq., late of Princes-st., Cavendish-sq.

*March 2.* Hugh Cossett Baker, esq., of the city of Hamilton, Canada West.

*March 3.* At Stowford-villa, Swimbridge, Annie, wife of William Buncombe, esq.

*March 4.* In the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, on board H.M.'s ship "Madagascar," aged 24, William Percivall, M.R.C.S., R.N., second son of the late William Percivall, esq., Montague-villas, Richmond, Surrey.

*March 5.* At Derwent-villas, Hammersmith, Alexander Knox, esq., M.D., late Surgeon of the Military Prison, Aldershot.

*March 6.* At Brixton, aged 67, J. W. Willis, esq., Commander R.N.

*March 7.* At Funchal, Madeira, aged 50, Booth Eddison, F.R.C.S., of the Park, Nottingham. He was related to the family of the same name living at Gateford-house, near Worksop, brother to the Town-clerk of Leeds, and nephew to Mr. Robert Booth, of Plumtree-st, Nottingham, from whom he inherited the larger part of his property. He was a member of the Society of Friends, by whom he has long been held in the highest esteem. He became an apprentice at the General Hospital in the year 1822, and served the usual term of five years, and so far gained the confidence of the governors, that in 1829 they elected him resident surgeon apothecary, which post he held for the usual term of five years. After this he went into partnership with Mr. John Higginbotham, surgeon, and subsequently practised several years on his own account.—*Nottingham Paper*.

At Princes-buildings, Clifton, aged 73, Charlotte Matilda, fourth dau. of the late Henry Thos. Houghton, esq., of Kilmanock-house, co. Wexford.

*March 9.* At Craigton-house, Graham Hutchison, esq., of Craigton.

*March 10.* At Banner-cross, near Sheffield, aged 66, Henry Marwood Greaves, esq., of Ford-hall, and of Banner-cross. Deceased was a magistrate for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and York, and a deputy-lieutenant of Derbyshire.

In Demerara, aged 34, Archibald James Brown, esq., youngest son of the late Archibald Brown, esq., of Glasgow.

*March 11.* In West Derby-st., Liverpool, aged 31, Jane Falconer, wife of James Gordon Stewart, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. David Thom, D.D., Minister of Crown-st. Chapel, Liverpool.

At Bonn, Prussia, aged 55, Anne, wife of John Cheyne, formerly of Liverpool, solicitor, and youngest dau. of the late Alderman Bennett, of Chester.

At Claremont Bank, Shrewsbury, aged 78, Apphia, dau. of the late Rev. John Witts, Vicar of Cardington, Salop.

At Llanfirst-house, near Abergavenny, aged 64, Anne, wife of Wm. Morgan, esq.

*March 12.* At Carabacel, Nice, Margarete, wife of the Rev. T. Moysey Bartlett, and dau. of the late Capt. Ongley Hopson, of the 25th Dragoons.

*March 13.* In her 104th year, Mary Wright, of Leeds; a member of the Society of Friends.

At Wilga, in Poland, the residence of her brother, James Loudon, esq., Anne, eldest sister of the late John Claudius Loudon, esq.

*March 14.* In Harrington-sq., London, at an advanced age, Marianne, relict of Thos. Hake-will, esq., aunt to the Misses Richards, of Bayfield-house, and the last surviving grand-dau. of the celebrated Platonist and very eminent divine, the Rev. Henry More, D.D., of Christ's College, Cambridge.

At the Vicarage, Edlesborough, aged 65, Anne Maria, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bruton Wroth.

*March 15.* At Stanley-cresc., Notting-hill, aged 52, Anne Wall, widow of Capt. R. D. Stuart, of the 14th Regt. Bombay N.I.

At the Convent of Notre Dame, Northampton, Cecilia, dau. of William John de Normanville, late of Queen's-rd., Regent's-park.

At his residence, Lonsdown-pl., Cheltenham, aged 79, Col. John Austen, R.H.

At the Agricultural and Chymical College, Kennington, aged 82, Anthony Nesbit, esq.

*March 16.* In the Close, Salisbury, Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the "Salisbury and Winchester Journal," after an illness of little more than an hour's duration. Mr. Bennett was elected Mayor of Salisbury in 1825, Chamberlain in 1826, and Alderman in 1827, and in the first election for Town Councillors which took place after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act he was, without soliciting a vote, placed at the head of the poll for the Ward of St. Thomas, and received the greatest number of votes polled in the various Wards at that election. Mr. Bennett was the senior magistrate of the city, having been elected to that office in the year 1832, under the old Corporation. His name was also included in the first Commission of the Peace which was issued for Salisbury by King William the Fourth, in 1835, and he continued to officiate as magistrate up to the time of his death, having taken his seat on the Bench as late as the Monday preceding his death.

At Loches, aged 69, Knightley Musgrave Clay, esq., formerly of the 2nd Life Guards and 9th Lancers.

At Brechin, of malignant scarlatina, aged 23, Dr. James Drummond, only son of the Rev. James Drummond, Minister of Glenbervie.

At Liverpool, aged 55, Thomas Estridge, eldest son of the late Rev. Saml. Saunders.

*March 17.* At Devonshire-road, Balham, aged 74, Mary Ann, widow of Henry A. Aglionby, esq., Nunney, Cumberland.

At Rue de Berri, Paris, aged 57, J. W. Philipps, late Capt. of the 7th Hussars, and step-brother of the late Mr. T. J. Philipps, of Landue, Cornwall.

At Hastings, aged 47, Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Taylor, esq., of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.

At Edinburgh, R. Graham, esq., of Redgorton. Aged 70, Wm. Hewitt, esq., of Badbury-hill, near Swindon, Wilts.

At her residence, Grecian-terr., Lincoln, aged  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

53, Jane, relict of George Steel, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Brocklesby.

At Woodfalls, Yalding, Kent, aged 28, Richard Round Carnell, esq., of the 32d Regt. M.N.I.

*March 18.* At Lymington, aged 84, Eliz., widow of the Rev. J. Clark, and dau. of the late Danl. Sharp, esq., of Godaiming, Surrey.

At High Garrett, Braintree, aged 26, Mina, the wife of George Courtauld, jun., esq.

At Cheltenham, Ellen Es'her, wife of George Spry, esq., formerly of Bath, youngest dau. of Wm. Robbins, esq., of Velindra, Glamorgan-shire, and niece of the late Richd. Blakemore, esq., M.P.

At Torquay, aged 56, James Crowley, esq., of St. Mary's-road, Highbury.

In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 49, Edward Phillips, esq., of Wisbeach.

At Raby-pl., Bath, aged 79, Hester Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Rev. G. Davies, of Flint.

At Dresden, aged 13, Charles Leman, youngest son of J. Powell, esq., of Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood.

At Leeford-house, Budleigh Salterton, aged 82, John Hine, esq., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and for many years attached to the Residency at Bagdad. He has bequeathed to the Devon and Exeter Hospital 10,000*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 3,000*l.*; to the Blind Asylum 3,000*l.*; to the North Devon Infirmary 6,000*l.*; to the Exeter Penitentiary 2,000*l.*; to the Exeter Dispensary 1,000*l.*; to the Exeter Eye Infirmary 1,000*l.*; to the East Budleigh and Budleigh Salterton National Schools 1,000*l.*; to the poor of the parish of East Budleigh 1,000*l.*; to the Benevolent Fund of that parish 1,000*l.* These different societies form only a portion of those amongst whom he has judiciously divided his wealth, his object being to benefit his fellow-creatures in a spiritual and temporal sense; not forgetting the medical profession, of which he was a member, by bestowing on the Medical Benevolent Fund 3,000*l.*, and the Royal Medical Benevolent College 3,000*l.*

At Lexden-road, Colchester, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Grimwood, esq.

*March 19.* At Twickenham, aged 76, Arthur Lysaght, Admiral of the Red.

At Closworth, aged 91, Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Nat. Bartlett, Rector of the same parish, and only dau. of the late Swayne Harbin, esq., of Newton-house, near Yeovil.

At Bishop's-hall, near Taunton, aged 16, John Rothwell, youngest son of the late Charles Cutcliffe Drake, esq., of Springfield, near Barnstaple.

At Rosiere, Lyndhurst, Louisa Henriette, wife of Vice-Admiral Dashwood.

At the residence of James Wheeler, esq., Clifton-place, Exeter, aged 30, Robert Henry Barnett, esq., of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

At Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 82, Henry Scott Alves, esq., late of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bowerman, esq., Uffculme.

At Hastings, aged 60, Louisa Georgiana Maria, wife of the Rev. Edward Woodyatt.

At her residence, Lexden-road, Colchester, Sophia, widow of Joseph Gregson, esq., of Liverpool.

*March 20.* At Totnes, Devon, aged 92, Anne, widow of Abraham Tucker, esq., of Tuckenhay, formerly of Bridport.

At Duke-st., Bath, aged 70, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Charles Bryan, Rector of Woolastone, Gloucestershire, and only dau. of the late Adm. Kempthorne, of Helston, Cornwall.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 89, William Blakemore, esq., and, on the 25th inst., aged 82, Marianne, his wife.

In Pulteney-st., Bath, aged 52, thirty-six of which were passed in active service in India, Capt. Frederick Thomas Powell, Assistant-Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

At Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, Mary, only

child of the late Jacob Yallowley, esq., of Woodlands-house, Surrey, banker, in the firm of Messrs. Currie and Co., Cornhill.

At his residence at Walthamstow, aged 64, Ford Barclay, esq.

In Hereford-road North, Westbourne-grove, W., aged 50, Mary Dymock, wife of Col. Charles Smith, unmarried, and eldest dau. of the late Saml. Stead, esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire.

Aged 72, Captain Kennett Beacham Martin, Harbour-master at Ramsgate.

At Queen's-road, Baywater, aged 68, Margaret, widow of Thomas Philpott, esq., of Willesden, Middlesex.

At Felsted-place, Essex, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Hulme, esq.

March 21. At Chard, aged 34, William Spicer Langdon, esq., solicitor.

At the family mansion, St. Bricedale, Kirkcaldy, William Swan, esq., of the extensive manufacturing firm of Swan Brothers.

At Calais, aged 83, Thomas Theobald, esq., of Grays Thurrock, Essex.

At his residence, Little-row, Maidenhead, Berks, aged 60, Richard Weller, esq.

Aged 59, Henry Headland, esq., formerly of Dikswell-hill, Herts.

At his residence, Clapton-sq., Hackney, aged 78, John Edwin Netterville, for fifty-four years a member of the Stock Exchange.

At Well-head, Halifax, aged 90, Mrs. Frances Waterhouse.

At Kilnwick, aged 67, Charles Grimston, esq., of Grimston Garth, and Kilnwick, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, late Col.-Commandant of the East York Regiment of Militia.

Aged 52, Mr. Frederick Newenham, historical and portrait painter.

At Leamington, aged 87, Mrs. Lockett, widow of William Jeffery Lockett, esq., Derby.

At her residence, 6, Merrion-square East, Dublin, Emily E. Dowager Baroness de Robeck.

Frances Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hornsby, of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire.

At her residence, East Southernhay, Sarah Maria, relict of George Parminster Amory, esq.

March 22. At Ardgillan, aged 78, Marianne, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor.

At Drayton, Norfolk, aged 73, Charles Helwys Laton, esq.

At Clarence-house, Gillingham, Kent, aged 23, Capt. Richard Henry Fry, 15th Regt., eldest son of Major R. Fry, late 63rd Regt.

At Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, aged 17, Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Thomas Gordon, 13th Regt. B.N.I., and grand-dau. of the late Rev. J. Warrington Evans.

Suddenly, at Chichester Barracks, James McHaffie Cowan, M.D., Army Medical Staff, Depot Battalion, late of the 55th Regt.

Aged 27, Peter Osborne esq., eldest son of the late Lieut-Col. Henry Roche Osborn, Bengal Army.

At Plainstow, Essex, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. James Knight, of Clapham.

At Tavton-st., Gordon-sq., Miss Frances Cooke, sister of Edward Cooke, esq., Judge of County Courts.

At Chalford, Gloucestershire, Mary, wife of Richard Horton, esq., surgeon.

March 23. In Paris, Count Sigismund Krasinski, a Polish noble, hero, and poet. He was related to the royal houses of Saxony and Piedmont, and his godfather was the Emperor Napoleon, who appointed him on the day of his birth aide-de-camp to the King of Rome. The Confederation of Bar, the last of national Polish governments, at a time when Poland was battling with its three invaders, was presided over by two Krasinskis; one of them a marshal, the other Bishop of Kamieniec. General Count Krasinski, the father of Sigismund, was Commandant of the Light Horse Cavalry under Napoleon.

At Frittenden, aged 13 months, Helen Mary,

youngest child of the Rev. Edward and Lady Harriett Moore.

At Royal-crescent, aged 82, Robert Robertson, esq., of Auchleeks, Perthshire, and Meiblands, Devon.

At his residence, Penton-place, aged 58, John Danby Christopher, of Argyle-st., London, solicitor, only son of the late John Christopher, esq., formerly of Bishop Auckland, and afterwards of Crook-hall, Durham.

At Upper Lansdowne-ter, Notting-hill, aged 66, Charles Barker, esq., of Birch-in-lane.

At his house, Thurlow-lodge, Clapham, Surrey, aged 73, Henry Seymour Montagu, esq.

At Hans-pl., Chelsea, aged 81, Chas. Tylee, esq.

Aged 59, Charles McDuff, esq., solicitor, of Castle-st., Holborn.

March 24. At Plumstead, Kent, in the neighbourhood of which he had resided for the past half-century, aged 74, Sir Edward Bindloss Perrott, Bart. He was descended from the celebrated Perrotts of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and was nearly related to the present Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., and was the uncle to H. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P. for Dudley.

Aged 59, William Hole, esq., of Parke, Bovey Tracey.

Killed by a fall from his horse while hunting with the Limerick Harriers, aged 45, Michael Patrick Russell, esq., J.P., of Glenmore, co. Cork, eldest surviving son of the late Patrick Russell, esq., of Mount Russell, and son-in-law of Daniel Clanehy, esq., D.L., of Charleville.

At her residence in Cavendish-place, Bath, Marion, last surviving dau. of the late John Dunlop, esq., of Montagu-sq., London.

At his residence, Park-road, Stockwell, aged 31, William Collier, only son of the late W. J. Roberts, esq., of Swanage.

At Twizel-house, Northumberland, Lewis Tabitha, wife of Pridaux John Selby, esq., and second sister of the late Bertram Milford, esq., of Mitford-castle, in the same county.

At Gravesend, after landing from the ship "Coldstream" on the 1st, aged 43, R. Y. Cummins, esq., late Assistant-Colonial Secretary and Acting Secretary to the Council of Government, from excessive tropical debility and unremitting attention to his responsible duties during 25 year's residence in the colony of Mauritius.

At Upper Norwood, aged 62, Robert Warrant, esq., of Westhorpe, Notts, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut. for that co., late Major in H.M.'s 6th or Enniskillen Dragoons, and eldest son of the late Thomas Warrant, esq., of Warrantfield, Inverness-shire.

At Brighton, Sir John Lewes Predder, Knt., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Van Diemen's Land.

At Birkenhead, aged 24, Emmeline Jane, wife of Isaac 'Espinasse, and dau. of Philip Longmore, esq., of Hertford Castle.

At Mornington-pl., Hampstead-rd., aged 64, James Stark, esq.

At his residence, Peterborough-lodge, Finchley, New-road, Henry Trinder, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 77, E. Dyke Poore, esq., of Figheldean, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wilts.

At Harpenden, Herts, aged 60, Rebecca, wife of James Quiter Rumball, surgeon.

At Via Gregoriana, Rome, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Charles Shand, esq., of Rupert-house, Everton, near Liverpool.

March 25. Aged 79, Gilbert Northey Tompson, esq., of Totnes.

At her residence, Regency-sq., Brighton, aged 88, the Hon. Frances Holland, widow of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, Precentor of Chichester, and formerly Rector of Poyning's, Sussex, and dau. of the late Thomas Lord Erskine.

At Edinburgh, aged 92, Mrs. Taylor, widow of Mr. James Taylor, who was the first to discover and apply steam to the propulsion of vessels,

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available*



At the Rectory, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire, aged 39, Rose, wife of the Rev. M. Hill.

At Smallwood Parsonage, Cheshire, aged 33, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Hastings Gordon, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Gylby Lonsdale, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield.

Aged 57, at Wymeswold, Wm Fisher Ella, esq. March 30. At his residence, Sussex-terr., King's-road, Chelsea, aged 63, James Edward Christie, esq.

At Kensington-garden-terr., Laura Frances, wife of James Bacon, esq., Q.C.

At her residence, the Verge, New-park-road, Clapham, aged 80, Betsey, widow of William Henry Tayler, esq.

At Leeds, aged 63, William Terry, esq., late of Hull.

At the Rectory, Herringswell, near Mildenhall, aged 48, Katherine Mary, the wife of the Rev. Charles Jenkin, D.D.

At Ashburnham-house, London, aged 15 months, Edward, sixth son of the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Ipswich, aged 55, Joseph David Everett, esq., late of Rushmere.

Aged 53, Mr. Owen Browne Carter, architect and artist, of Winchester. The deceased was a man of great ability in his profession, as his beautiful drawings of many of our cathedrals and parish churches afford ample evidence.

At Goldington Bury, Bedfordshire, from the effects of a fall from his horse, William Kenworthy Browne, late Capt. in the Bedfordshire Militia, and a justice of the peace.

At Blandford-sq., aged 79, J. Drinkald, esq.

At his residence, Amersham-park-villas, Kent, aged 63, Griffith Rice, esq.

At Athole-cree, Perth, N.B., Maria, wife of George Moncrieff, esq., and eldest dau. of Capt. Rogers, Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Coworth-park, Sunningdale, aged 46, Mary, wife of John Alves Arbuthnot, esq.

March 31. At Islington, aged 68, Henry Cotton, esq., late of Shaftesbury.

At Mereworth, Kent, aged 9, Robert, second son of William Harryman, esq.

In Wyatt-st., Maidstone, aged 100, Mrs. Mary Spicer.

At Rye, Sussex, aged 43, Ann Baker, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Meryon, esq.

At Quarndon, near Huddersfield, aged 69, David Haigh, esq., of the firm of David Haigh and Brothers, woollen manufacturers.

At St. John's-wood, aged 29, William Charles Wentworth, Jun., esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of William Charles Wentworth, sen., esq., of Vaucluse, Australia.

At Swissville, Guernsey, James Saumarez Dobree, esq., one of the Jurats of the Royal Court of Guernsey.

At Saville-row, Walworth, aged 16, John William, the only son of John Gannon, esq.

Miss Jane Clarke, the celebrated court milliner. Her property (including pictures) is estimated at £80,000, the principal portion of which is said to be left to the various charities of the metropolis. It is said that Miss Clarke directed that she should be interred in point-lace.

At Venice, very suddenly, (owing, it is said, to an excessive use of chloroform for neuralgia in the head,) aged 35, the Duchess Louisa, of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, the wife of the Prince of Windischgratz, and niece of the King of Prussia.

At Cheltenham, Ellen Esther, wife of Geo. Spry, esq., formerly of Bath.

Lately. In the Isle of Antigone, (Sea of Marmora,) aged 107, a retired patriarch of Constantinople, named Konstantios. He was born in 1732, and was son of a goldsmith in the Farnar; educated at the cost of Catherine II. of Russia at Kiew; subsequently head of the convent on Mount Sinai, where he harboured General Bonaparte; next metropolitan of Alexandria, and on the murder of the Byzantine patriarch at the Greek Insurrection, elected head of the Greek Church.

He has left many learned works on Byzantine archæology.

A *Martyr to Science*.—M. Sturme, a medical man residing at Biendecques, (Pas-de-Calais). He had for some time past turned his attention very particularly to the treatment of quinsy, and lately published a pamphlet on that disease, and on the efficacy of eroten oil as a cure for it. A few days ago he was called in to a young girl of 16 who was attacked, but his specific proving ineffectual, he had recourse to the operation of tracheotomy. Not being provided with the necessary probe for the operation, he had recourse to a fragment of a hollow one of India rubber, which, on being placed in the opening, became distended, and would not allow the passage of the mucus. M. Sturme, in order to counteract that inconvenience, placed his mouth to the end of the probe, and by suction removed the mucus from the throat of the patient, who, however, died in a short time after. This devotedness of M. Sturme cost him his life, for some of the mucus having got into his throat, inoculated him as it were with the disease, and, in spite of every assistance afforded by his medical colleagues, he expired shortly after.

Aged 80, C. Cels, the Nestor of Belgian artists. He was a pupil of David, and an esteemed painter of historical and religious subjects.

At Paris, M. Veinant, one of the oldest "bon-quinistes" (bookworms), and author of the "Bibliotheca Scatologica," and editor of the "Farces" of Fabarin. His sole occupation during the last years of his life was to go rummaging about the book-stalls of the French metropolis, and in order more conveniently to carry off his purchases, he had a coat made with more than a dozen different pockets, each for a particular size of book, folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, &c. The books he amassed amount to more than ten thousand volumes, and many really valuable works are said to be among this number. 85,000 francs (£13,400) have been offered already for the collection.

Accidentally drowned in the river Nith, Dumfriesshire, Mr. A. Mackay, formerly Piper to her Majesty. Mackay was of a race of hereditary pipers who obtained their instruction at the once celebrated College of the MacCruimish, in the Isle of Skye, which has been swept away in the changes produced by the altered state of Gaelic society. He was not simply a performer, but also a composer of singular ability.

April 1. At the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon, Lieut.-Col. James Allen, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Malton, aged 9, George, and aged 4, Mary; also, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at Burton Agnes, near Driffield, aged 3, William, and on Wednesday, the 6th inst., aged 2, Agnes, children of Mr. Richard Jefferson, druggist, of Market-place, Malton. They have all died of diphtheria.

At the Manor, Wheatley, Oxford, Jane Susan, wife of Thomas Smith, esq., surgeon, eldest dau. of the Rev. Admiral Thomas Gill, of Bath, and sister of Charles Gill, esq., surgeon, of Whittington, near Chesterfield.

At Upper Berkeley-st., Gen. Frederick C. White, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Manton, Rutland, aged 42, Capt. Alexander Doria, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Chatham, aged 70, Capt. Francis Edward Leech, Paymaster-in-Chief, Invalid Depot.

Annie Isabella, wife of Edward Hamilton Stirling, of St. Heller's, Jersey, and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Nugent Glascock, R.N.

At Wallington, Fareham, Hants, aged 74, Lucy Matilda, widow of William Gunner, esq., late of Chernock-place, Winchester, and formerly of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and seventh dau. of the late Thomas Ridge, esq., of Kilmiston-house, Hants.

At Torquay, Devon, aged 41, Henry Dumilt Severn, esq., of Derby.

At Hassobury, aged 25, Cecil Mary, wife of Capt. Gosling, and dau. of A. A Park, esq.

At Calverley-parade, Tunbridge Wells, aged 16, Louisa Jane, the only dau. of the Rev. Wm. R. Holmes, M.A.

At London, aged 29, John, son of the late Thomas Harrison, esq., of Alawick, Northumberland.

At Camden-town, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Heavyside, formerly of Stockton-on-Tees, and father of the late Rev. George Heavyside, Unitarian minister at Roehdale.

At her residence, Oxford-terrace, aged 66, Jane, widow of Thomas Henry Buckle, esq., of Mecklenburgh-sq.

At his residence, Bank-side, Wootton, near Liverpool, aged 49, Charles Hopley, esq., formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wise, esq., of the Priory, Hants.

Aged 86, Jane, relic of the Rev. Alex. Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S., late of York-ter., Regent's-Park, and Pheodo, Kincardineshire.

At Hardwick, near Reading, aged 67, Henry Philip Powys, esq.

April 2. At Brooklands-pl., Cambridge, aged 77, Richard Foster, esq. "He had for a period of upwards of half a century been an eminent brewer and wine and liquor merchant in Cambridge, and in the cause of religion and civil liberty his name was a 'household word.' He was a member of the Baptist Church from his youth; but for a series of years, while health permitted, presided here at the Wesleyan anniversaries. To all religious institutions he was a firm and liberal friend. At the urgent request of the Whig party, he twice contested the borough of Cambridge: the first time in June, 1841, when, with Lord Cosmo Russell as a colleague, he opposed the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton and Sir A. C. Grant, on which occasion he was 27 below the lowest Conservative. In March, 1843, he opposed Sir Fitzroy Kelly, when he lost his election by 27. Mr. Foster was devoted to the interest and well-being of his native town; he was ever foremost in every good work; and truly it may be said he lived a gentleman and died a Christian."

At Nice, aged 43, Georgina, wife of Lord Polwarth, of Mertown-house, Berwickshire, third dau. of the late Geo. Baillie, esq., of Jerriswoode and Mellerstain, and sister to the present Earl of Haddington.

At her residence, Hammersmith, Sophia Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Strickland, bart., of Boynton-house, Yorkshire, and widow of Capt. Calder, 21st Light Dragoons.

At her brother's residence, the Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jane, widow of Lewis Alexander, esq., of Hopwood-hall, Halifax.

At Belmont-pl., St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 45, John Parsons, esq., the youngest and only surviving son of James Parsons, esq., formerly of Dorchester, but lately of Taunton, Somerset.

At Lidgate-hall, Ann, widow of George Pawsey, esq.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 80, Mrs. Adams, widow of Mr. James Adams, Plaistow, Essex.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, aged 72, Susanna Wilson, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh.

Suddenly, on his arrival in London from his regiment, the 4th Light Dragoons, Charles Frederick O'Meara, of disease of the heart. He served through the Crimean war, and was one of the glorious 600.

In Lowndes-st., aged 78, Sarah, widow of Wm. Moffat, esq., of Harperton, Roxburghshire.

At Peckham Kye, aged 19, Mary, dau. of Richard Stokoe, esq.

April 3. At Chelmsford, aged 42, Mr. George Church King, formerly of Wildford-hall.

At his residence, Lyons-house, Hetton-le-Hole, aged 47, J. Wailes, esq. Mr. Wailes was no ordinary man; he was pre-eminently a "self-made" man, and by dint of patient perseverance and moral worth, had advanced himself, step by step, to a

foremost rank in his profession as a practical colliery-viewer. He is deserving of lasting praise for the unceasing attention which he had bestowed upon the important subject of colliery ventilation, more particularly with a view of preventing and diminishing the risk of explosion in coal-mines; and his elaborate papers relating to this topic had just been published a few days before his death, under the auspices of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Wailes had, in fact, only a week before his decease brought to a satisfactory conclusion a series of elaborate experiments, undertaken with the especial object of preventing the risk of explosion in coal mines; and, although he had not the scientific knowledge of a Davy or a Clanny, yet probably no practical man had ever before exercised such undaunted perseverance in carrying out this benevolent object; and if for this reason alone, his name deserves to be remembered with gratitude by every friend of humanity. As a master, impartially consulting the interests of his employers, and having at the same time a kindly interest in the welfare of those under him, his death will be deeply regretted by every one connected with the important collieries of which he had the charge. His friends, and they were many, will willingly acknowledge that his niche in social and business relations will not readily be filled up.

At Birkdault, Lowwood, Lancashire, aged 67, Daye Barker, esq.

In Montagu-sq., Elizabeth Jane, dau. of the late Hon. Lionel and Lady Elizabeth Dawson.

At Park-lane, Southsea, aged 75, Benham, widow of Wm. Thompson, esq., surgeon, R.N.

At Portfields-house, Hereford, aged 88, Ann, relic of Wm. Lingen, esq., of Burghill-lodge, near Hereford.

At Campden-grove, Kensington, aged 60, Maria Hutchins, dau. of the late Dr. Calcott.

Aged 75, Bridget, relic of the Rev. E. G. Charnock, formerly of Allexton.

At Spencer-house, Emsworth, aged 53, Kate, relic of Thomas Heiler Sparkes, esq.

At Bournemouth, aged 31, Charlotte Haydon, widow of the Rev. Wm. Cartwright, M.A., formerly Rector of Itchingfield, Sussex.

At Hundley, Lincolnshire, aged 62, James Hairby, esq., M.D.

At his residence, Bathwick-hill, Bath, Thomas Roscoe, esq., solicitor, late of Knutsford, Chesh.

Aged 39, William Horsfall, esq., of Oak-house, Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire.

At his residence, Woolwich, aged 40, John, eldest son of the late John Shersby, esq.

At his residence, Green-park-buildings, Bath, aged 70, John Peter Hardy, esq.

At Streatham-park, Surrey, Leonard Philipps, esq., of the Wandsworth-road.

April 4. At Gidea-hall, Romford, Essex, Mary Herlot, wife of Samuel Tudor, esq.

At Wyberton Rectory, Boston, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Philip Alpe, M.A., and youngest dau. of the Rev. Martin Sheath, M.A., Rector of the above parish.

At Wood-house, near Ely, John Swift, esq.

At the residence of Wm. de Lannoy, esq., Landsdowne-place, Brighton, Louisa, wife of Edward English, esq., of the Terrace, Manor-park, Streatham, Surrey.

At Hastings, aged 46, Walter Duke, esq., surgeon.

At Crouch-st., Colchester, aged 65, Wm., son of Thomas Taylor, esq., West Stockwell-st., Colchester.

At the Spa, Gloucester, aged 84, Louisa, widow of Captain Thomas Tykes, R.N.

At Dieppe, Charlotte Augusta, widow of Capt. Trimmer, R.N.

At Dover, Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Phipps, esq., of River, near Dover.

In Devonshire-st., aged 70, Henry Chetwynd-Stapilton, esq.

At the Vicarage, Saxilby, near Lincoln, aged



74, Rachel, widow of Henry Smith, esq., of Gainsborough.

April 5. At Great Glenn, aged 53, William Cooper, gent.

In London, Ellen Emelia, wife of Sir S. Geo. Bonham, bart., K.C.B.

Aged 62, Alexander Liebert, esq., of Swinton-hall, Swinton.

At Watford, Herts, aged 58, John Spencer Pidcock, esq., surgeon, second son of the late Rev. Benjamin Pidcock, Vicar of Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

At Camberwell-terr., aged 9, Ann Eliz. Clarke, eldest child of the Rev. W. C. Moore, M.A., Incumbent of St. Philip and St. James, Ilfracombe.

At Torrington-sq., aged 35, Lizzie, wife of Geo. R. Snaile, esq., of King's College.

At the Elms, Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 79, Miss Ann Stewart.

At Bath, Sarah, dau. of the late Dr. George Charles, of Ayr.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 17, Margaret Hannah Lax Mariann, only child of Robert and Mariann Smallwood.

April 6. At Bigadon, South Devon, aged 15, Robert Thomas Ryan, younger son of the late Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B.

At Swinton, near Malton, aged 76, Mrs. M. A. Hopper.

At Tong-hall, near Bradford, aged 80, Col. J. P. Tempest. He was the senior magistrate of the West Riding bench, Bradford district, having qualified in 1820.

Aged 81, Mr. Sam. Powell, of Knarborough, solicitor, who had been in practice in that town since 1807. He was under-steward of the courts for the Honour of Knarborough, and returning officer for that borough, to which he was appointed by the late Duke of Devonshire in 1813, and clerk to the magistrates for the wapentake of Claro for half a century.

At Calais, Henry Duncan, esq., M.D.

At Picton-villas, Holloway, aged 66, Mr. Robt. Cannon, for many years principal clerk in the office of the "Times."

Aged 80, Thomas Edwards, esq., Axminster, Devon.

Eleanor Serena, wife of Mr. Maximilian Simon, of Little Moorfields, and third dau. of N. B. Engleheart, esq., of Blackheath and Doctors' Commons.

Suddenly, at his residence, Camden-grove, Peckham, aged 54, Thomas Braddock.

At her residence, Upper Fitzroy-st., at an advanced age, Juliet, widow of Capt. T. Wing, R.N.

At Clifton, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Edward Bullock, late of Hamildon, Surrey.

At his residence, Aveley Parsonage, Essex, aged 50, George Lewis Parrot.

At Lewisham, aged 21, Edward Sheppard, youngest son of James Holdsworth, esq.

At Kennington, aged 76, Harriot, widow of R. G. Fricker, esq.

Aged 80, Thomas Edwards, esq., of Axminster.

Aged 77, G. H. L. Crespin Armiger, late of Mottecombe-court and Modbury.

April 7. Aged 58, Lieut. Henry Roberts, R.N., late of Osmington, near Weymouth.

At Park-crescent, Stoke Newington, aged 80, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Pattison, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, Lady Teesdale, widow of Major-Gen. Sir G. Teesdale, K.H.

Ann, wife of Charles J. Muggeridge, esq., of Twickenham.

At Hackney, aged 73, John Clarke, esq., of Mark-lane, London.

At the residence of his sons, Vere-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 76, Jos. Taylor, esq., M.R.C.S.

At Southampton, aged 48, Major Harriot, one of the passengers from India in the mail-packet "Ripon." He was taken ill at Malta, and died at Southampton two days after he landed there. There was no clue as to who he was, and his relatives were advertised for in the London

newspapers. His nephew saw the advertisement, and came to Southampton. The Major turned out to be one of the judges who presided at the trial of the King of Delhi, and amongst his baggage was property to a large amount.

Drowned in the River Cherwell, by the upsetting of a very light boat, called a whiff, constructed to carry only one person, Wm. Spencer Gregg, of Canterbury, an undergraduate of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. The jury at the inquest added to a verdict of "Accidental death" an opinion that such boats were dangerous in the extreme.

Helena, dau. of Mr. Rutter, Surgeon, St. Aubyn-st.

At St. Andrew's, Margaret, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Patrick Thompson, Madras Army.

At Kensington-park-gardens East, Ladbroke-sq., aged 82, Ann, widow of Samuel Fox, esq.

At his residence, Wray-park, Reigate, Surrey, aged 74, Robert Pinkerton, D.D., late of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

April 8. At Brighton, aged 63, George Walsh Hallam, esq., of Brent Pelham-hall, Herts, a magistrate and a deputy-lieut. for that county.

At his residence, Stanhope-st., Park-place, Regent's-park, aged 74, Joseph Beioley, esq., formerly a chief factor of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, and late a Governor of the Royal Hospitals of London.

Aged 81, John Boodle, of Heath-farm, Watford, and Davies-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At Lombard-st., aged 75, Mr. Thomas Wilson.

At Upper Sydenham, Kent, aged 30, Frances Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Compton, esq.

At Chickereil, aged 41, Cecilia Dorothea, relict of Capt. W. Payne, R.N.

At Balgrogan-house, Wigtonshire, Patrick Maitland, esq., of Freugh.

At his residence, Upper Clapton, aged 78, John Birkett, esq.

At Headingley-hill, near Leeds, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. B. Stewart, M.A., and dau. of the late W. Leay, esq., of Ravenscroft-hall, Cheshire, and of Liverpool.

At Bedale, aged 43, Michael, youngest son of the late Thomas Fothergill, esq., of Aiskew-house, Bedale, Yorkshire.

At Elie, Fifeshire, Catherine Nisbet, widow of John Waugh, of Berners-st.

At Edworth, Herts, Surrey, aged 74, Charles Moore, esq., formerly of St. James's-st.

At the Rectory, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Robert, eldest surviving son of the Rev. M. H. Becher.

April 9. At the residence of her son, Guildford-st., Russell-sq., aged 83, Mrs. Hart, widow of Samuel Hart.

At Gloucester, Blanche, wife of the Rev. C. B. Coney.

At the residence of her nephew, Capt. Godden, Ashton, Sandwich, aged 54, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Robert Godden, esq., of Finchden, Tenterden, Kent.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 43, Betsey, wife of Charles F. Hodson.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 74, Robt. Stapleton, sen., esq.

At Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, Lucy Mary Eleanor, wife of J. W. Safe, esq., of the Admiralty.

At Wilton-crescent, Harriet, eldest dau. of G. H. Barnett, esq., of Glympton-park, Oxon.

At Gibraltar, on his passage home from India, aged 31, William Delafeld Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, fourth son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

At Birtton-house, Aylesbury, aged 81, James Cooper, esq.

April 10. At his residence, St. Owen's-street, Hereford, aged 77, Edwin Goode Wright, esq.

At Godmanchester, aged 11, Edward Theodore, youngest child and only son of the late John Chapman, esq., of Whithy, Yorkshire.

Of consumption, aged 36, Hannah, wife of W.

Goodman, Uxbridge, and eldest surviving dau. of Wm. Morten, Hayes, Middlesex.

At his residence, South-Hayes, Bath, aged 55, Thos. Bishop, esq. He was for many years connected with the bank in Old Bond-street.

At Hampstead, aged 8, Oliver Francis, second son of the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.

In London, Adhelm Mount Jocelyn, youngest son of Dr. Gauntlett, and grandson of William Mount, esq., of Canterbury.

At Hailes-cottage, near Slateford, Wm. Laurie, sen., esq., nearly 50 years in the Union Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

At Ipswich, aged 81, C. Gross, esq., solicitor; Treasurer for the Ipswich Division of the county of Suffolk 13 years; Coroner for Suffolk 29 years; and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for 60 years.

At Bournemouth, Emma Mary, only dau. of the Rev. W. Alder, formerly Vicar of White Notley.

At Weymouth, aged 14, Elizabeth, third dau. of Geo. Andrews, esq.

At Broughton, near Stockbridge, aged 90, Anne, widow of Joseph Tomkins, esq.

At Crocombe, Somerset, aged 47, Susannah Pickstone, second dau. of the late W. H. Budd, esq., of Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey.

At Warfield-lodge, Berks, Clara Anne, wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, late Dean of Cape-town.

At Middlesborough-on-Tees, Anne, wife of Oscar Lindberg, esq.

At Chester, aged 75, Bevis Thelwall, esq., Commander R.N.

At Aberdeen, aged one year and a-half, Joseph Hooker, youngest child of the Rev. W. M'Gilvray, D.D., and grandson of Sir Wm. Hooker, Director of her Majesty's Gardens, Kew.

At his residence, in Harley-st., aged 59, Edmund de Penhenty O'Kelly, esq.

April 11. At Elm-cottage, Hampstead, Isabella, wife of Joseph Glynn, esq., F.R.S., of Westbourne-park-villas, and only dau. of the late Peter Black, esq., R.N.

In Berkeley-sq., Bristol, aged 70, Mr. John Taylor, for nearly fifty years proprietor of the "Bristol Mirror." He had for some time suffered from disease of the heart, which ultimately caused his death. In the spring of the year he completed his jubilee as proprietor of the "Bristol Mirror;" and had his manners been less attractive, and his disposition less genial, it would have been impossible for a man to have filled, for so long a period, such a leading position among the journalists of this great city without creating a large circle of friends and acquaintances. However, independently of the influence naturally resulting from the conduct of a powerful political organ, he had troops of friends, made not in the heat of party conflicts, but in the administration of the numerous charities which are the pride of Bristol. In the year in which he was the president of the Dolphin Society the contributions reached almost the point, and were a substantial proof of his popularity as a citizen. Conservative as a politician, he was truly liberal in practice. As an employer he was beloved, and in all the relations of life his sterling integrity will long keep his memory green. In personal appearance Mr. Taylor was a model; his commanding stature and finely formed figure have long been familiar to the inhabitants of Bristol; but these were the least attractive portions of the man.—*Abridged from the Clifton Chronicle.*

Suddenly, at Collumpton, aged 36, James Fox, son of Thomas Were Fox, esq., Plymouth.

At Kelsa, N.B., aged 23, Jane Wilson, second dau. of Thos. Lindores, esq., the Flaggs.

At Tunbridge, aged 71, Stephen Sayer, esq.

Aged 71, Margaret, wife of John Jenkins, esq., of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

At his residence, Poulton Hey, Cheshire, aged 73, John Deane Case, esq., a magistrate for the county.

At Everton, aged 55, Francis Bury, esq.

At Park-hall, near Chorley, Lancashire, aged 62, Richard Edward Alison, esq.

April 12. At his residence, Laura-lodge, Weston-road, Bath, Mr. Drew, also of New Bond-st. Mr. Drew first introduced the wholesale stay business into Bath, in the manufacture of which employment is given to a large portion of the female population of the city.

At the Rectory-house, Little Easton, Essex, the residence of her brother, the Rev. V. Knox Child, M.A., Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Child, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At St. Petersburg, Madame Bosio, the celebrated singer.

At Entry-hill-house, Bath, Selina, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Monteth, of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

At Southam, aged 71, Henry Lilley Smith, esq.

At Karsfield, Clist St. George, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. F. Doveton, formerly Rector of Mells, Somerset.

At his seat, Hornby-castle, near Lancaster, aged 80, Pudsey Dawson, esq. The venerable gentleman was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county; and, some years ago, served the office of high-sheriff. He was the eldest son of Mr. Pudsey Dawson, Mayor of Liverpool in 1779 and 1780, who will be long remembered as the founder of the School for the Indigent Blind in that town, the first of the kind established in England. On his father's death, in 1816, he succeeded to the estate of Langcliffe-hall, Yorkshire, where the family had long been settled; and in 1840 he became the successor of his relative, Admiral Tatham, in the estate of Hornby-castle, of which the admiral became possessed as heir-at-law at the conclusion of the memorable will cause, "Tatham v. Wright."

At Gore-pit, Peering, Essex, aged 18, Frances Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Major Hamilton.

At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 41, David Pelouquin Cosserat, second son of the late Rev. G. P. Cosserat, of Bramford Speke, and Rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

At his residence, Harcourt-villa, near Salisbury, aged 80, John Richardson, esq.

At Windsor, aged 63, Col. Geo. Walter Prosser, late Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Chiltern-house, Wendover, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Watson, formerly of the 14th Foot.

In Hereford-sq., Brompton, aged 55, Nathaniel Griffin, esq., barrister-at-law.

At her residence, Streatham-hill, Surrey, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of James Bristow, esq.

Aged 56, R. Dering, esq., of Lockleys, Herts.

At Bilsforth, aged 69, Mary, wife of George Stone, esq.

At his residence, Mornington-road, Regent's-park, S. Groom, esq., late of the War-office.

April 13. At Park-villa, Holsworthy, Frances Amelia, wife of Henry Gilbert Cory, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Roger Kingdon, formerly Rector of Holsworthy.

At his residence, Widecombe-cresc., Bath, aged 64, Arthur West, esq.

At Dawlish, Major Baynes.

At the Hawthorns, Chippenham, aged 28, Elizabeth Lloyd, eldest dau. of William Burt Whitmarsh, esq.

At Orme-sq., Bayswater, aged 59, Robert Bradfield Sanders, solicitor.

In Brompton-cresc., aged 73, Eliza Ann, relict of Benjamin Coates, esq., of North-end, Fulham.

At Meiling-house, Southport, aged 62, Sarah, widow of William Kershaw, esq., of Edge-hill, Liverpool.

In Clifton-gardens, Paddington, aged 33, Susannah Palmer, wife of Capt. Percival R. Innes, Bengal Army. R.I.P.

Accidentally killed in King William-st., City, aged 32, David Ritchie, esq., of Kingswood-terr., Lee, Kent, Secretary to the Committee of Treasury of the Bank of England.

At his residence, Enston-sq., aged 93, Col. Robert John Hudleston, H.E.I.C.S.

At Bellevue, Swansea, aged 66, Richard Aubrey, esq.

¶ In Paris, aged 69, Charles Barry Baldwin, esq., formerly M.P. for Totnes.

April 14. After three days' illness, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edward Tilbury, esq., of Patriot-pl., Brighton.

At his residence, Haling-grove, near Croydon, aged 36, Walter Ricardo, esq.

At her residence, Woolwich, Hester, relict of Capt. Fullon, formerly of H.M.'s 43rd Regt., and of the Royal Military Asylum.

In Berkeley-sq., aged 90, the Hon Elizabeth Curzon, dau. of the late Viscount Curzon.

At his residence, Mayfield, Walsall, aged 70, Henry Christopher Windle, esq.

At Barnstable, suddenly, Frances Sarah, wife of George Paske Jones, esq., and second dau. of the late Fitzherbert Brooke, esq., formerly of Stanshawe's-court, Gloucestershire.

In Milner-sq., Islington, aged 17, Jane Donaldson, eldest dau. of Dr. Allan.

At Cheltenham, Miss Ann Tarleton Moore, dau. of the late Rev. Glover More, Rector of Halsall, Lancashire.

At her sister's, Miss Beauchamp, Rose-hill-terr., Worcester, Mary Northcote, formerly of Plymouth, widow of Augustus Northcote, esq.

At Rothwell Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 47, Martha Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Isle Grant Overton, B.D.

Don Antonio Arom de Ayala, Spanish Consul for Australia. He shot himself in Blenheim-park, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. From a letter written by the deceased it appeared that he had left London to destroy himself in the Duke's park. On his person were found three letters, one addressed by him to the landlady of the Bear Hotel, Woodstock, where he had been staying since the 12th, and another addressed to the Duke of Marlborough. The third is evidently addressed to him. The address on this letter is "Don Antonio Arom de Ayala, Spanish Consul for Australia, Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden."

In his letter to the Duke of Marlborough he begs that his Grace will pardon him for selecting his park for a place in which to end his life, and he observes that he has a feeling which may be a childish one, that objects that he should die in cultivated fields, where cottages are, and railroads cross, and signs of life exist, therefore he has selected Blenheim-park for this purpose, and prays that the Duke will cause him to be buried at the spot where he has died, and will cause a cross to be put up to note the place, according to Spanish custom.

April 15. At Lawn-park, Sydenham, Anne, wife of Charles Warne, esq., F.R.A., formerly of Milborne St. Andrew, and dau. of the late John Holland, esq., of Clapham Common.

Emily, wife of Mr. Howard Hopley, of Tichborne-st., and eldest dau. of E. Wright Anderson, esq., of East Acton.

Aged 53, Abigail, wife of F. R. Frinneby, esq., of Guildersfield, Lower Streatham, and Cannon-st., City.

At Feltham-hill, Amelia, widow of Henry Capel, esq.

In Eccleston-sq., Caroline Rachel Baillie, eldest dau. of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, M.P.

At Ida-cottage, Niton, Isle of Wight, aged 41, Ida Emma, widow of John Wilson, esq., late of Ida-cottage, and formerly of Wilmington-sq., Pentonville, London.

In Cadogan-pl., Belgravia, aged 53, after a few days' illness, George Cary Elwes, esq.

In Bedford-pl., Clapham-rise, aged 54, James Hardy, esq., eldest surviving son of the late James Richard Hardy, esq., formerly of Peckham-road, Camberwell, Surrey.

At her residence, Fishergate-house, York, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Laycock, esq.

At Edinburgh, Jane Emily Wilson, wife of

William Edmondstoune Aytoun, esq., Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh.

In Albert-road, Regent's-park, Richard Preston Prichard, esq.

At Priory-hill, near Wolston, aged 35, John Edge, esq.

April 16. At Blackheath, aged 77, Ann Vertue, relict of Edward Charles Donne, M.D., formerly of Mattishall, Norfolk.

Aged 53, Elizabeth Abbott, eldest dau. of the late Stephen Abbott Notcutt, esq., of Ipswich.

At his residence, in St. James's-sq., Bath, aged 78, Capt. Anderson.

At Widecombe, Isle of Wight, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Hughes.

Aged 71, Eliza Katherine, eldest dau. of the late William Speer, esq., of Weston, Surrey, and Park-prospect, Westminster.

At Leamington, aged 64, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Arden Bayley, Rector of Edgecot, Northampton-sh., third and last surviving dau. of the Rev. M. H. Bartholmew, for 32 years Rector of the same parish.

At Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 75, William Edward Porter, esq., late Clerk of Recognizances to the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

At his residence, Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 53, George Blunt, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Woodfield-lodge, Streatham, aged 76, Samuel Tupman, esq., late of the Paymaster-General's office.

Of paralysis, aged 45, Mary Ann, wife of James Smith, esq., of Doe Bank-house, Astwood Bank, Worcester.

At the Norfolk Hotel, Bognor, aged 31, Hugh Ebrington Fortescue, esq.

April 17. At Alverton, Truro, aged 62, Wm. Mansel Tweedy, esq., banker, and chairman of the Cornwall Railway.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary Anne, second and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.

At Chichester, aged 65, John Cottrell, esq., J.P. He was highly esteemed for his candid, frank, and charitable disposition. He was for many years engaged in business, from which he had, however, retired for some years past. He filled the distinguished office of a city magistrate, the duties of which he carried out carefully and conscientiously. He was a member of the committee of the Chichester Infirmary, and ever displayed the greatest energy and perseverance in promoting the interest and well-being of the charity.

At Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Augusta C. Baynes, widow of Capt. Baynes, R.N.

At Edinburgh, aged 6 months, Edith Millington, dau. of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

At Bramcote-hall, Warwickshire, aged 44, Robert Choyce, esq.

April 18. At the Palace, Salisbury, aged 13, Mary Isabel, eldest child of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury.

At his residence, Grove-place, Hackney, aged 64, William Masterman.

At Clapham, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Turner, 54th Regt.

At Ramsgate, aged 32, Thomas Holt Leigh Bland, late Lieut. 61st Bengal N.I., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Bland, Rector of Lilley, Herts.

At Bristol, aged 76, Thomas Lewis, esq.

At Twerton, aged 68, Thomas Hutchins, esq.

April 19. At the residence of his grand-dau., Emma-pl., Stonehouse, aged 72, Richard Hele, esq., late of Durnford-st., Stonehouse.

At Mason's-hill, Bromley, Kent, aged 71, Mary, wife of the late Mr. William Baxter, of Bromley, and dau. of the late William Walmisley, esq., Chief Clerk in the House of Lords.

Aged 60, Lucy, wife of J. H. Ridsdale, esq., of Meanwood-hill, and dau. of the late D. Rimmington, esq., of Leeds.

At the Terrace, Southend, Essex, aged 31, George W. Swaine, esq., only son of W. Swaine, esq., of Milton Hamlet, Prittlewell, Essex.

At Glasfryn-house, Trawsfynydd, North Wales, aged 83, Jarret Jarrett, esq.

At the Hotel Wind-or, Rue Rivoli, Paris, aged 56, Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., of Highden, Sussex. He was the seventh Baronet, the creation of which was in 1627. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to the family estate in 1844. He was twice married; in 1827 to Augusta, daughter of Col. J. Harvey, and in 1842 to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of J. G. Lewis, esq., and widow of J. Pantou, esq. He was educated at Westminster. In 1832 he was elected member for the Rape of Bramber, which he held till 1841. He was High Sheriff of Anglesea in 1848, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county, and also for Sussex. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Charles Goring, who was born in 1828.

At Fareham, Hants, Susan Catherine, relict of Capt. Charles Borlase.

At Courland-lodge, Wandsworth-road, aged 70, George Cross.

At Clarges-st., Mayfair, aged 75, Henry Daniel, esq.

At Charing-cross, aged 37, Zachariah Fincham, of Queen-st., Portsea, fourth son of the late Edward Fincham, Charing-cross.

April 20. At Westbourne-park, aged 52, Mrs. Jane Stonehouse Teevan, relict of Wm. Teevan, esq., of Bryanston-sq., and second dau. of the late Wm. Boyd, esq., of Bewley-hill, Trafford.

At Croydon, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Russell, esq.

Aged 19, Ellen Caro'line, eldest dau. of Thomas W. Kentes, esq., of Manor-road, Lorrimeresq.

At the residence of his daughter, Alnwick, aged 62, Arthur Abercromby, esq., Glassaugh, Banffshire.

At Chesterton-house, Plaistow, Essex, the residence of Samuel Riles, his son-in-law, aged 79, Thomas Flather, esq., late of Brighton.

At his son's residence, Camden-st., aged 77, Filippo Piatrucci, of Rome.

April 21. At Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, aged 73, Thomas March, esq.

At his residence, Peckham Rye Common, aged 77, Lewis Lewis, esq.

At his residence, Loughborough-road, Brixton, Surrey, aged 74, Treadway Sheppard, esq.

At the Parsonage, Dunkswell, Devon, aged 18, Margaret Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Croley, M.A., Incumbent of Dunkswell and Dunkswell Abbey.

### TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mar. 26 .	562	175	178	183	43	1141	961	981	1942
April 2 .	540	158	170	163	36	1067	952	885	1837
" 9 .	625	188	176	184	28	1201	923	914	1837
" 16 .	527	165	197	150	45	1084	865	771	1636

### PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending April 16.	41 2	33 6	23 7	31 6	41 5	39 4

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

### NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef .....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 18.	
Mutton .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts .....	3,110
Veal .....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep .....	20,310
Pork .....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Calves .....	85
Lamb .....		Pigs .....	400

### COAL-MARKET, APRIL 18.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 53*s.* 9*d.*

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24 to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	45	51	50	29. 99	cloudy	9	47	40	51	29. 59	do. do.
25	48	56	48	29. 91	do. fair	10	46	59	43	29. 26	rain, cldy. fair,
26	46	57	48	29. 86	do. do.	11	46	55	44	29. 22	fr. cldy. rn. hail
27	47	56	48	29. 92	do.	12	42	54	42	29. 59	cloudy,
28	48	56	48	29. 49	do. rain	13	42	48	39	29. 33	rain. cloudy
29	47	56	44	29. 15	rain, cldy. rain	14	44	54	43	29. 37	cloudy, rain
30	40	39	37	29. 32	cldy. snow, rain	15	40	49	37	29. 39	cl. snow, rn. cl.
31	32	41	33	29. 99	snow, fair	16	40	44	33	29. 54	do. snow, rain
A.1	34	47	41	30. 15	fair, cloudy	17	40	47	37	29. 73	do.
2	48	55	49	29. 88	rain	18	40	47	39	29. 77	do.
3	50	62	50	30. 06	cloudy, fair	19	40	49	38	29. 55	do. fair
4	50	65	52	30. 07	fair	20	39	52	42	29. 44	do. do.
5	52	68	56	30. 06	do.	21	40	52	41	29. 51	do. do.
6	52	74	58	30. 10	do.	22	40	51	40	29. 51	do. do.
7	54	75	58	29. 84	cloudy, rain	23	43	50	42	29. 75	do. do. sn. rain
8	52	58	53	29. 79	rain, fair						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and Apr.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
25	96½				221	35 pm.	15 pm.	
26	95½				220	33 pm.		
28	95½					32 pm.	14 pm.	
29	95½				220	32 pm.	14 pm.	
30	95½					33 pm.	10 pm.	
31	95½				2 1	35 pm.	14 pm.	
A.1	95½				221	35 pm.	10 pm.	
2	95½				219	35 pm.	14 pm.	100
4	95½					32 pm.	14 pm.	100
5	95½					35 pm.	14 pm.	100
6	95½	94½	94½	223				
7	95½	94½	94½		220	35 pm.	10 pm.	
8	95½	94½	94½	225		36 pm.		
9	94½	93½	93½	223	219½	36 pm.	8 pm.	
11	95	93½	93½	235½		36 pm.	8 pm.	99½
12	95	94	94	223	221	34 pm.	5 pm.	
13	95	94½	94½	224½	220½	36 pm.		
14	94½	93½	93½	224½		36 pm.	7 pm.	
15	95	94	93½	223		36 pm.	8 pm.	
16	94½	93½	93½	224½		35 pm.		
18	94½	93½	93½	223		36 pm.		
19	95	93½	93½	224½	220½	33 pm.		
20	95½	94½	94½	223	220½	36 pm.	8 pm.	
21	94½	93½	94½	223	220½	36 pm.	6 pm.	
22								
23								
25	93½	92½	92½			35 pm.		

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# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1859.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE BALL FLOWER.

MR. URBAN,—The origin of the ornament introduced very extensively into England during the fourteenth century, known by the name of ball or bell flower, has always been a matter of some doubt and difficulty. The suggested origin in the arms of Castille, in consequence of Edward's marriage with Queen Eleanor, can hardly be said to be probable.

I would suggest, as a solution of the difficulty, that the ornament was adopted in imitation of the description which we find in the Bible of the capitals of Solomon's temple, where the bands of pomegranates are expressly mentioned as an ornament used largely. In one case it is mentioned in connection with chain-work, another, lilies. How far most of our stone carving was derived from the metal-work which had been so much used for the adornment of churches, is a question which I hear Mr. Skidmore is busily engaged in investigating; but as there are no instances remaining of metal-work applied to capitals, it is impossible to say if a connecting link might or might not have existed between the Bible description and the carving in stone, namely, the employment of metal pomegranates as an ornament of capitals.—Yours, &c.,

JASPER.

### DISPUTED PASSAGE IN HUDIBRAS.

"He that fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day."

Mr. Bohn in a note to his new edition of Butler's "Hudibras," thus illustrates the nearest parallel passage in Butler:—

"For those that fly may fight again,  
Which he can never do that's slain."

"The parallel to which is so commonly, but falsely, attributed to Butler, that many bets have been lost upon it. The sentiment appears to be as old as Demosthenes, who, being reproached for running away from Philip of Macedon, at the battle of Chæroneæ, replied, 'Ἀνὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχέσεται.' This saying of Demosthenes is mentioned by Jeremy Taylor,

who says, 'In other cases it is true that Demosthenes said in apology for his own escaping from a lost field—*A man that runs away may fight again.*'—*Great Exemplar*, 1649. The same idea is found in Scarron, who died in 1660:—

Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi ;  
Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi.

It is also found in the *Satyre Menippée*, published in 1594:—

Souvent celui qui demeure  
Est cause de son meschef ;  
Celuy qui fuit de bonne heure  
Peut combattre derechef.

Thus rendered in an English version, published in 1595:—

Oft he that doth abide  
Is cause of his own pain ;  
But he that flieth in good tide  
Perhaps may fight again.

In the Latin *Apothegms* compiled by Erasmus, and translated into English by Nicholas Udall, in 1542, occur the following lines, which are obviously a metrical version of the saying of Demosthenes:—

That same man that renneth awaie,  
Maie again fight, an other daie.

The Italians are supposed to have borrowed their proverb from the same source: *E meglio che si dici qui fuggi che qui mori*, Better it be said here he ran away than here he died. But our familiar couplet was no doubt derived from the following lines, which were written by Sir John Mennis, in conjunction with James Smith, in the *Musarum Delicia*, a collection of miscellaneous poems, published in 1656, and reprinted in Wit's Recreations, 2 vols. 12mo., Lond. 1817:—

He that is in battle slain,  
Can never rise to fight again ;  
But he that fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day."

There are in "Hudibras" itself two other lines very similar to those quoted, Canto iii. l. 609 and 610:—

"For those that run away and fly  
Take place at least o' th' enemy."

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MAGINN'S MISCELLANIES.

ONE of the last literary speculations of the late Dr. Maginn—a man happy beyond most men in the judgment of what would be acceptable to public taste—was the publication of his own “Magazine Miscellanies” in a cheap and popular form. But the undertaking turned out a complete failure,—to the Doctor himself, unfortunately, a ruinous failure. The publication had been made in numbers, at the charge, we believe, of three-pence each, and it stopped short suddenly after the issue of the tenth number. How it was that such unprecedented bargains in the way of fun, and scholarship, and reckless wit and satire, found no heartier welcome from the reading world, can only be conjectured now; and the conjecture which seems most plausibly to account for the circumstance is the incongruity between the matter and the form of the publication; readers who could appreciate the one might be apt to be repulsed by the unavoidable commonness of the other; whilst to habitual buyers of books in three-penny numbers, many of Maginn's choicest excellencies might have probably been just as easily understood if they had been written in the Greek he was so great a master of. However this may have been, the fact of the disastrous issue of the speculation is plainly enough recorded in the Doctor's subsequent appearance in the Insolvency Court,—a degradation which he felt keenly, and which has been on good grounds supposed to have hastened the summons which he very soon afterwards received to appear before a far more formidable tribunal.

From that time to this we believe that no considerable collection of Dr. Maginn's miscellaneous writings has been made in this country. His “Homeric Ballads” and his “Shakspeare Papers” have been respectively re-issued by English publishers, but no general selection from his multitudinous contributions to the magazines has been hitherto adventured on by any of the trade. But their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have been more enterprising, and we have now before us, issuing from the house of Redfield, of New York, five goodly volumes of the Doctor's lucubrations. Amongst the contents of these volumes there are multitudinous effusions, grave and gay, learned disquisitions upon classical themes, acute and



vigorous criticisms, poetry instinct with pure and generous feeling, and compositions, both in verse and prose, alike rollicking in uproarious merriment and outrageous personality. There is, in fact, pretty much the medley which might have been expected from the pen of one who was at the same time a very gifted scholar and a very genuine Irishman. Various, however, as these papers are, these are not by any means all—nor even all the best—of the Doctor's well-known contributions to the periodicals of his day; whilst there are, on the other hand, unquestionably some which, having served the bad purpose which they were originally published for, might have been with better taste left out of the collection.

Prefixed to the last volume of selections there is an interesting memoir of Maginn, written by the editor, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, and founded on the affectionate account of his friend which was published by Mr. Kenealy in the "Dublin University Magazine" for January, 1844, and on further information which is said to have been supplied by that gentleman to the American editor. In the way of full particulars of Maginn's life, Dr. Mackenzie's Memoir leaves nothing to be sought for, and it is at the same time abundantly explicit in regard to the lesson which the lamentable miscarriage of that life suggests. The golden dawn was full of almost unexampled promise. At the age of ten years the boy passed with distinction through the severe entrance examination, and became a student of Trinity College, Dublin:—

"The day after his entrance," we are told, "as he was crossing the college-yard in a student's gown which had received several tucks to reduce it to a wearable length, he met Dr. Barratt, who, supposing that somebody had thus dressed up a schoolboy to raise a laugh, angrily accosted him, in his usual and peculiar mode of interrogation, with 'D'ye see me now? Who are you, little boy, and where are you going in that gown?' Young Maginn, not knowing who addressed him, and somewhat elevated by his yesterday's success, confidently answered, 'Maginn, of Cork; I got tenth place at entrance yesterday; I am going now to find Dr. Barratt, that I may get the Hebrew premium.' Barratt then, remembering that he had heard the lad spoken of at the fellows' table the evening before, kindly patted him on the head, and responded, 'D'ye see me now; I am Dr. Barratt, and if I had to look for you 'twould be long ere I could find you, you are so small. Come along, and let me hear whether you know the Hebrew alphabet.' Maginn could translate as well as read Hebrew, to Barratt's surprise and satisfaction, and was actually awarded the premium."

Leaving Trinity College at an early age, with a reputation and an amount of learning which had seldom before been equalled by so young a boy, Maginn returned to Cork to assist, and finally to succeed, his father in the management of a school; to extend his already wonderful acquaintance with languages, both living and dead; and to make himself familiar with the master-pieces of our standard English literature. He entered, also, betimes on what became at last the business of his life. For many years he was foremost amongst the wits and satirists of "Boyle's Freeholder," an irregular, unstamped, and libellous publication, which handled with unmeasured ridicule and sarcasm whatever was found weak or vulnerable in the doings of the good citizens of Cork. From this bad school for a man of his aptitudes, Maginn proceeded, after a preliminary connection with the "Literary Gazette," to a worse. In the first startling popularity of "Blackwood's Magazine," whilst the young men of genius who were most prominent in supporting it were giving the freest course to their wickedness and party wit, and scattering their envenomed scorn broadcast amongst Liberals of every section, Maginn, attracted by a fellow-feeling in politics, and animated by as genuine a love of mischief as the wildest of

them all, enlisted amongst them as a volunteer, and soon became distinguished for his daring and his skill. His contributions were for some time sent under a feigned name, and there is an amusing account of his difficulty "in getting cash for a cheque drawn in favour of, and endorsed by, an imaginary person." Known or not, the new contributor was welcome for the scholarship and mockery he was master of, and especially for the prowess he displayed in his memorable tilt against the Hebrew of Professor Leslie. The connection proved a long and close one, but we question, nevertheless, how far it was upon the whole favourable to Maginn's character or usefulness as a man of letters. Each of his distinguished colleagues in the Magazine, Wilson and Lockhart, had wisdom enough, as years advanced, to cast off the fierceness of the partisan, and to become, at least upon occasions, an impartial and enlightened critic of the works of those who differed from him most in their political views. But this was more than Maginn at any time accomplished. In the case of the literature of his own day, he continued to the very last, in almost all his published criticisms, as unfair, and insolent, and venomous as in the worst of those attacks which were in some degree excused by the vivacity and fiery zeal of a very young man.

Dr. Maginn's contributions to "Blackwood's Magazine" during his first connection with it were continued, with more or less frequency, throughout something more than ten years. But during this large portion of his literary life, other employments of importance to him had occurred. On his marriage he had given up his school at Cork, and had settled in London as a man of letters; and the distinction which he had then earned procured for him, besides other less considerable engagements, the position of Paris correspondent for Mr. Murray's short-lived "Representative," and, subsequently, of assistant-editor of the "Standard." The earlier years of this engagement on the "Standard" formed, probably, according to Dr. Mackenzie, the happiest epoch of Maginn's life. With an income quite sufficient for respectable support, he had a comfortable home, an established and increasing reputation, and a large circle of distinguished friends; and he had, moreover, *not* fallen into the excesses which were fatal to him at a subsequent period. It is creditable to him, too, that in this season of prosperity, as well indeed as throughout his residence in London, it is true of him, as of one of the most distinguished of his predecessors, that "to the humblest of his countrymen who wanted aid in the vast wilderness of London he was thoughtful, kind, and liberal, even beyond his means."

At this era in Maginn's life it was said of him, "he is as learned as a dictionary, as various as a book of receipts, as changeable as a kaleidoscope, as full of fun as the first of April." And these qualities, mingled largely with the more pungent condiment of fierce and reckless personalities, he put forth with all his might in a new monthly periodical, of which, in consequence of a coolness occurring between him and Mr. Blackwood, he became about this time the founder. The appearance of "Fraser's Magazine" was, in fact, a memorable event in periodical literature. Its success was ample and immediate. Not "Blackwood's Magazine," in its most riotous youthful days, had been fuller of wit, or learning, or of rollicking fun, or more downright in its defiant advocacy of Tory interests and institutions. As Christopher North had sobered down into the respectability of middle age, here, at length, was a new candidate for public favour, exhibiting all the spirit, and the vigour, and the strength of its predecessor's prime, with even a larger measure of party feeling and a fiercer

daring in outrageous personality. And it was, in the truest sense, Maginn's creation. Ably as he was assisted in it, it was he who had conceived and called it into being, who had animated it with its wild, almost Mephistophelean, spirit, enriched it with its Rabelaisian fun, and given stability to its lighter qualities by associating with them ample scholarship and definite practical aims. For many years he was the presiding genius of the Magazine, and the largest contributor to its pages; and we are convinced that when his connection with it closed it contained some of the very best as well as the very worst, some of the most honourable as well as the most inexcusable, of all his multitudinous contributions to the periodical press. The judgment might indeed almost hold good, if it were restricted to the one series of his letter-press limnings to accompany Maclise's admirable portraits in the "Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters," of which the whole brilliant company—with the exception of three written respectively by Carlyle, Lockhart, and Hogg—are, on good authority, attributed to Maginn's pen. The description of Maginn himself, by the dexterous hand of the editor of the "Quarterly Review," has a passage in it which admirably well expresses the esteem in which he was at that time generally held. It is in these words:—

"Be a Bentley, if you can, but omit the brutality; rival Parr, eschewing all pomposity; outlinguist old Magliabecchi, and yet be a man of the world; emulate Swift in satire, but suffer not one squeeze of his *sava indignatio* to eat your own heart. Be and do all this, and the Doctor will no longer be an unique."

In spite of the voluminousness of his writings, Maginn from first to last published hardly anything except in periodicals. The humorous, laughter-moving extravaganza, which he called "Whitehall; or, The Days of George the Fourth," was indeed a separate and anonymous publication; but, exclusively of this matchless effusion of drollery, it is in the newspapers and magazines, and especially in "Blackwood," "Fraser," and "Bentley," that the treasures of his learning and his fun are to be found. In the latter years of his life, when his engagement on the "Standard" had unfortunately ceased, his contributions to "Bentley's Miscellany" were amongst the most numerous and noteworthy of his works. One of the most valuable volumes of Dr. Mackenzie's selections is indeed mainly gathered from this source. But these latter years, prolific as they were of many of his best productions, were overcast by troubles which had been slowly gathering over him from an earlier time. Social, at once, and improvident, the two besetting sins of men of bright and gay temperament had grown upon him until they became too strong to be resisted or disguised. The loss of his settled income from the "Standard," which was itself a consequence of these causes, too surely added to the evils it had sprung from. Often enough, a hiding-place and a gaol were his alternate homes. One of the wittiest and the wisest of his compositions was written in a wretched garret in Wych-street, where he was hiding from bailiffs; others were written while he was a prisoner in the Fleet; and one there is which was dictated as he was lying, penniless and almost friendless, on his death-bed. The account of his last days, soothed by the affectionate attentions of his friend Mr. Kenealy, to whom we are indebted for the interesting narrative, is a painfully eloquent description of distress and premature decay. It was at Walton-on-Thames that Mr. Kenealy found the scholar, poet, and wit,—with an old Greek Homer by his side,—dying rapidly, yet with an intellect still bright, and wise, and clear. The feeling of being

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bitterest strains to purposes of English party-strife. In the former, besides the marvellous dexterity of versification, the feature most to be regarded is the minute acquaintance with those portions of the two languages which have been designedly made as incomprehensible as possible to all honest men, and the ready skill with which the equivalents in these strange dialects are interchanged; whilst in the latter the vigour and the beauty of the version, manifest as they are, are lost sight of in the consideration that it was from the hand of him who was assailed with this unmerciful severity that prompt assistance came to the satirist when the destitution of his last moments was made known. If Maginn had not died in ignorance of the noble gift, it might have added a new bitterness to the desolation of his last moments to reflect upon the concluding stanzas—which are all we can find space for—of this celebrated song. They are as follows:—

“Now from his mouth polluted flows—  
 Snuffled in Joseph Surface tone—  
 Laments o’er hapless Ireland’s woes,  
 O’er England’s dangerous state a groan.  
 Ere long beneath the hands of Ketch,  
 Sigh for thyself, degraded wretch!  
 But hush! he’ll hear,  
 He’ll hear, he’ll hear,  
 Iscariot’s near—Iscariot’s near!”

“Judas! till then the public fleece,  
 For kin and cousins scheme and job,  
 Rail against watchmen and police,  
 Inferior swindlers scourge or rob.  
 At last, another crowd before,  
 Thon shalt speak once—and speak no more!  
 But hush! he’ll hear,  
 He’ll hear, he’ll hear,  
 Iscariot’s near—Iscariot’s near!”

In his prose-selections from “Blackwood’s Magazine,” Dr. Mackenzie is most liberal of the livelier productions. Many of these are indeed mainly recommended by the gaiety and fun which welled out on almost all occasions and all subjects from the joyous spirit of Maginn. It is scarcely possible to find a dull or commonplace page—a page without some flash of merriment or wit—even in the least creditable of these humorous compositions, whilst some amongst them are far too good to be allowed to pass into oblivion. Dr. Mackenzie has judiciously preserved the Odoherly maxims, which have more worldly wisdom in them than Rochefoucauld’s, and are quite as witty and well-written; and he has also catered well for his readers by including in his selections some of the short stories which were amongst the happiest of Maginn’s effusions. Two or three of these are, in their different ways, delightful works. The story of “The Man in the Bell,” which has been thought worthy of Victor Hugo, is, we believe, without a parallel in any English tale of similar length for deep, absorbing, overpowering interest and awe, arising out of sympathy with emotions which are not unnatural or exaggerated in themselves, and not excited by improbable circumstances in the hero of the adventure. It is, in fact, as effective as any passage of equal length in the “Last Days of a Condemned,” and far less visibly an effort of elaborate art. “A Story without a Tail,” and “Bob Burke’s Duel with Ensign Brady,” are effusions just as happy of the Doctor’s most amusing mood. They hover midway between comedy and farce, and often overstep the intervening line. They

are, we apprehend, faithful as a picture of impulsive and improvident Irish life, with its rich fund of inborn merriment and wit, its hearty jovial spirit, and its irresistible outbursts of a laughter-moving fun. As he sought amongst the forgotten tomes of "Blackwood's" vast repository, we wish that the editor had found a few more such articles as these in place of the *slashing* ones for which he has an evident affection, and concerning which we shall reserve what we have to say until we come to the consideration of the "Fraserian Papers."

Amongst the prose-writings of Maginn an isolated and an honourable place is due to the volume of his "Shakspeare Papers." Here, alone, his accomplished powers as a critic were put forth seriously upon a subject full of interest, which has exercised the ablest pens. It was, moreover, to some extent a labour of love, as he was in the habit of contemplating, as a sustained occupation, the preparation of a complete commentary on the great dramatic poet's writings. What he has left us in these "Shakspeare Papers" may make it a matter of regret that his powers were never concentrated in the accomplishment of this purpose; he has certainly left no prose work behind him so creditable on the score of originality of views, earnestness of thought, acuteness of investigation, and eloquence of speech, as these eight essays on the same number of Shakespeare's characters, selected from the various plays. In these dissertations his mind seems, indeed, to have assumed a dignity and vigour which are scarcely to be found in any of his less elaborate effusions. Comparatively well as they are known, from the circumstance of having been already reprinted in a separate volume, Dr. Mackenzie has done wisely in giving them a place in his collection, and in joining with them—besides abundant notes of difference or agreement from the pens of other commentators—the admirable argument in defence of Shakespeare's learning, which Maginn wrote in reply to Dr. Farmer's Essay, and which, if it does not satisfactorily make out the great dramatist's scholarship, satisfactorily knocks to pieces all the assumptions on which the essayist had attempted to establish his deficiencies of learning.

The "Homeric Ballads," with their learned and characteristic notes, are entitled to as high place amongst the Doctor's metrical compositions as the "Shakspeare Papers" in his prose; Dr. Mackenzie has reprinted them precisely as Maginn published them, without the emendations and omissions of the subsequent English editor. Their spirit and fidelity are too well known to need a word of eulogy now. His old Greek Homer, as we know, was the companion and the solace of his deathbed, and his knowledge of the language was so familiar, that he has been seen to correct a Greek proof, and to leave it without an error, when neither his eye nor hand would serve him to dip his pen into the ink. In a clear and vigorous introduction to the series, the Doctor combats the hypothesis of Wolf, and announces his intention "to split Homer again into the rhapsodical ballads, not from which he was made, but which were taken from him." This, in fact, is what he has effected in the sixteen ballads which form, with his other translations from the Greek, the most valuable of the Editor's volumes, and the most worthy of remaining monuments of Maginn's accomplishments and powers.

In the "Fraserian Papers" there are compositions both in prose and verse which are in the best manner of Maginn's productions. The "Character of Hamlet" is in a vein of thought subtler and richer far than he was in the habit of engaging in, and it is written in a far chaster and more careful style than was at all usual to him in his hasty writings for the magazines. The essay on the question, "Did Hannibal know the Use of

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too large a number ; but we must remember that there was a mighty conflict of opinion among the wisest and best, that few points, even the most important, were fixedly settled, and that amid the clashing and dashing of the waves of uncertainty, the multitude were borne away and cast—

“ Like the villanous flag upon the stream,  
To rot . . . ”

in idle and uncomprehending motion. Evil motives and worldly inducements might abound to account for the phenomena ; but the light was not clear enough then, it is hardly clear enough now, to shield even the well-meaning and virtuous from perversions and inconsistencies of a very glaring and afflicting description.

Making due allowance, therefore, for the general convulsion in the minds of men caused by the introduction and spreading force of the Reformation, we shall not feel inclined to try the life of De Dominis by the standard of the nineteenth century. The Rector of West Ilsley was not a Vicar of Bray : when he fell, it was as the fall of Lucifer. And his primal rise was as a star of the first magnitude and brilliancy and beneficent influence. Even in the midst of the exalted enjoyment of its pomps, and shows, and glorifications, almost deifications, the Archbishop of Spalatro, much revolving in his educated and enlightened intellect the claims of the Pope to supremacy over the earth, and the infallibility of a deity, began to doubt the truth of these assertions and question the foundations on which they were built. He began to examine them, and spent ten years in the laborious and zealous investigation, till his scepticism was resolved into entire unbelief. At this epoch the contest between the Papal authority, with its bulls and excommunications, and the rulers of the potent Republic of Venice, bravely defending its independence from the encroachment of alien interference and lust of dominion, rendered the subject of these Romish pretensions one of vital and universal interest. Every monarch and every people were concerned in the struggle, and all the passions and all the abilities of mankind on either side were exhausted in the *mêlée*. At this date Sir Henry Wotton was the ambassador of James I. at Venice, and attended as his chaplain by Mr. Bedell, afterwards the pious and excellent Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh<sup>b</sup> ; and in the same sea-born city flourished the most learned Paul Sarpi, the Bacon of Italy, known to all scholars by the titles of Father Paul, or Fra-Paolo. The first was a genuine and faithful Protestant, the last a liberal, and as free a Romanist as the professors of that faith could tolerate or endure ; and in the close intimacy with both, the dubious Archbishop was led to confirm his conviction that the doctrines of the See of Rome were inconsistent with the Scriptures on which it declared them to be established. The final consequence of years of diligent study of the early fathers of the Church, fortified by the opinions of such persons as Bedell and Sarpi, was that our Dalmatian Primate at length resolved to abandon his preferments in the Church of Rome, publish his abhorrence of its corruptions, and seek by flight for safety in England. The “ *Manifestation of his Motives* ” was translated into English, and published by John Bill in 1616, and several editions speedily issued from the press ; the events it explained exciting a very great sensation in every quarter of

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<sup>b</sup> See his Life, by Bishop Burnet.

Europe, from the Po to the Seine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Thames. Of the statements in this vindication of himself, Dr. Newland observes:—

"They may be considered a transcript of the influences that ordinarily sway inquiring and doubting men. The motives that induced them to suspect that the doctrines of the Church of Rome were not founded on the Word of God exhibit a faithful picture of the struggle by which minds like his, rich by nature and refined by high cultivation, are fettered by the unpliant chain of habit, and the difficulty of disembarassing the thoughts from its restraints. In his case, as in many others, we perceive that his intelligent mind, unaided by higher and purer motives, enabled him to attain a knowledge of the disagreement between the character which the Word of God has inseparably affixed to His Church and that which the authority of man has imprinted on it: in fact, of the difference between the unalterable truths of revelation and the false glosses of tradition. In a large degree the Archbishop had shaken off the trammels of his education in the schools of the Jesuits. Yet still his new opinions, not being the result and fruit of unearthly teaching, were not and could not be of such vigorous growth as to attain maturity in his mind, and in the government of his heart, without being intercepted in their expanding energies by the weeds of the system in which he had at first been taught. The originating cause of this state of mind explains the fluctuations of the faith of many hesitating converts. For an equal weight of authority has been assigned to the Word of God and the Fathers of the Church who have interpreted that Word; or, rather, the source of knowledge is in it, *but the meaning is declared to be in them*. So that in deriving the foundations of faith from the fallible interpreter, the pupil is supposed to be under the instruction of that which is alone inspired. Thus the Fathers of the Church have been inappropriately installed into the place of being the acknowledged and authorized commentators, from whom no dissent is permitted or justified. But the meaning of the Word of God is not even given to the members of the Church as those Fathers have declared that meaning to be. For other teachers, ignorant of what they have declared the true interpretation, or biased by mistaken or prejudiced opinions, misstate, either from ignorance or design, what these ancient instructors have recorded; so that they adulterate or falsify what may have been truly taught, or they invent or develope some novel interpretation of the Word of God, as if it were the ancient meaning of the Church, or delivered by authority to her members as the present one. Thus not only the Word of God, but the commentary of wise and holy men upon it, may be and often has been corrupted or put aside for the purpose of setting forth some new heresy or some profitable deceit."—(pp. 18—20.)

After some further calm argument, the author concludes that it is best for man not to rest his belief on the *ipse dixit* of man, but to go to the fountain from whence divine truth flows; and that—

"In the first place, we may calculate with greater certainty upon encouragement and help from the Father of Light that we shall continue in the maintenance of the truth sought in His own prescribed way, namely, the independent study of Scripture.

"Secondly, we have ourselves compared false systems directly with truth itself; we have had subjected to our judgment the various opinions of man against the declared will of God: therefore the leaning of the mind will be stronger towards the testimony of Scripture than the teaching of human authority.

"And thirdly, we have had the whole truth or revelation of God arrayed before us, and not merely a detached or disjointed speculation to consider, which may be supported by every ingenuity, and at the same time all the avenues to the opposing interpretation skilfully closed up. But by consulting the Bible as the only repository of divine wisdom, we compare not only the doctrine upon which our attention is immediately fixed with the one set up in opposition to impugn it, but we test it, moreover, by its harmony with the whole revelation of God. The corruption of the heart, and the fallible decisions of human intellect, are common quantities in each kind of investigation. But there is no flaw in the authorities of the Bible; they are all divine; so that it is not with human ingenuity, or learning, or knowledge we combat what is wicked, ingenious, or false, but with the entire armoury of divine knowledge, as God has written it for the use of each and all."—(pp. 22, 23.)

But, continues our author,—

"The Archbishop rehearses so eloquently the motives which led to his change of  
GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

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the offices of the Romish Church the crime is condoned in this world, and the conscience of the guilty made easy by a penance and the promise of a prayer to shorten the term of sufferings in purgatory. It was but a sorry jest of Father O'Leary that they might go further and fare worse; taking away the awful dread of a hereafter is a positive encouragement to assassination, and the Reverend Dean of Ferns would not have far to seek for examples of this horrible truth.

Pursuing his course, the author gives a brief analysis of the famous exposure of Romish errors; the *De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ*, which was condemned by the Vatican while yet unseen and in manuscript, and which is well worthy of reference at the present hour, even after all that has been written and promulgated since. There are also considerable quotations from De Dominis' Sermons, the effect of which, Dr. Newland informs us,—

"Both when preached and afterwards when printed, was very alarming to the members of the Church of Rome. In the same year in which they appeared, a reply to the 'Manifestation of the Motives' was published. This was the book in which the secession of the Archbishop of Spalatro was announced. In the title-page there is no printer's or author's name given, nor date. This book, though containing nearly three hundred pages, is neither remarkable for learning, ingenuity, nor argument. It is filled with defamation and abuse. The author labours to prove that the Archbishop was under the direct control of the devil; and to record his apostacy, and the happy guardianship to which he had consigned him, he indites this notable syllogism, in which he assumes, as a subject proved, that the father of lies had claimed him for his own:—

"The devil persuadeth or induceth no man to forsake or to embrace the true religion. But, as has been shewn, it was no other than the spirit of the devil that induced the Bishop to forsake the Catholic and to embrace the Protestant religion. Therefore, neither the Catholic can be false, nor the Protestant the true religion."

"The book, however, is remarkable for one sentence, which was afterwards quoted in the examination which took place previous to the Archbishop's leaving England by command of the King. The sentence is,—

"In my opinion, as he hath shamed himself already by leaving his country, so will he shame you also by his coming thither again."—(pp. 118, 119.)

The question of the apostolic consecration of English bishops is treated of at some length; but we leave it without comment, to arrive at the most painful portion of this strange, eventful history, the relapse of the Archbishop into his old religion, and his return to Rome. His inducements to this fatal step are discussed by the author as favourably as facts and circumstances can admit. The machinations of the Spanish ambassador, Gondomar, (who, by the way, exercised a wonderful influence over several most important matters in our national history,) are broadly accused; and the vacillations of the King, and his conduct in relation to the Synod of Dort, are unsparingly blamed, as, so far, apologies for the Archbishop's recantation and journey back to Rome. The part played by Gondomar is described as the *ne plus ultra* of Machiavelian plotting. For it is stated,

"While the policy of Rome led her agents with instinctive craft to tarnish his character in the King's mind, at the same moment means were taken to entice him to desert the reformed faith. The essence of this deceit appears in the arrangement of the plan by which it was effectuated; for the inducement held out to him to return to the Church of Rome and enjoy the protection and favour of the Pope, were the reasons which were brought to bear upon the King's feelings to irritate him to withdraw his patronage from the Archbishop. No man was ever better formed by nature, or disciplined by a long education in the school of cunning, to put into operation and at the same time this twofold scheme of mischief, than Gondomar, the crafty ambassador to England from the court of Spain. He was the subtle whisperer of lies, the acute agent in deceitful stratagems now employed, and he performed his office with consummate

success, in depriving the Archbishop of royal favour, and inducing him to return to Rome."—(p. 139.)

He tempted De Dominis to seek the Archbishopric of York, which being coldly received by the King, he next inflamed his ambition with prospects of the highest honours from the Pope:—

"He seemed only interested in the fate and fortunes of the Archbishop. He spoke with earnest zeal and animation of the new Pope. He related, with apparently great pleasure, the elevation of Gregory XV.; and in connection with this event, he reminded him, as if incidentally, that he had been the schoolfellow, the early companion, and friend of the Archbishop. He spoke of the interest his Holiness took in him, and how deeply and affectionately he lamented his secession from the Church of Rome. But that he especially felt this interest at the present juncture of his own affairs, when, being raised to the distinction of highest trust and power in the Church, he would have enjoyed the greatest satisfaction if the Archbishop had permitted him the happy opportunity of contributing to his advancement. Indeed, he might venture to say, that he believed even now, if he could be induced to return, he might select his own terms of reconciliation, and that his ambition might be gratified to any extent that it was in the power of the Pope to concede. The intricacy of the deceit, and yet the simple and natural manner in which the hidden purpose appeared to unravel and expose itself, exhibits the skill of the ambassador's art in the highest perfection. He conjectured that when he alluded to the ambition of the Archbishop being gratified if he would renounce the Protestant Church, he touched upon the string that would vibrate most sensitively upon his heart, and was calculated to excite every feeling flattering to the reputation of his abilities, his political skill, and his pride. At the moment, perhaps, the thought was passing before the Archbishop's mind that the truth was exactly as stated by Gondomar, that he had not attained that ecclesiastical distinction in the Church he had adopted,—and he might flatter himself, too, by thinking that he adorned it by his eloquence and learning,—which he had possessed in the one he had deserted and so deeply wounded. This neglect of his eminent qualities, he might have remembered, had not arisen from want of opportunity to reward them: at least, the means of bestowing such a favour as would distinctly declare the monarch's estimate of his abilities, and of the sacrifices to which he had submitted in joining the Church of England, were now in the King's power to afford public evidence of. Yet, instead of at once availing himself of the opportunity, he coldly received his proposal, if he had not, indeed, by his unapproving manner, rejected it. The wily Jesuit, guessing or almost knowing what was passing in the mind of his miserable dupe, saw at a glance all that he required to crown his Satanic diplomacy with victory. He took leave of the Archbishop, and immediately put into operation, with energy and zeal, everything that was needed to bring to a successful issue all his previous labours in artifice and falsehood. He considered that he perceived with sufficient distinctness, that if the Archbishop could return to Rome with personal safety and professional distinction, there was no longer any bond or attraction to detain or induce him to remain in England. Gondomar, therefore, immediately sent a despatch to his master in Spain. He implored him to lose not a moment to solicit the Pope instantly to transmit to him the Archbishop's pardon, and to accompany it with the promise of the most exalted elevation in the gift of his Holiness to confer. He enjoined him, however, to insist, as a necessary compliance with this condition, that he would sign a recantation of the declaration he had made against the Church of Rome, in which he had impugned her faith or impeached her apostolical character. As quickly as possible the pardon of De Dominis arrived, and it was accompanied with an express and positive engagement of his future elevation as a cardinal. The Ambassador at once hurried to the Archbishop. The previous arrangements and devices he had employed and so cunningly arranged had prepared the mind of De Dominis for some great change in his fortunes. Gondomar found him still leaning to the proposal which he had so adroitly submitted to him in their last interview. It therefore needed no great expenditure of art or cunning to induce him to sign the recantation. Perhaps the honour he is supposed to have long coveted, the attainment of a cardinal's hat, decided him. However, the paper of his recantation was signed. At once, for no further sacrifice could be demanded, Gondomar, now more than ever rich in the spoils of his triumphant diplomatic ingenuity, hurried to the King, and in a rapid, uncourteous manner, so overjoyed was he at the moment, presented to the King the most unimpeachable evidence, 'That the Archbishop was a papist, and that he had proved him

to be one.' His Majesty, as it may well be supposed, was grievously irritated and perplexed. But he determined to act with decision, and deemed it wiser, in order to mark his condemnation in the strongest manner, to wait until the Archbishop conveyed to him the result of his late determination to leave the Church of England and return to Rome."—(pp. 145—148.)

Thus fell the apostate, never to rise again. It is impossible to gloss over the deplorable event. The wavering and fickleness imputed to the king could be no excuse for the vacillation of another; and we must come to the conclusion that the Archbishop was never more than a half-and-half Protestant, that he was of an irresolute character, that ambition was his besetting sin, and that he never truly rested his faith and hopes upon the Rock of Ages.

The history of his interrogatories by divines on behalf of the king shews the infirmity of his reasoning. To the king himself, indeed, he addresses the *litera scripta*, which remains an indelible record of his wretched fall:—

"The two Popes, which were most displeased at my leaving of Italy and coming into England, Paulus Quintus, and he which now liveth, Gregory XV., have both labored to call me back from hence and used diverse messages for that purpose, to which notwithstanding I gave no heed. But now of late, when this same Pope (being certified of my zeal in advancing and furthering the union of all Christian Churches) did hereupon take new care and endeavour to invite me again unto him, and signified withal that he did seek nothing therein but God's glory, and to use my poor help to work the inward peace and tranquillity of your Majesty's kingdome, mine own conscience told me that it behoved me to give ready ear unto his Holinesse. Beside all this, the diseases and inconveniences of old age growing upon me, and the sharpness of the cold air of this country, and the great want I feele amongst strangers of some friends and kinsfolkes, which might take more diligent and exact care of me, make my longer stay in this climate very offensive to my body."—(p. 193.)

And he adds a dose of flattery, and a congratulation to his Majesty on his singular deliverance from the recent great danger of the Gunpowder plot! His pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* of Church union is the only mitigating ingredient in the mass of sophistry, contradiction, and avoidance of the real unsurmountable difficulties in his vague scheme, which misled him to view all else in a distorted light, and to sacrifice all principle to the visionary project. At any rate it was the apology for his fatal change.

"In another part of this epistle he says:—

"That the Pope did much affect the inward peace and tranquillity of this kingdom, unto which peace my advice might prove serviceable, if the differences about religion might be compounded, from which the peace of the commonwealth useth ever to be disturbed. I only wish the Pope may in many things lessen his wonted rigor, from thence there might proceed union and concord of religion in the Church, and utter abolishment of schism."—(p. 200.)

And in a subsequent interview with the Dean of Winchester, when—

"The Dean asked him, How could the toleration of two religions stand with the internal peace of this or any other kingdom? He answered, that although some such words had slipped from him the day before, yet indeed his earnest desire and hope was, that by a *mutual yielding on both sides, both religions might be made one*, as he, in fundamental points, did verily believe them to be. With respect to Purgatory, he said it was indeed a foolish fancy, and confessed that they of the Church of Rome had added many things, which it were far better were removed than retained, and he hoped that, for the peace of Christians, they would yield and remit somewhat. But, he added, that we must not be too rigid in condemning of those things which might have a good or tolerable construction. The Dean remarked, that though some peaceable men might take the same view he did, how could he expect that the Jesuits could ever be brought to adopt his views? He said that if the Pope were inclinable to yield some things for the public peace, both Jesuits and others would soon be brought to coincide in the plan."—(pp. 200, 201.)



He wished an audience of the king, but the king refused to see him; and

"The Archbishop of Canterbury then told him, that for his evil carriage in those things before named, it was his Majesty's pleasure, and in his name it was denounced to him, that whereas he had been a suitor unto him for leave to quit England, his Majesty would not grant him permission, but commanded him that within twenty days next following, he should depart the kingdom, and all other his Majesty's dominions, at his peril, and never to return again."—(p. 216.)

The inquiry remains, was he, *ab initio*, a spy and a tool in the hands of Popes and Jesuits, sent to England with the design of converting the king to Romanism. It seems altogether improbable that the path to such a mission should be originated in the damaging attack upon papal corruptions, usurpations, and enormities in the "Manifestation of Motives;" the publication of the more elaborate exposure in *De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ*, and an effort to induce the Patriarch of Alexandria to unite the Eastern Church with the Church of England. There seems to be no reason to doubt that his first secession was sincere; but his conversion was destitute of solidity. It was a change effected by the conviction that the Church to which he belonged had outraged Christianity by falsehoods and impostures; but, alas! it wanted that blessing of divine reliance and sustenance without which all such changes are but veerings of the weathercock whichever way the wind blows. Yet it is melancholy to look upon the fate of this astute yet blinded man, who rendered such eminent service to the Reformation by his writings, and, as far as he could, undid that service by his second apostacy. We must be content to adopt his powerful argument, whilst we repudiate his imbecile conduct and infirm character. Lamentable and tragical was the issue of his seduction into the grasp of papal revenge. He was forced, or forged as Dr. Newland would represent, into everlasting ignominy by the promulgation of the *Consilium Reditûs*, in which book—

"were detailed the reasons that influenced him—if indeed he were the author—of renouncing the Church of England and returning to the Roman fold. All the arguments he had avowed in his former work, the 'Manifestation of Motives,' he now denied, and rejected their force; and he either recalled or refuted them in this publication. Indeed, the author rehearsed with punctilious accuracy a renunciation of each and every argument and fact that the Archbishop ever adduced or alleged against the Church of Rome."—(p. 236.)

Treachery and prostrate meanness could be carried no further, and it is but small consolation to endeavour to palliate the last acts of the unfortunate renegade. The *Consilium Reditûs* was most likely made for him by the ruthless tigers who had got him into their remorseless clutches; but he signed and sanctioned it, when he ought rather to have died a martyr. We will not dwell on the infamy, nor will we go to the extreme of reproach, to which it exposed him in the diatribe of Dr. Crakenthorpe.

"O hominem vilissimum, apostatam, Atheum, omnifidum, nullifidum, bipedum omnium miserrimum, cujus cordi ac fibris plus fraudis et fellis inest quam Magi Simonis; qui fidem ac religionem non aliter quam marsupio tuo metiris; cui non lingua solum et stylus et manus et mens, sed religio, fides, etiam et Deus ipse venalis est. Vident vero nunc omnes, quid te in Romanam reduxit Ecclesiam, non ulla fidei sinceritas, non religionis ullus amor, non ulla vitæ sanctitas non denique Deus alius nisi Deus Venter, et Deus Lucro, nec Diva alia, nisi Diva Volupia et Diva Moneta."—(pp. 245, 246.)

Be his errors what they might, their expiation was pitiable.



“ ‘He was imprisoned (1624) in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died, not without suspicion of murder or poison, and his body was afterwards burned, as that of a heretic, in the Campo Fiori.’ ”

“ ‘The late Archbishop of Spalatro being dead, his body was put into a well-pitched coffin, and that into another greater than it, and so was it carried to be kept in the convent of the Holy Apostles, and there committed to the charge of the reverend fathers of that place, until such time as the cause of the said Archbishop, still depending, should be determined by the Sacred Congregation; that according to their sentence, whatever justice did require, might be done upon him.

“ ‘The sentence being framed and ready to be put in execution, the said body was first recognized according to the forme of law, and was taken the twentieth of this present month of December, forth from the convent where it was left, and carried to the church of Minerva, and there laid upon a table in an eminent place, together with his picture and a little sack of books which he had printed; and where it stood all the night.

“ ‘The next morning, at the time appointed, the most illustrious and most reverend lords cardinals, supreme inquisitors, with many others, to the number of sixteen, or thereabout, being met together, after they had delivered over a certain Milanais (who under the feigned name and habit of a Greek, notwithstanding he had never been made priest, had presumed to celebrate mass both in the holy house of Loretto and elsewhere) unto the powers the 23rd of this present month aforesaid, to be first hanged and afterwards burned, was the sentence of the said Archbishop read to this effect.

“ ‘First of all, the manner of his escape and going into England was recounted, and what he had there done in preaching and in printing, and how that upon better advice and bethinking of himself, he presented a supplication unto our Lord the Pope, shewing that he would willingly return again into the bosom of the Holy Church, if he might be secured of his pardon, and also that he would abjure all and every heresy which he had heretofore maintained. He came to Rome. He did all accordingly. He obtained grace and pardon of his Holiness, and so continued there for a long time.

“ ‘But because his conversion was not sincere and from his heart, but feigned only, he began at length in his familiar discourses to break forth into most heinous heresies, and would needs maintain that what he had said before was true. Therefore he was put into the holy Inquisition, and in the process which was framed against him, we find that he held the heresies hereunder written.

“ ‘1. That the Council of Trent had declared many things *de fide* which were not.

“ ‘2. That the sects of heretics might be reduced unto one Church if the Church of Rome would remit some of those things which in process of time she had determined to be *de fide*, instancing in particular the article of transubstantiation.

“ ‘3. That there might be made an union between the Church of Rome and the Protestant heretics, they both agreeing in *articulis fundamentalibus*.

“ ‘4. That it may well be questioned of some articles, and of many things defined in the Council of Trent, to be *de fide*, whether they were sufficiently discussed and defined, yea or no.

“ ‘There were some other articles besides, but they fall within the compass of these. After these false and heretical propositions were read, it was related how they that were of the kindred of the said Archbishop (or whosoever else would pretend to be willing to undertake the defence of his cause) were cited, and some of them made their appearance at the time appointed them; but when they saw the process, together with the Archbishop's own confession, they renounced him, and would do nothing in his behalf.

“ ‘Whereupon the most illustrious and most reverend lords proceeded unto a definitive sentence, which was, to declare him unworthy of the favour of the Holy See apostolic, to deprive him of all his honour, benefit, or dignity, confiscate his goods, and give him over to the secular powers, as *de facto* they then gave him over, that he and his picture, together with the books he had written, should be burned.

“ ‘This sentence being read, the said coffin there present, the picture and the books were delivered over to my lord the Governor of Rome, who desired that the body might be re-viewed and recognized anew, which was done accordingly, and presently the said Governor gave order that the corpse, together with the other things, should be carried into Campo di Fiori, to be there burned.

“ ‘But because they found no man that was willing of himself to carry him to the said place, therefore the serjeants took up certain porters whom they found and con-

strained to go along with them and to take the said corpse, picture, and books, which, being carried into Campo di Fiori, were there instantly burned. And because the said Archbishop towards the end of his life made show as if he had been penitent for the heresies which he had held *de novo* after his former abjuration, and asking pardon for them, he had the favour done him to be made a partaker of the most holy sacraments. But, notwithstanding, because he had relapsed, he was therefore given over to the secular power, which was all that occurred in this action.

## INSCRIPTIO.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS,  
LATE ARCHBISHOP OF SPALATRO,

Most impiously bent his style against the Church of God, which had extraordinarily well deserved of him; having wounded her and stabbed her through, he so left her without cure, and wretchedly betook himself to the English altars, that thence the swine might the more securely gruntle against the Pope and Catholics. Returning home again, but no convert, his apostatic spirit he forsook not. He died (and the voice of a penitent man would he had not uttered) impenitent."—(pp. 252—256.)

Monstrous triumph over the betrayed, the "perplexed in the extreme," the erring, and the dead!

To all an example, to no one a pattern. The Archbishop of Spalatro is stated to have been the first who explained the colours of the rainbow; the evanescent type of his religious persuasions, rising in storm, spanning the heavens in brightness, and dissolving in mists and the tears of nature!

This volume, exhibiting all these important conditions, is indeed eminently deserving of the earnest consideration of the Christian world.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF PRINTING<sup>a</sup>.

As many cities have contended for the honour of being the birthplace of Homer, so also has the invention of printing been claimed by some twenty places, and by as many different persons. Investigation of the pretensions of the several claimants has resulted in the conclusion that typography was invented or discovered at about the same period both in Holland and in Germany.

The art of printing was developed gradually. Other graphic arts were arrived at a tolerable state of perfection, when, by a process which may be likened to crystallization in chemistry, they combined, and taking a new form, became that wondrous combination now known as typography. Most of the useful arts have followed the same course: the perfection of the steam-engine, of the electric telegraph, of photography, the greatest marvels of our age, has been the result of the aggregation of isolated elements, which at the proper moment became concrete.

Few important discoveries can, properly speaking, be regarded as accidental. "Nothing in this great world which concerns the well-being of man takes place by accident, but is brought forward by Divine will, precisely at the moment most suitable to our condition." That is, just when society is ripe to receive it, and prepared to turn it to the best account. The steam-engine had to wait the discovery of latent heat before it could

<sup>a</sup> "The Origin and Progress of Printing. A Lecture delivered at Twickenham, April 8th, and repeated, by desire, at Richmond, April 21st, 1857." (Privately printed by the Philobiblon Society.)

be perfected: photography, as we at present know it, was not possible before the discovery of iodine. "And so it is with printing. Although its invention is placed in the middle of the fifteenth century, and almost the very year fixed, this can only be regarded as a mature stage of it." From the earliest times mankind had employed various means of communicating its thoughts to the eye. Hence arose symbols, hieroglyphics, and writing. The North American Indians of the present day practise a kind of picture-writing, identical, in principle, with the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians. The Chinese have never advanced beyond the use of symbolic characters. The employment of an alphabet may be regarded as a test of civilization of a people, and it has, moreover, the effect of rendering that civilization permanent.

"The invention of the alphabet, which in a small number of elementary characters is capable of 620 sextillions of combinations, and of exhibiting to the sight the countless conceptions of the mind which have no corporeal forms, is so wonderful, that great men of all ages have shrunk from accounting for it, otherwise than as a boon of Divine origin. Although apparently developed by human ingenuity, the finger of a higher guidance is seen in it, and this feeling is strengthened by the singular circumstance that so many alphabets bear a strong similarity to each other, however widely separated the countries in which they arose."—(p. 9.)

The existence of an alphabet presupposes writing, which, at first, was a kind of engraving; the same Greek word, *graphein*, signifies 'to draw' as well as 'to write;' writing being at first a kind of incising, as when waxed tablets were written upon with the style; next we have inscriptions cut in stone, metal, wood, ivory, &c. The early use of seal-rings may have suggested the taking of impressions in relief from the incised inscriptions on some plastic material, such as clay or wax. The ruins of Egypt and Nineveh shew that more than thirty centuries ago, printing of a peculiar character was practised, in which soft clay, in the form of bricks, was impressed with hieroglyphic or denotic characters, in which the inscriptions have been preserved to the present day; this could not have happened had these records been on brass, parchment, or paper.

But writing, as we now understand it, that is, executed upon some material which in the progress of time has been superseded by *paper*, was the chief means of communicating and transmitting thought. Nature furnished the materials ready to hand: the pigment was a fragment of charcoal, or a piece of coloured earth, the paper was the leaves of various trees, or the bark, or the pith; hence the word *codex*, 'a trunk of a tree,' and *folium*, 'a leaf,' and *tabula*, from the use of their planks or tables of wood employed for writing upon. Stencil-plates were also in use, to teach the young the art of writing with the style, as well as by the Emperor Justinian to enable him to sign his name. But the most important of all the writing materials employed in past times were papyrus and parchment, upon which most of the valuable manuscripts of the ancients were written. The date of the invention of paper from rags cannot be fixed; it has been traced to the twelfth century, but the oldest specimen extant, which bears a water mark, is preserved in the archives of the city of Augsburg, in Bavaria. It bears the date of 1320. Like papyrus and parchment, paper from rags is an Oriental product, most probably due to the Arabians.

"Before the end of the fourteenth century paper-mills had been established in many parts of Europe, first in Spain, and then successively in Italy, Germany, Holland, and France. They seem to have come late into England, for Caxton printed all his books on paper imported from the Low Countries; and it was not till Wynken de Worde succeeded him in 1495, that paper was manufactured in England . . . Now we are

the largest paper manufacturers in the world, and have perhaps 500 mills at work."—(p. 23.)

We have not much faith in figures, if we had, we might question the accuracy of the latter part of the above quotation. It has been stated that France, with 35,000,000 of inhabitants, produces annually 70,000 tons of paper, being at the rate of four pounds per head; Great Britain, with 28,000,000 of people, produces 66,000 tons, which gives about four and a-half pounds per head; but the production of the United States is said to be equal to both France and England together, its consumption being equal to thirteen pounds and a-half per head to a population of 20,000,000. This extraordinary difference can only be attributed to the immense consumption of paper for educational purposes and the great diffusion of newspapers, together with an abundant supply of raw material.

The quantity of rags required for the manufacture of this immense mass of paper is so great, that of late years it has been a question of the deepest interest to find a cheap substitute. Many fibrous materials have been tried, but the only one that has met the desired purpose is wheat straw. Large quantities of paper manufactured from this material are now consumed. In Prussia there are more than twenty mills where paper is made from straw.

When paper was first introduced, although rough and to our eyes unsightly, it was always well sized, hence its great hardness and durability: it was not till the sixteenth century that unsized paper was used. Most of the printing paper used in the United States of America is unsized: so also is much of that in Germany, and some other Continental states. The invention of vellum paper is attributed to Montgolfier, the inventor of the balloon.

Until the year 1815 paper was made "by hand;" but so long ago as 1798 machinery was proposed for the purpose of making it, by a workman of Essonne, named Robert, although his suggestion was not acted upon until seventeen years afterwards, by Didot, at the cost of the Foudriniers, who devoted some ten years to experiments before attaining success. Attempts have been made, and successfully, to re-manufacture paper that has been written or printed upon, as well as paper-cuttings and other waste material.

A few words must be bestowed upon pens, for without them we should have had no book, and printing would not have been called for:—

"Pens are of great antiquity, and are frequently alluded to in the Bible. Pens of iron, which may mean styles, are mentioned by Job and Jeremiah. Reed-pens are known to have been in common use by the ancients, and some were discovered at Pompeii. Pens of gold and silver are alluded to by the classical writers, and there is evidence of the use of quills in the seventh century. Of whatever material the pen was made, it was called a *calamus*, whence our familiar saying *currente calamo*, 'with a flowing pen.' The use of styles must have been very prevalent in ancient days, as Suetonius tells us that the Emperor Caligula incited the people to massacre a Roman senator with their styles; and previous to that, Cæsar had wounded Cassius with his style."—(p. 26.)

The "grey goose quill" superseded the *calamus* only in the eighth century, although Isidore, a bishop of Spain, who died in 636, makes mention of the quill. Metallic pens were proposed nearly a century before they came into common use by a French mechanic named Arnoux, in 1750. In 1801, M. Berthollet exhibited pens composed of an alloy of silver. Various materials for pens, intended to supersede the quill, have been brought forward of late, such as alloys of gold, silver, copper, steel, and galvanised iron. Horn, tortoiseshell, gutta-percha, and hardened india-rubber have

also put in their claims, but the best substitute, both for the goose quill and the steel pen, is the modern gold pen, nibbed with rhodium or other hard metal. In the United States the gold pen manufacture has taken an enormous extension, it having almost entirely superseded all other kinds of pen.

"The next, and not the least, important ingredient in writing and printing is ink. Staining and colouring matters were well known to the ancients at a very early period, witness the lustrous pigments on Etruscan vases more than 2000 years ago: and inks are often mentioned in the Bible. Gold, silver, red, blue, and green inks were thoroughly understood in the middle ages, and perhaps earlier; and the black writing-ink of the seventh down to the tenth century, as seen in our manuscripts, was in such perfection, that it has retained its lustre better than some of later ages. Printing ink, by the time it began to be currently used for book-printing in the fifteenth century, had attained a perfection which has never been surpassed, and indeed scarcely equalled."

—(p. 27.)

Red ink was generally employed for printing initials and the titles of books and chapters, hence the term *rubrics*, from *rubrica*, 'red.' At Orleans there is a charter of Philip the First, of the date of 1090, written in green ink. The emperors signed with purple ink obtained from the *murex*; gold and silver inks were chiefly employed on coloured parchment or purple vellum. The celebrated Codex of Upsal is written with silver ink upon violet parchment, the initials and some passages being in gold.

But black ink was in general use for manuscripts and charters. The basis of all the black inks was carbon in various forms, as lamp-black. Modern writing ink owes its origin to the discovery in 1736 of gallic acid, by the chemist Scheele.

The ink of the ancients, and that used in the middle ages, had a consistency much thicker than that at present in use; very highly gummed when applied to papyrus, parchment, or paper, it formed letters in relief, as if they were embossed, which has given rise to an erroneous conjecture that these writings were produced by a sort of typographic process.

Crayons or pencils have been extensively employed as substitutes for pen and ink. The best known form of the crayon is the so-called black-lead pencil, the colouring material of which is graphite, or carburet of iron.

Paper and ink having reached their highest point of excellence, we next consider the progress that had in the meanwhile been made in engraving and type or letter-cutting. It will be seen that the material elements of printing were by degrees converging to a culminating point.

Evidence of engraving, both in relief and in intaglio, are of very ancient date. Coins, cameos, and seals of a date many centuries anterior to the Christian era, testify, by their exquisite workmanship, the high state of cultivation at which the arts had then arrived. The art of casting and chasing in bronze was extensively practised in the twelfth century, and specimens are to be seen with letters so cut in relief as, if separated, might form moveable type. The goldsmiths were among the greatest artists of the early ages, and competent to execute dies or moulds of any degree of excellence. They engraved very beautiful cameos, the ornaments and vessels so extensively required for the service of the Church,—crosses, cups, ciboria, candelabra, and a multitude of objects connected with religious worship and domestic use. In these works the pencil was very extensively employed, and, with the chisel, aided in the production of that class of works known as *opus interrasile* and *opus punctile*. Another very extensive application of the graver's art consisted in the production of monumental brasses, great numbers of which are still to be met with in northern Germany, Finland,

*image  
not  
available*

saints and scriptural subjects, with a line or two of description engraved on the same wooden plate (block?). These are for the most part lost; but there is one in possession of Lord Spencer, large and exceedingly fine, of St. Christopher, with two lines of inscription, dated 1423, believed to have been printed with the ordinary printing-press."—(p. 36.)

Although generally regarded as authentic, and taken as a proof of the existence of the art of printing at that early date, still it is open to many objections which hinder us from accepting it as irrefragable testimony in establishing the date of the invention of printing. In the first place, the date 1423 has no connection with the period at which the engraving was executed, but rather to an extraordinary event which occurred in the course of that year; secondly, the inscription does not, as usual, designate the attributes of the saint, but on the contrary, alludes to that event. In fact, the dates found upon these ancient woodcuts have generally another signification than that of marking the date of their fabrication; sometimes they are in connection with the person represented, as is the case with an engraving of a Saint Nicholas of Tolentino, with the date 1466, which is the year of his canonization; at other times they designate a festival, a miracle, or the year in which the original drawing was made, which was copied on the block by the engraver. But what tells most against the supposed antiquity of this engraving of St. Christopher is, that it is not printed in the manner of the period, that is, by rubbing, and in pale ink: it is printed at the press with black ink. A duplicate of this plate exists in the *Cabinet des Estampes* at Paris; and it is remarkable that two specimens of this plate, supposed to be the most ancient extant, should exist, while of all others known, only single specimens are extant. The block-books form a special division in the literature and arts of the middle ages, and possess great interest for the history and development of the art of wood-engraving and printing. Among the first in importance are the *Biblia Pauperum*, supposed to have been printed at Haarlem by Laurence Koster, between 1420 and 1430, and this brings us to the debateable ground of where, and by whom, typography was invented.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the way was fully prepared for this important invention; engraving, letter-cutting, and printing, were practised with considerable skill; nothing was wanting but moveable types and the press, and an inventive genius who could combine the separate elements, and pass from wood-block-printing to typographic-printing. Like many other inventions, it appears to have been discovered simultaneously by two different individuals; and the honour of this discovery is divided between Koster of Haarlem, and Gutenberg at Mayence:—

"The pretensions of Haarlem and Koster have for more than a century been a matter of fierce controversy; and there have been upwards of 150 volumes written for or against, without any approach to a satisfactory conclusion. This one thing is certain, that whether or not we owe the first idea of moveable type to Laurence Koster or to Haarlem, we do not owe to the period any very marked use of it; that was reserved for a later day."—(p. 44.)

In consequence of the expulsion of many patrician families from Mayence, John (Heune) Gensfleisch took refuge in 1420 at Strasburg. He assumed his mother's name, which was Gutenberg. During his sojourn in that city he occupied himself with many useful arts, among others, that of the lapidary, with silvering mirrors, and especially with printing.

Documents relating to a trial between himself and his associates still exist, which prove that his principal occupation, although not avowed, was

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reliable evidence to support this statement. Besides the printing of several block-books, there are fourteen or fifteen remarkable typographical works, the printing of which is attributed to Koster and his successors. They were published probably between the years 1430 and 1460. It has been established beyond dispute, that no printing was carried on in Holland from 1460 to 1473, but that in this latter year printers from Mayence arrived in that country.

Once the printing-press got into motion, its activity was remarkable:—

“Before the commencement of the sixteenth century, that is, within forty or fifty years of the invention of printing with moveable type, upwards of twenty thousand volumes had issued from at least a thousand different presses. All the principal Latin classics, many of the Greek, and upwards of two hundred and fifty editions of the Bible, or parts of the Bible, had appeared.”—(p. 66.)

Almost every city of importance possessed its printing-press, and even several. Some of the printing-offices were of considerable extent; that of Anthony Koberger, at Nuremberg, in 1473, kept twenty-four presses at work daily, and is said to have employed several hundreds of workmen. Koberger carried on a large trade in printed books, and had his agents in all the principal continental cities. Printing took also a nomadic turn. Ambulatory printing-presses, wandering from town to village, astonished the people with the feats of the new art, which in the twinkling of an eye could cover a sheet of white paper with thousands of characters, which it would have cost a scribe weeks to write. This magic art, for such it appeared, carried joy or terror in its train. By some it was received with delight, others it made tremble with fear. Still these missionaries of the divine art travelled on fearlessly, and carried the evidences of the new revolution to the eyes of the sceptic in every part of the world. Some of the type first used in printing was discovered in a printing-office at Mayence in 1840. If the notes found among this type be genuine, it would appear that it had belonged to Faust.

According to the authority of M. Tallandier, an edition of a book by the first printers consisted of 275 copies. After 1472 the number was increased to 300.

We cannot stop in this place to trace the steps of the printing-press in its path over the world, but merely indicate a few of the most interesting data. It reached Iceland in 1531, and in 1584 the first Bible in the Icelandic tongue was printed, ornamented with woodcuts executed by the bishop, Jeus Aresen, himself. In 1581 the first Bible in the old Russian character was printed, the type being imitated from those of Slavonic manuscripts. The first printing-press in Russia was established at Moscow in 1553. It did not reach St. Petersburg until 1711. Printing was begun in Armenia in 1794, in Constantinople in 1726, and in Greece, not until it had achieved its independence, in 1822. The monks of Mount Libanus have been printers since 1610. Printing in Batavia dates from 1707, in Ceylon from 1737, but in the Philippine islands it has existed since 1570.

In America, Mexico began to print in 1549, and Lima in 1586. In the North American colonies, Massachusetts acquired a printing-press in 1639, Pennsylvania in 1686, and New York in 1693. The French carried printing to Egypt in 1799. It reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; the Sandwich Islands in 1821.

The introduction of printing into England must now engage our attention:—

"Caxton, by common consent, is the introducer of the art of printing into England. He was born in or about 1412, in the weald of Kent, and received what was then thought a liberal education. His father must have been in respectable circumstances, as there was at that time a law in full force prohibiting any youth from being apprenticed to a trade whose parent was not possessed of a certain rental in land. In his eighteenth year Caxton was apprenticed to Robert Large, an eminent London mercer, who in 1430 was sheriff, and in 1439 Lord Mayor, of London. At his death he bequeathed Caxton a legacy of twenty marks—a large sum in those days, and an honorable testimony to his fidelity and integrity. Soon after this the Mercers' Company appointed him their agent in the Low Countries, in which employment he spent twenty-three years. . . . During the greater part of this long period he was residing or travelling in the midst of the countries where the new art of printing was the great subject of interest, and would naturally take some measures to acquaint himself with it. . . . He returned to this country about 1474, bringing with him presses and types, and established himself in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey, called the Eleemosynary, Almondry, or Arm'ry, supposed to be on the site of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. . . . The first book he printed is supposed to be *The Game and Play of Chess*, dated 1474. But some have raised doubts whether this was printed in England, as there is no actual evidence of it. . . . A second edition, with woodcuts, was printed two or three years later, and this is generally admitted to have been printed in England."—(p. 74.)

Caxton published upwards of fifty notable books. He had the honour of printing the poems of Chaucer, of Gower, and of Lydgate, and his own Chronicle of England. He died in 1496, at the age of 82.

Caxton was succeeded by Wynken de Worde, whom he had brought over with him from the Continent, and who superintended his office up to the time of his death. Wynken continued to carry on the business with great spirit for the next forty years; he remodelled his old type, and produced new kinds, becoming his own founder, and greatly promoted the manufacture of paper in this country: no less than four hundred and eight different works were printed by him:—

"He deserves more praise, perhaps, than he has ever received, for the important part he played in establishing and advancing the art in this country. But no one of our early printers deserves more grateful remembrance than Richard Grafton, who, in 1537, was the first publisher of the Bible in English."

A very hazardous experiment in those days, when heretics were burned in Smithfield. He was imprisoned after the death of his patron, and after all his services to religion and literature, died in poverty in 1572. In a short time printing spread all over England.

Printing, as a manufacture, has made immense progress in this country during the present century; the accelerating agents have been steam-power, improved presses, stereotyping and electrotyping. Stereotyping is supposed to have been invented in or about 1725, by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, but the opposition of the workmen prevented him carrying out his invention; it was, however, revived by Lord Stanhope in 1803. It is to this nobleman that we are indebted for many improvements in the printing-press; this was originally like the wine-press, and made entirely of wood; gradually iron was introduced, and superseded wood altogether. The first steam-press was constructed in 1811, by Mr. König, an intelligent German, and the "*Times*," on the 29th of November, 1814, was the first newspaper printed by steam-power. The hand-press was capable of furnishing 250 impressions per hour, the first steam-press gave forth 1,800 in the same space of time; this number was increased to 4,000 in 1828; since then, the achievements of the steam-press are something marvellous. The present "*Times*" machine prints 13,500 impressions per hour, and by means of stereotype plates, as many as 25,000 copies

are produced, and it is expected that this number will be greatly increased by machines invented by an American engineer, Mr. Hoe, of New York.

Type-composing machines have been invented, and that invented by Mr. Hattersley is working successfully. Although type is composed of very hard metal, it deteriorates under the wear and tear required in the printing of large editions, as in Bibles, Prayer-books, dictionaries, &c.; it has been proposed to cover the type with a copper-facing by means of the electrotype process, but the result has not been altogether satisfactory.

Printing in colours is a branch of the typographic art which has been carried to perfection of late years. At first it was effected with wooden blocks, but its greatest triumphs emanate from the lithographic press. We have now *fac-similes* of water-colour drawings and oil-paintings, which at first sight can hardly be distinguished from the originals.

Our space does not permit of our following the author of this erudite volume through all the auxiliary subjects he has touched upon. There is much that is interesting to be said upon certain *reproductive* arts in connection with typography, arts which have for their object the reproduction of the printed page by other means than by typography. They are very ingenious, and depend for the most part upon chemical agencies. We can but mention the anastatic process, chemitypy, and photography. Each of these can render great service when the production of a limited number of examples is required, or when a page is wanted to make good a loss. There is yet a machine we wait for patiently, that which will supersede the use of the pen: the printing electric telegraph seems a step in the right direction to this object.

The pleasure and instruction we have derived from this *brochure* of Mr. Bohn's is marred only by the reflection that it is "privately printed." The information it contains is not to be readily met with in a popular form. If amplified, as it might be, beyond the limits imposed on it by the form of a lecture, it would form a valuable addition to our "Standard Libraries." The perusal of this lecture has also raised in our minds a vague idea that the book, as understood by the pioneers of typography, is passing away. We have no more folios, few quartos, nothing but trim octavos and duodecimos; and these, we fear, may in their turn yield to the journal and newspaper.

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## ANTIQUITIES OF THE GARRUENOS.

COAST-RECREATION now attracts many summer visitors to Yarmouth and Lowestoff. These places are situated in districts which have undergone such changes that their early history opens an interesting field for inquiry. The Yare, the river at the efflux of which into the sea the first of these towns stands, is the modern form of *Garruenos*, the name given by the Greek mariner of Alexandria to the *Garu-an*, the Rough Water of the Britons. Many streams were so designated by the first Keltic inhabitants of Europe, and still retain the designation, variously modified. The turbulent character of the Garonne in France, the *Garouna* and *Garumna* of antiquity, was witnessed and described by Mela Pomponius, about the middle of the first century, (*De Situ Orbis*, l. iii. c. 2). Chalmers (*Caladonia*, vol. ii. p. 968) says that the Yarrow, having its course "over a

rocky and gravelly bottom, is the roughest and most precipitous stream in the country." How the now smooth and placid current of the Norfolk Yare can have derived its name from such a source is to be explained only by a review of its former condition.

It is first mentioned in the Geography of Ptolemy as the "outlets of the river *Garruenos*," from which we may infer that its waters at that time flowed into the sea through more than one channel. This accords perfectly with the present features of the coast and the character of the valleys which extend from it into the interior; it is also confirmed by positive records of a later date. The opening of the southernmost of these passages was in the narrow space between the present cliffs of Lowestoff and Pakefield. This being the first entrance reached by ships coming from the south, and also a sheltered river-like navigation, of which Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad are remaining evidences, was probably the most frequented by the Romans; and when in the Saxon times the Flemish merchants resorted to the wool-markets of the district, it was most likely here that they came in. At the entrance of such a scene of traffic, sailors, pilots, and shipwrights generally fix their abodes. For these the high grounds of Lowestoff were an eligible site, and so the town probably originated in very early times. Its date and the meaning of its name are alike obscure; in Domesday Book it is called Lothenwistof, which perhaps may indicate some connection with the Dane Lothen, the companion of Icling in their invasion of the eastern coast, A.D. 1046. The haven was called in aftertimes Kirkley Road, from the village abutting on its southern side, was blocked up when placed under the jurisdiction of Yarmouth by Edward III. towards the close of the fourteenth century, and re-opened by Act of Parliament about thirty years ago, to form the present harbour of Lowestoff, round which a new town has of late grown up.

The principal opening of the *Garruenos* occupied the low sandy tract, five miles in width, between the present haven's mouth of the Yare at the foot of the Gorleston cliff and the rising ground of Caistor on the north, where, as the name and many relics of antiquity denote, a Roman station was fixed. In this wide space, exposed to the north-eastern gales which blow so furiously on this coast, its rough surges, like those of the *Garrumna*, obtained from the Keltic races living on its shores the name of the *Garu-an*. In these struggles of the winds and waves a line of sand-banks was thrown up and eventually left dry. Through these the tidal waters preserved for themselves two passages, forming an island, on the most elevated parts of which, during the fishing seasons, sailors first pitched temporary tents; a fair or mart for the sale of their cargoes of fish was next established; permanent abodes were then raised; and thus, early in the eleventh century, arose the seaport of *Moche Gernemuth*, or Great Yarmouth.

More to the northward were two other small openings, one through the breach in the cliffs still known as Horsea Gap, and the other near Happisburgh. These, which appear to have been little used and scarcely navigable, were blocked up at an unknown early period; but violent storms have occasionally forced the sea through them, and precautions are still taken to guard against such irruptions, although of late the danger has abated.

Entering at these apertures, the tides of the ocean covered all the lower levels, and, reuniting their waters, formed a succession of islands extending from south to north along nearly thirty miles of coast. The largest of these is now included in the hundreds of East and West Flegg; the

southernmost, at the extremest point of which Lowestoff stands, was originally called by the Saxons "Little England," now abbreviated into Lothingland<sup>a</sup>. The estuary then divided into three branches, flowing far up into the interior, that in the centre beyond the site of the present city of Norwich, the southern reaching Beccles and Bungay, and the northern to a Roman town, now only known as Burgh-by-Brampton. These valleys were originally longitudinal basins of chalk, coated with gravel, in the bottom of which an alluvial deposit constitutes their present series of meadows and marshlands. Imbedded in this formation, and lying also on the face of the hills by which it is skirted, marine shells similar to those now constantly found in the German Ocean attest that its tides formerly occupied these tracts, and that at some remote period they filled them to the height of forty feet above the present level. Anchors, together with fragments of ships and parts of their rigging, have also been dug up, which prove that these floods were navigable at a period when some progress had been made in the arts of civilized society.

The situations of ten Roman towns, or fortresses, on the verge of these lowlands, shew that they were erected for the protection of this inlet against the attacks of piratical rovers, or to improve the facilities for mercantile traffic offered by these wide-spread arms of the sea. The names of no more than three of these have been preserved, and of them the notice is so slight that we cannot with any certainty determine to which of the remains of that period they ought to be attached. These are *Venta Icenorum*, *Garrietonum*, and *Ad Taum*. The name of the first was corrupted by Ptolemy's informant into *Venta Simenorum*, is given correctly in the ninth Iter of Antoninus, and again miscalled *Venta Genonum* by the geographer of Ravenna. From these scanty notices we may collect that, like the *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) and *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent in Monmouthshire), it was the chief town of the tribe, afterwards walled and fortified as a Roman station. No other place among them was known to the Alexandrian merchants; it was probably visited by them in their trading voyages, and accessible to them by its situation on the *Garruenos*. It was sufficiently important for a road to be constructed to it from London, of which it was the terminating point; the length of this way, taking a circuitous route by *Sitomagus* (supposed to be Thetford by some, Dunwich by others, and Woolpit by a third set,) and *Camulodunum* (Colchester), was 128 miles. These circumstances concur in indicating the site of this town to have been at Caistor St. Edmund's, four miles south of Norwich, where a clearly traceable Roman vallum incloses an area of forty acres, now a cultivated farm-land; the western wall edges a narrow side-valley, which the tides of the *Garruenos* once covered; the remains of its water-gate, and of iron rings long visible on its face, to which ships had been moored, proves that this was a port in ancient times. The wide estuary intercepting the traveller's and the soldier's progress, accounts for the Roman road stopping there in the time of Antoninus. It was afterwards carried further northward by Stratton Strawlers to Burgh-by-Brampton; and the village of Trowse, near Norwich, appears to have taken its name from *Trás*, the contracted form of *Trajestus*, the point from which the passage across the stream was effected. Some have assigned other localities to *Venta Icenorum*, not one of which corresponds so well with the few facts known respecting it.

<sup>a</sup> Hollinshed, Chron., vol. i. p. 44, where this island is particularly described.



The situation of *Garrienonum* is still more doubtful. All that has been recorded of it is found in the *Notitia Imperii*, where it appears in the early part of the fifth century as one of the nine stations under the jurisdiction of the Count of the Saxon Shore. The commander of the Stablesian horse (*Præpositus Stablesianorum equitum Garrienonensis*) had his head-quarters there. It was evidently of Roman origin, and may have been placed at any point on the shores of the *Garruenos* most convenient for its defence. On the authority of Camden, many have unhesitatingly selected for its site Burgh Castle, two miles inland from Yarmouth, at the north-western angle of the island since called Lothingland. The walls here, which are among the most perfect of their kind, form three sides of an oblong inclosure, sloping down a declivity to the edge of the valley, where the fourth side, one of the two longest, was protected by the estuary. It was evidently a naval station, from which fleets might be despatched to any shore threatened by an enemy, and in the winter season could be drawn upon dry land, to be floated again in spring :—

“Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.”

It answers precisely to the description given of the coast-defences raised by Stilicho about A.D. 400, against the depredations of the marauding Saxons, and was intended to intercept their movements by sea. The cavalry stationed at *Garrienonum* was, on the contrary, to act on land; and no one acquainted with the features of the country can imagine that an officer, versed in the evolutions of war, would coop them up in a narrow corner, separated by wide arms of the sea from the district which they were appointed to guard. The same objection is fatal to the opinion of Spelman, who identified this station with Caistor, at the south-eastern point of the island on the northern side of the widest entrance. The mainland between the two principal branches of the estuary was the best peopled part of its neighbourhood, and the most likely to attract the visitations of its rapacious plunderers; it is therefore reasonable to look for the head-quarters of its defenders in one of the stations, traces of which remain there. Among these, Whitaker Burgh has been judged to be the best adapted to the purpose, from its commanding position on a projecting point opposite to the southern entrance and the wide survey of the surrounding floods overlooked from its uplands. Part of a Roman vicinal road pointing towards it, and called the Portway, has also been discovered between Raveringham and Haddiscoe<sup>b</sup>. Conjecture founded on this circumstantial evidence must here supply the place of positive testimony.

That such a station as *Ad Tæum* existed is known only from a fragment of a map supposed to have been made in the fourth century, and called the *Tabula Peutingeriana*. In this rude and imperfect sketch, which is generally received as historical authority, it occupies a place among other towns of this district, and from the resemblance of the names is supposed by antiquaries to be the Tasburgh of the present day. This village stands near the head of the small valley which descends to Caistor St. Edmund's; on its highest ground remains of a Roman work are still to be seen, enclosing an area of twenty-four acres. The shallow stream which waters the valley is the same on which the ancient *Venta* stood, when it poured a more copious tribute into the *Garruenos*; it is believed to have had, in common

<sup>b</sup> Introduction to Gough's Camden, p. lxxv.

with other British rivers, the name of *Taus*, now modernized into Tees. From this station to another at Blithburgh, in Suffolk, a line of communication was formed by the Roman road, now called the Stone Street.

Within the same precincts Burgh-Apton occupies the site of another town of that period, standing also on a stream that flowed into the *Garruenos*; the antiquities discovered there denote it to have been so important, that Spelman, in his *Icenia*, was disposed to doubt whether the *Venta Icenorum* ought not to be placed there. Burgh-by-Brampton, at the termination of the northern branch of the estuary, is shewn, by its relics of Roman dominion, to have been in ancient days a populous town; the numerous urns found there are conspicuously commented upon by Sir Thomas Browne in his *Hydrotaphia*, who refers also to vestiges of the same people, left in the "East Bloody Burgh Furlong" at Caistor, near Yarmouth. Another Burgh in the hundred of West Flegg, Smallburgh, and Happisburgh were outposts to resist the landing of maritime assailants on exposed parts of the coast. These invaders can have been no others than the Saxons. The extensive provision shewn to have been made here against their attacks, sufficiently disproves the now prevailing theory of the Saxon Shore, *Limes Saxonicus*, having been so called because already possessed by them. It also evinces that the borders of the *Garruenos* were then productive of such rich harvests as to invite piratical plunderers, and so valuable to their rulers as to be worth protecting. They probably furnished a large share of those agricultural stores with which Britain replenished the granaries of neighbouring provinces during the fourth century, and for the preservation of which from the aggressions of hungry tribes Theodosius the Elder was deputed by the Emperor Valentinian I. in A.D. 367.

The imperial garrisons were withdrawn in 408, soon after which it is probable that some independent Saxon chiefs began to occupy the inner bays of this estuary as others did those of the *Metaris*<sup>c</sup>, many of the villages on the former coast-line having names which terminate in *by*. The naval station at Burgh Castle was called by them Cnobersburgh, and so known in Bede's time. Our early chroniclers have very erroneously made Yarmouth the landing-place of Cerdic, the founder of the kingdom of Wessex, in 495; the town of Yarmouth was not in existence at that time, and it is extremely doubtful whether the sand-bank on which it was afterwards built was then raised above the level of the sea. The mistake originated in Robert of Gloucester or some other monastic scribe whom he copied having written Gernemuth for Cernemuth, the form given in Domesday Book to Charmouth in Dorsetshire, which was unquestionably the *Cerdices ore* of the Saxon Chronicle<sup>d</sup>.

Another legend, of a rather later date, which is repeated by Higden and Spelman, tells us that Lothbrok, a Dane, was driven by a storm to Reedham, a village now several miles distant from the coast. It was probably another version of the history of Ragnar Ludbrok, the hero of so much Northern romance, but placed eighty years after his time. Even as a fiction, however, the scene of the adventure would not have been placed in such a locality, had not Reedham, as its situation now denotes, stood on the inner

<sup>c</sup> See "Memorials of the Wash," p. 488.

<sup>d</sup> This question is fully discussed in a small volume of "Geological and Historical Observations on the Eastern Valleys of Norfolk," published at Norwich in 1826, from which some other facts here stated are also taken.

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Spelman fixes the year 1008 as the time when the sand-bank in the entrance of the Rough Water became sufficiently secure from the invasion of the tides to be made the site of the town of Yarmouth. This date probably marks the stage in its gradual progress, when it acquired the character of a settled community. In 1050 it had seventy burgesses, according to the survey made by order of Edward the Confessor, and cited in Domesday Book. The latter document, however, shews that the marine flood then overspread lands far in the interior, for among the various forms of property registered in it, many villages now remote from the coast had, like those round the Wash in Lincolnshire, numerous *salinæ*, or salt-pans; Runham had 19, Herringby 6, Stokesby 3, Thrickby 6, Filby 9, Rollesby 1, Hemesby 2, Clippesby 1, Burgh 2, Burgh Castle 3, Halvergate 1, South Walsham 3; some of these are now seven or eight miles distant from the sea. Soon after the Conquest the channel on the north side of Yarmouth, called Grubb's Haven, or Cockle Water, ceased to be navigable; the main branch of the *Garruenos* continued to issue by the remaining channel on the other side of the town, nearer to it than the present haven's mouth, and retained its name in the form of *Gerne*. The southern branch, still preserving its outlet at Kirkby Road, began to be known as the Waveney.

Connected with these changes, and coeval with them, is that singular formation, the Point, or Ness, in front of Lowestoff, a low foreland, now never surmounted by the highest tides, projecting into the sea 640 yards beyond the general line of the coast. This line is a range of cliffs, with a narrow beach at their foot, broken in their continuity, for a short space, by the former southern opening of the *Garruenos*. These cliffs have been formed by the action of the waves, abrading "a mild declivity of hill," which once descended to the edge of the basin below. The original base of the land thus washed away is shewn by a shoal, called Pakefield Flats, about a quarter of a mile wide, along the whole strand. The depth of low water on this shoal is from seven to ten feet, but on its edge the soundings increase to twenty and thirty. It is on a part of this shoal that the dunes lie which constitute Lowestoff Ness. To account for such a superstructure having been raised here, and at no other part of the coast, theorists have called in the aid of storms to roll up large stones from the bottom of a sea thirty feet deep, of winds to drift sands on the forming mass, and of currents to shape the embankment: they have overlooked the simple fact that it rises immediately on the northern side of the ancient southern entrance of the *Garruenos*; that the ebb-tide sets there invariably to the northward; that the turbid waters of the estuary, poured out in that direction, deposited there the sand, mud, vegetable, and other matter which they brought down from the inland districts; that these, mingling with the heavy substances that fell from the cliff and re-compacting the lighter, by the gradual accretion of ages accumulated the tract which now covers that part of the shoal, and excludes the sea there from its encroached dominion. The retiring tide still carried onward smaller quantities of the alluvium suspended in it, which the breakers extended along the shore in a ridge, regularly decreasing in its dimensions in proportion as the means of forming it were exhausted by the progressive depuration of the stream. In the same proportion the shoal was left uncovered, and at Corton, where the ridge terminates, regained its full width of a quarter of a mile, so that the coast there now exhibits precisely the same character as to the southward of Lowestoff. This foreland, evidently concreted beneath the surface of the sea, has been ranged at a secure elevation above it by the same natural

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## SCHOOL HISTORIES OF ENGLAND.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE have said that some of the more advanced works on English history are in reality worse than the very elementary ones, and we now wish to call attention to two versions of "Goldsmith's History of England," as "improved" for the use of schools, in proof of our assertion. The original work (4 vols. 8vo. 1768) has become a thing of the past; but the single volume abridgment (8vo. 1774) has, by dint of "improvement," and "continuation," and "careful revision," kept its ground; and it is still so extensively employed in schools and families, that we feel it a duty to point out some of its more gross inaccuracies, particularly as the volumes before us are filled with names and dates which give them an appearance of authority, and may lead to the very erroneous conclusion that their editors have been men of pains-taking research.

So far, however, is this from being the case, that the errors of name, and date, and person, and place are almost innumerable, and if children retain many of the so-called facts brought before them, so much the worse; their ever attaining to the truth of history will be thereby rendered hopeless. Not to waste space in generalities, we will proceed to give some specimens of the perversions of history to be met with in almost every page. We are aware that a very high authority has denounced as "anti-quarian trifling," attention to whether any given event preceded or followed any other, and who were the actors and who the sufferers, but we still venture to think that in discriminating such things mainly consists the difference between a well (or ill) written romance and history in the true acceptance of the term; and judged by this test, the books that we have now to speak of are miserable productions indeed.

- III. 1. "Whittaker's Improved Edition of Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England . . . . . with a Continuation to the Present Time . . . . . By W. C. Taylor, LL.D. Cont. nued by the Rev. W. H. Pinnock, B.C.L., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 46th Edition" (Whittaker and Co. 1858.)
2. "The History of England: being an Abridgment of Dr. Goldsmith's Work to the Death of George II., with a Continuation to the Reign of Queen Victoria. The Work revised, and the Reign of Queen Victoria, an Introduction, Questions, and the Contemporaneous Events added, by Philip Alexander Prince, Esq., Author of 'Parallel History.'" (Longmans. 1857.)

If we did not know that title-pages occasionally "lie like an epitaph," we should certainly think that we had met with the long-desired royal road to learning in the first of these works. Beside the history, we are assured that we may find in it "a dictionary, biographical, historical, &c., explaining every difficulty, and rendering the whole easy to be understood,"—a delicate compliment to poor Oliver, who, though by no means a trustworthy authority, either as to men or animals, (for a friend declared he hardly knew a hare from a goose unless he saw it on the table,) never wrote so obscurely as to deserve this unkind cut from some "book-seller's hack,"—"a variety of valuable information," as "correct genealogical tables," "copious explanatory notes," "progress of science and art," "the British constitution, &c. &c.," set off with tasteful pictures of Saxon idols, "classical and modern maps," and portraits of kings, and others, "executed with more care than is usually bestowed on the preparation of such illustrations." Pity it is that some of this care was not ex-

\* See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, p. 261.

tended to the literary portion, for if it had, we should not, as now, find more errors than pages. The great mass we of necessity leave untouched, but we will indicate a few, and then our readers can judge for themselves of the "considerable improvements" and the "careful revision and correction" which the publishers assure us the book has received in its successive editions, so as to "render it worthy of continued patronage,"—an assertion as much worth belief as another, that "the history is brought down to the very day of publication,"—while the fact is, that this forty-sixth edition, published in 1858, closes with the year 1846, leaving twelve years unrecorded.

As one specimen of "valuable information," we note a table of "Kings of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the departure of the Romans," in which Cymbeline, Arviragus, and Coilus figure along with Severus and the Constantines, and Britain is said to have been abandoned "in the reign of the Emperor Valentinian," but the encyclopædic editor forgets to tell us which of that name. He gives us information, however, about the archbishops of Canterbury, which we should seek for in vain in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, or Le Neve's *Fasti*; those superficial writers have forgotten to tell us that "Lambert and Ethelhard" held the see "in the reigns of Ethelbald and Ethelbert," and still more strangely neglect to state that "Ulfredus, Trelotegaldus, Celnorth, Ethelred, and Plerumbus" succeeded each other under Alfred; they say nothing of "Thomas Langton" and Henry Chicheley as archbishops in the time of Henry VII., or of John Stratford as primate under Henry VI.; and do not make William of Wykeham the founder of Merton College. Such are some of the absurdities which a learned doctor has added to the sins of omission and commission of the original work.

If we turn to the vaunted biographical dictionary, we may judge of its value by finding that Richard, earl of Cornwall, "John Plantagenet, earl of Warwick," Stratford and Reynolds, archbishops of Canterbury, and Wickliffe, are "eminent persons" of the time of Edward I.; Thomas "Borlieur" was an archbishop, and the duke of Exeter one of the regents of the kingdom in the time of Henry VI. "Dean Collet" was saved from harm for his strictures on the clergy by the "generous protection of Cranmer," though in reality he died several years before Cranmer was known at court. Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, was one person, and Anthony Ashley another; the husband of Lady Jane Grey was "Guildford, Lord Dudley;" and Mary Queen of Scots was aunt to Edward VI.—a great fact accepted by several other "improvers" and "continuator's."

Each of the pictures of kings and queens has placed around it, in a manner well calculated to catch the eye, "Born"—"Began to reign"—"Died"—"Reigned," which is a mere pretence of minute accuracy<sup>b</sup>, for at least half the dates given are wrong. We are aware that we lay ourselves open to the charge of "antiquarian trifling" by taking exception to this, but we still must consider it rather perplexing to the schoolboy to read that Elizabeth became queen on the 7th of November, though Mary did not die until the 1st of December; he will perhaps conclude that Mary was deposed and died in prison.

<sup>b</sup> Instead of this accuracy, we have the reign of William II. represented as beginning on Sept. 19; that of Henry II. on December 8; of Richard I. on August 13; of John on April 6; of Henry III. on October 17; and so on; the dates of deaths are equally erroneous; the correct dates, varying from these by weeks, may be found, among other works, in the "Chronology of History," by Sir Harris Nicolas.

A few dates have been added in other parts, but, strange to say, we can hardly find a right one among them. Thus, the Danes first appeared in England in 832; the battle of Hastings was fought on the 13th of October; Calais was taken by the French in 1557; the Popish plot was revealed to Charles II. in 1670; Coleman was executed as a party to it in 1675; James II. published both his declarations of indulgence "about the same time," and abdicated the throne Jan. 22, 1689; Queen Anne died July 30, 1714; and George IV. June 25, 1830.

But these are trifles to the choice pieces of information to be found in the "correct genealogical table" of 12 pp. which closes the work, and really looks elaborate. "The sovereign power of England," it seems, "was translated from the Danes to the Normans by the battle of Hastings," so perhaps it was Canute, and not Harold, who was slain there; Prince Arthur was murdered in 1230, of course by Henry III.; Isabella, a daughter of Edward III., died in 1301, some years before her father was born; John of Gaunt received his title of duke of Lancaster from his father-in-law, not his father; there was a duke of York in the time of Edward III., called "John Galeazo," a fact that has escaped Dugdale; Lady Philippa married one Edward Mortimer, and Margaret Beaufort one Edward Tudor; Edmund of Langley was both the fourth and the fifth son of his father; the duke of York was killed at Wakefield five months after he had been buried at Fotheringhay; Edward V. was born in the Sanctuary many months before his mother had retired thither; Mary Queen of Scots was confined eighteen years, instead of a few months, at Fotheringhay; and three of the sons and four of the daughters of George III. were alive in 1858, at least it seems fair to conclude so, as "the history has been brought down to the very day of publication," and we see that the Princess Beatrice Mary, born in 1857, is duly recorded. We say nothing of the Danish noble "Segeforth," Archbishop "Altholme," Bishop "Flamlard," William "Crito," or the abbey of "Dartforth," being but too glad to close Dr. Taylor's admirable volume.

The rival production of Mr. Prince is truly a gem. It differs in many respects from the other, but is somewhat amusing in its absurdity. We learn from it that when the kings of the Heptarchy were "at war with Gaul or other foreign countries," they chose one of their number as Bretwalda, a new theory on that much-vexed question. Falling on modern times, we learn something that we hope will not reach France, or we shall be invaded the next day, for the royal navy only "consists of twelve ships of the line and twenty-four of all sizes." Returning to the early ages, we have A.D. 460 given as the precise date of the erection of Stonehenge; King John was carried in a litter in one day from Lincolnshire to "Seeford," (on the Sussex coast, we presume,) and thence to Newark, but this circuitous travelling killed him one day earlier than he is usually supposed to have died; Westminster Abbey was founded, not rebuilt, by Henry III.; Llewelyn marched into Surrey, and was killed near the "Wey;" Wat Tyler was an Essex blacksmith; Mary Queen of Scots was aunt to Edward VI.; Sir Walter Raleigh colonized New England; "Sir Henry Percy" (Hotspur?) was one of the Gunpowder plotters; the Cape of Good Hope became a British settlement under Cromwell—a new fact for Mr. Carlyle; the Popish plot was revealed in August, 1665. These are all remote matters, on which the ingenious author of "Parallel History" had doubtless been misled by the "conflict of authorities;" but if he had even consulted a newspaper for the events of his own time, he would have found that

"Mr. Macleod, a British subject," was not tried by the "New Yorkists" as a traitor, but on a charge of murder; and that Sir William Macnaghten held a somewhat higher post in Afghanistan than "chief of the commissariat." With such carelessness about men of our own time, we are not surprised to see that those of earlier days are treated in a slovenly way, and that dukedoms are bestowed on earls, and earldoms on barons, in a way not to be justified by reference to Mr. Courthope's "Historic Peerage;" whilst, open the book wherever you will, a misspelt name or a wrong date is certain to meet the eye ere a dozen lines are read.

There is one great redeeming feature in Mr. Prince's book, to which it would be unjust not to call attention; we allude to a "technical form," by which he conceives the chief facts of English history may be "strongly impressed on the student's memory." It can only be explained in his own words:—

"As it is advisable that the youthful reader of history should lay down for himself some plan for retaining in his memory the events, not only of each English sovereign's reign, but of the reigns of the monarchs contemporaneous with each English sovereign, the following method may be found worthy his attention. First, he should associate in his mind certain letters of the alphabet with such dating numerals as he desires to remember, and affix them to the first syllable of the sovereign's name connected with such *literal date*; and then he should carefully commit to memory the following:—

"LITERAL DATING TABLE.

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>z</i>

"ENGLISH MONARCHS.

"BEFORE THE CONQUEST.—*Eg-kek*. *Al-koid*. *Can-az-ap*. *Ed-az-od*.

"SINCE THE CONQUEST.—*Norman*, 4: *Will-by-aus*. *Will-by-koi*. *Hen-ab-zy*. *Ste-ab-il*. *Plantagenet*, 8: *Hen-ab-lo*. *Rich-ab-kou*. *John-ab-nou*. *Hen-ad-bau*. *Ed-ad-oid*. *Ed-at-zoi*. *Ed-at-doi*. *Rich-at-poi*. *Lancaster*, 3: *Hen-bi-nou*. *Hen-boat*. *Hen-bode*. *York*, 3: *Ed-bo-pa*. *Ed-bo-ki*. *Rich-bo-ki*. *Tudor*, 5: *Hen-af-ku*. *Hen-al-zou*. *Ed-al-foi*. *Ma-bult*. *El-bulk*. *Stuart*, 6: *Ja-as-zi*. *Char-as-du*. *Char-as-ou*. *Ja-as-ku*. *Will*. and *Ma-as-kou*. *Ann-boi-ze*. *Brunswick*, 6: *Geor-ap-bo*. *Geor-ap-doi*. *Geor-ap-sy*. *Geor-ak-dy*. *Will-ak-iz*. *Vic-ak-toi*."—(pp. viii., ix.)

Thus, twenty-four letters are to be learnt instead of the Arabic numerals, to the great relief of unhappy school-boys, and with what a tasteful result!—"Eg-kek, Al-koid, Can-az-ap, Ed-az-od" must infallibly displace Egbert, Alfred, Canute, and Edward the Confessor; and "Vic-ak-toi" will look quite fascinating on the coin of the realm.\*

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\* As a fit pendant to this absurdity, we may quote a few lines from "a rhythmical summary of the principal events" of English History which appears in the last edition of Gilbert's *Cutlines*, as noticed in our former paper. Think of children being set to commit to memory, and "sing to a popular tune," such doggerel as the following, which tells of the Roman invasion without mentioning Caesar!

"THE ROMAN PERIOD.

"In 43 a Roman host  
From Gaul assailed our southern coast;  
Caractacus in nine years more,  
A captive, left his native shore;  
Boadicea from loss in strife,  
In 61 destroyed her life;  
In 71 Vespasian fought,

And 78 Agricola brought;  
In 211 Severus died;  
Carausius and Allectus tried,  
From 288 to 300,  
To set the Roman power at naught;  
St. Alban suffered in 303,  
And Britain in 410 was free."

- IV. 1. "Elementary History of England. By Thomas Keightley. 6th Edition." (Whittaker and Co. 1857.)
2. "School History of England. Abridged from the Family History of England, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig. 5th Edition." (John W. Parker and Son. 1857.)
3. "History of England. For the use of Young Persons. By Mrs. Markham. New and revised Edition. 108th thousand." (John Murray. 1859.)

Two out of these three works are avowedly condensations of larger ones by the same authors, but the condensation has proceeded on very different principles in each case. Mr. Gleig (or his abridger) states that his book "has been materially reduced in size chiefly by the omission of passages or expressions of an argumentative character," which are justly considered unsuited for youth, while, with the praiseworthy view of giving as much fact as possible, "the chronology [of the original work] has been enlarged, and the precise date of almost every event recorded has been ascertained, as far as was possible, and inserted in the text." Mr. Keightley, on the contrary, "doubts if children should be teased with chronology," and accordingly he on principle eschews dates, giving but two in the course of 1,100 years, and one of those is wrong. However, he closes his book with "a chronological table for the use of those who may think differently;" but this table, perhaps as being grudgingly given, he has not taken the pains to render fit to stand examination. We note in it, among other errors, that the battle of Hastings was fought on the 15th of October; that Becket was made archbishop in 1160; that John made his submission to the pope in 1212; that the Black Prince undertook his expedition to Spain in 1364; that the duke of York claimed the crown in 1458; and, as no pains are taken to distinguish between him and his son, he seems to have obtained it, for we read, "Duke of York made king 1461." These, and many similar errors, sometimes of years, sometimes of a few days, we cannot allow to be unimportant, as no sound historical knowledge can be gained from works where chronology is disregarded; and as a proof that this is carelessly treated in the book as well as in the table, we may mention that Edwin is made to take up arms to rescue his brother Morcar (p. 31), though he had been killed before the latter joined Hereward in Ely; while, coming to comparatively modern times, we have the battle of the Boyne fought in 1689 in the book (p. 298) and in 1690 in the table, which seems carrying contemptuous neglect of exact knowledge rather too far.

It may be necessary to state the reason that Mr. Keightley gives for putting forth this work. It seems that, as preparatory to "the labour of reading his larger work," he has made "a selection of such parts of English history as are likely to prove interesting and intelligible to youth," but we think he is altogether wrong in his mode of dealing with them. Instead of a history he has produced a number of slight sketches, which may possibly be understood by those already conversant with the subject, but from their neglect of attention to names and dates are hardly fit to supersede even the ordinary abridgments, though too many of these may be fairly censurable, as he says, for "dryness, want of interest, and too great length." But, however versed in history, most people will read in his book for the first time of "Siward, earl of Gloucester," who is said to have led a band of Saxons to Constantinople (p. 30); they may perhaps demur to the account given of Becket as terribly one-sided (pp. 41—46); and to the "brutality and insolence" ascribed to Richard I. (p. 50); they may not care to see the ordinary estimates of character set aside, and the

*image  
not  
available*



be) has performed his part but indifferently. He may not have felt justified in altering such passages as those where the "generosity" of Henry II. is praised (p. 89), or the doubtful services of Cranmer to the Princess Mary are stated as facts (p. 288); or Queen Mary is loaded with unjust odium, when described as executing 400 of Wyatt's followers (p. 289) instead of about 50; but he certainly should have corrected the errors of person, place, and date which ladies, writing "for the use of their own children," and with no reference to authorities, are but too likely to fall into, and which Mrs. Markham has by no means escaped.

Thus we find Cardinal Pole and the De la Poles perseveringly confounded; we read of new peeresses in the countess de la Pole (p. 245) and the duchess of Brandon—(p. 269). singular titles these for the royal brides of two dukes of Suffolk; the earl of Argyle is made a duke (p. 422), and Captain Roger Curtis, R.N., a general (p. 488); Hotspur's uncle is termed earl of Westmoreland (p. 179); the tutor of Richard II. is "Sir Samuel Burleigh" (p. 169); the wife of Henry IV. is Isabella, not Joanna (p. 183); and, not to confine ourselves to mere mistakes of names or titles, we have Henry, earl of Lancaster, made the son, instead of the brother, of his predecessor (p. 139); both the Spensers are captured together at Neath (p. 140); both the brothers of Cardinal *de la Pole* are executed (p. 266), though we know that one saved his life by accusing the other; Queen Katherine dies at Amptill (p. 264), though she was removed thence almost by force, and lived years after; Lord Hastings is seized and beheaded at Westminster (p. 230), and of course the prisoners at Pontefract are executed on the same day. Chronology, indeed, is little regarded: Henry II. does penance at Canterbury apparently before 1173, and William of Scotland is not captured till 1175 (pp. 88, 89), though both events happened on the same day, July 12, 1174; the marriage of Edward II., the death of Edward III., the battle of Bosworth, the deaths of Henry VIII. and of Philip II. of Spain, the commencement of the proceedings against Queen Caroline, are all wrongly given. These are by no means all the inaccuracies that might be pointed out, but we consider that they are more than enough to be found in a work that does not abound in dates or specific statements, that has reached its 108th thousand, and has been, as we are told in the Advertisement, "carefully revised and corrected." The consequence is that we have a pretty and amusing book, but very far from a trustworthy and useful one.

- V. 1. "English History for Children. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A., Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead. 5th Edition." (Masters. 1857.)
2. "Landmarks of the History of England. By the Rev. James White, Author of 'Landmarks of the History of Greece.' New Edition." (Routledge and Co. 1858.)

Judged merely by the test of size and price, these two works might form part of our second division, but we think that we can shew sufficient reason for treating them separately from the rest.

The objects that the two writers propose to themselves are widely different. Mr. Neale writes "to give children a Churchman's view of the history of their own country, and, if it might be so, to secure a correct first impression on their minds." Mr. White, "more ambitious," labours to inform the children of a larger growth who bestow their idle time on the lecture-room of a mechanics' institute, and, as amusement is the *sine qua non* of such auditors, he has produced a volume that reads very like a poor imitation of Punch's "Comic History of England."

It is not our intention to examine in any detail either work, but rather to offer a few extracts that our readers may judge for themselves.

We find most school histories dealing very leniently with the memory of kings and usurpers, and successful opponents of Church and State; scarce any one but John, and Richard III., and Mary meets with blame; Becket is nothing more than a "proud priest;" the Yorkists are rebels, and so is Simon de Montford, though he had at least as much cause for taking up arms as had the barons at Runnymede, the Long Parliament, or the men of the Revolution, who are invariably the champions of liberty. Kings and queens are not dealt with by Mr. Neale in the usual fashion, and though his brief limits prevent his arguing the matter, what he says is well worth consideration. Henry VIII. "was the worst prince that ever filled the English throne, and was the scourge of God for the sins of our country" (p. 156); William III. "broke his solemn promises . . . and was raised to a throne to which he had no right." George I. "was one of the worst of our kings;" and of George II., "all I can say is, that he was not quite so wicked as his father." Mary and Elizabeth change places, and of the daughters of James II. he says very little, apparently because he thinks that nothing good can be said of them. Of the disputes between the Stuarts and their parliaments, he remarks (speaking of their commencement), "The parliament were always clearly wrong. They wanted to obtain the power which they afterwards did obtain, and which they have now; but to which, according to our original constitution, they had no right" (p. 191). In accordance with this, the Puritans are uniformly spoken of as rebels, and of the chief among them we read, "Cromwell seems to have been one of those fearful characters to whom God sends a strong delusion that they should believe a lie; for certainly, at times, he thought himself to be doing God's work, while, nevertheless, his whole heart was set on raising himself to power" (p. 214); Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick are "wicked men" (p. 199); and that "John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' is a remarkable proof that it does not always please God to bestow the greatest gifts on good men" (p. 238).

Of the idols of Lord Macaulay, the men who brought about the Revolution, we read that Russell and Sydney, "who have sometimes been called patriots," were "bribed to do what they did," and that their confederate Burnet was "a turbulent clergyman, a low and cunning man, whose religion consisted principally in hating Popery, or what he called by that name" (p. 236). Yet in the result of all these contentions Mr. Neale willingly acquiesces, for his answer to the difficulty as to the succession of the House of Brunswick is as follows:—

"The kingdoms of the earth belong to GOD alone. He has a right to give them to whom He will, to put down one family, and to set up another. In doing this, He often, as He did in the Revolution, serves Himself by wicked men, and allows rebellion to be successful. As we cannot foresee what His Will may be, it is our duty at first to resist all insurrection and rebellion as the work of the devil, which it always is. But when a family, brought in by wrong means, has long and peaceably enjoyed a throne, then we may take it for granted that it was God's will to place them there, and that we have no right to endeavour to disturb them. You may ask, How long a time must pass before we can be sure of this? I cannot tell you: it must depend on circumstances. Therefore I do not know whether what is usually called the 'Rebellion of 1745,' the last attempt to bring back the Stuarts, was a rebellion or not. But this I know, that, even were any of the descendants of the Stuarts, in the direct male line, alive at the present day, that would in no wise alter the right of Queen Victoria, whom God long preserve! to be Queen of England: seeing that if any length of time gives right to a

throne, certainly the possession of more than a century and a half must do so.”—(pp. 252, 253.)

Church history, as must be expected, occupies a considerable portion of Mr. Neale's little volume, but while we commend to attention the remarks on the questions of investiture (p. 42) and immunities (p. 59), on martyrs (p. 120), and on the dissolution of the monasteries (p. 152), we can only allow room for one brief quotation:—

“At this time Dr. Laud was the mover of all Church schemes. He was now Bishop of London: and if ever there was a man who looked simply to what he thought the good of the Church, without any consideration for himself, or for any one else, it was he. He did not behave, in some cases, so gently as he ought to have done; he might have, perhaps, conciliated people more than he did, without giving up any real ground: but he carried matters with a high hand, and went straight at the mark: and when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, which was in 1633, he set his face vigorously against all kinds of Puritanism.”—(pp. 198, 199.)

One very useful feature of this History is its occasional notices of the building of cathedrals and great abbeys, by means of which the young scholar may gain some rudimentary knowledge of architecture, a point too much neglected in the ordinary educational course.

Mr. Neale speaks, in the preface to his third edition, of having “corrected one or two mistakes,” and we are bound to confess that his work is in general infinitely more accurate in minute matters than books of greater pretension. He must, however, excuse our reminding him that the hospital of St. Cross was founded, not by Stephen, but by Henry of Blois (p. 55); that St. Paul's was rebuilt by a tax on coals, not salt (p. 233); and that the British forces were unsuccessful before Baltimore (p. 277).

Of the “Landmarks” we feel obliged to speak in terms of unqualified condemnation. They are, as we have said, addressed to the half-informed crowd who prefer hearing a lecture to any attempt at learning for themselves, and consequently they abound with showy, claptrap passages, which tend, very unnecessarily, to increase the self-conceit of the auditors, and lead them to adopt the idea of the Frenchman in any comparison between themselves and their ancestors: “Oh heavens! what a great nation we are—we are the only men—all the rest are but two-legged barbarians!” The book is accordingly drawn up on the principle of the “poet” in “Don Juan,” who

“Praised the present, and abused the past,  
Reversing the good custom of old days;”

though even poetic license can hardly excuse such a picture as the following of the middle ages:—

“Throughout those ages of tyranny and oppression we generally find that the greatest of vices veiled themselves under the appearance of a virtue; and that few of the good works of our ancestors proceeded from any higher motive than the satisfaction of some crime. When Edward robbed the Jews, he pretended to be taking vengeance on the enemies of God. When a feudal baron pillaged a neighbourhood, he built a church; when he murdered the family of his rival, he founded an hospital.”—(p. 55.)

With such a wise and charitable appreciation of the past, we are not surprised to read, a little further on, a passage which no doubt was received with shouts of applause by the members of the Isle of Wight Mechanics' Institute, as proving conclusively that they were much wiser and better than their ancestors. The writer speaks of having visited a dungeon with

rugged walls and rough floor, the alleged scene of the murder of Edward II., and winds up with—

"Coming out of that horrid prison into the sunlight of a July day is almost an exact counterpart to the emerging from the cruelty, misery, and darkness of the middle ages, into the freedom and philanthropy of these modern times."—(p. 62.)

Admirably modest this, and quite disinterested, no doubt, as we learn by and by that the great glory of modern times consists in its "cheap literature," and a hint is given where to go for it:—

"Works, which some years ago would have been only within the reach of the opulent, are now sold by publishers like *Messrs. George Routledge*, Bohn, and others, at prices which the poorest may afford."

We have said that the work affects in general to treat serious matters in a burlesque style, but the jokes are of a very poor kind. Thus, the ancient Britons, when invaded, "were not so polite as the present inhabitants of Kent—they sent no porters to carry Cæsar's luggage, no waiter to know what he would have for dinner, and presented no bill in the morning;" "Messrs. Hengist and Horsa" were "the practising attorneys" in the case of the Britons *v.* the Scotch of those distant times; the Danes, "not being good at a logical discussion, proved themselves to have the best of the argument by knocking out the brains of any Christian they encountered with a brickbat;" the subjugation of Wales is graphically depicted as a struggle between a big boy and a little boy for a cherry-tart, and Scotland, we learn, is praised by its sons only "when they have had a sufficient quantity of whisky toddy." But these will be a sufficient sample of the pointless jokes with which the book abounds, and which are not rendered more to our taste by being here and there exchanged for attempts at fine writing, as about "the mailed warriors of Napoleon, and the light chivalry of Hindostan," or "the great thought of railways, annihilating both time and space," or praises of Cromwell and William III. and abuse of Marlborough which fairly distance Carlyle and Macaulay.

No one, of course, will look for accuracy in such a farrago as this, but we are glad to learn (a discovery for his Hampshire audience) that Clarendon is near Winchester; that Henry VIII. first met Anne of Cleves at Greenwich; that Katherine Parr survived Henry "for many years;" that the Spanish Armada made its appearance on the English coast "on a certain day in October, 1588;" that James I. entered England by way of Carlisle; and that it was not the countess of Salisbury, but Alice Lisle, who resisted the executioner. The book is not much encumbered with dates, which is fortunate, as saving a flood of blunders; at least we judge so from seeing the accession of James II. placed in 1683 in one place and in 1685 in another.

VI. "The Student's Text-book of English and General History, from B.C. 100 to the present Time. With Genealogical Tables, and a Sketch of the English Constitution. By D. Beale. 3rd Edition, revised." (Bell and Daldy. 1859.)

We have reserved for notice by itself a work that seems to us by far the most remarkable that we have met with. It has been written, we are told, at the request of several principals of schools, "who felt the want of a text-book which might supply notes for the teachers' lessons, and at the same time be useful in the hands of their pupils." The end would appear to have been attained, as the work has reached a third edition, in the Preface to which we read that "almost every date has been again investigated," although "their determination is frequently a calculation of probabilities."

From this, and the assurance that "no pains have been spared" in the compilation of the work, we are justified in expecting to find every fact, and name, and date reliable, or plainly stated not to be so; but the reverse of this is the case, and that to a degree that outdoes the blunders of Goldsmith and Gilbert united. We do not propose to trouble our readers with either the general history or the sketch of the English Constitution—the one is foreign to our purpose, and the other we cannot hope to find satisfactorily treated by a writer who exhibits a degree of carelessness in mentioning plain facts that is altogether unaccountable. We will instead call attention to a few of the remarkable facts in English history and genealogy that we here meet with, but of course many more must be passed over for lack of space.

The plan of the work is unquestionably good, and well calculated for ready reference, but the execution is so bad that the seeker for information will far more frequently be rewarded by a fallacy than by a fact. Thus, in the opening table of English sovereigns we learn that the two wives of Henry IV. were "Mary of Navarre, Joan of Hereford;" among the Principal English Writers we have "Sir Roger Ascham;" and in the genealogical tables which close the book we see "Edmund [earl of March] imprisoned first by Glendower, afterwards by Henry IV.," thus confounding him and his uncle; "Thomas, duke of Clarence, k. 1420, in war with the Scotch," both year and nation wrong; Ralph Neville is earl of Salisbury, instead of Westmoreland; Humphrey, the son of the duke of Gloucester, is killed by Richard II. in 1397, though he lived to assist in bringing Richard as a prisoner to London; the Poles and the de la Poles are confounded, and the one who was killed at Pavia in 1525 is said to have been executed in 1541.

In the body of the work we every here and there meet with errors of name, or date, or both, which it seems very strange to find remaining in a book that has had even the most cursory revision. The centuries preceding the Norman invasion, as in most histories of England, have very little about Britain, but even that little needs correction. We should like to know something about the "Ptolemy, who, B.C. 84, drove the Teutonic tribes from Scythia;" also, how Alcuin came to be "an Irish monk," or, stranger still, St. Cuthbert "a disciple of Eginhard, the secretary of Charlemagne" (p. 23); yet we have all these given as undoubted facts, as well as the promotion of John Scot Erigena to be "head of Brasenose," and Ingulphus secretary to William, and Editha the sister, instead of the daughter, of Godwin. As we advance blunders thicken on us; the empress Maud is defeated at Gloucester instead of Winchester (p. 44); the Welsh defeat Henry II. at Colehill (in Warwickshire), instead of at Consilt; Becket returns in 1169 and is murdered a year after; Chinon is in Normandy, York Minster was founded in 1187, and Robin Hood and Little John have a date gravely assigned to them; Arthur's partisans were starved to death in Cork (possibly Corfe) Castle, and Fitzwalter, the barons' leader, was earl of Dunmore (p. 54). These errors, and others that we need not particularize, are all to be found in the space of ten pages, and they may serve as a sample of the rest of the book.

As a proof that we do not exaggerate in saying this, we may point out that the son of Henry III. is styled by anticipation "Edward, Prince of Wales;" Castle Rising is near London; Charles the Bad of Navarre is transformed into Charles the Bald, who lived 700 years earlier; and we hear for the first time of Richard II. attaining the age of 21, making John

of Gaunt king of Aquitaine, and seizing the Duke of Gloucester, all in the year 1397; of the marriage of Henry VI. in 1444; of his "hereditary insanity;" and of the Duke of Somerset, her especial favourite, being executed by Margaret of Anjou.

As we get nearer modern times, matters do not at all improve: Lord Stanley is executed by Henry VII.; the Pilgrimage of Grace occurs in 1541, after the suppression of the monasteries, which it was intended to prevent; the countess of Salisbury was Henry's "nearest relation" (what had become of the Courtenays?) James V. of Scotland led his army in person to Solway Moss; "education suffered during the reign of Edward VI." (p. 92), a compliment to his free schools; Mary executed "many hundreds" of insurgents, the truth being that she pardoned the hundreds, and executed a much smaller number than any other Tudor sovereign; the earl of Essex was cousin to Elizabeth,—rather a distant one, we believe; the favourite Somerset's name was Thomas Car; Sir Henry Vane was a naval commander; the navigation law was "revoked" by the treaty of Breda; the earl of Argyle was a duke, and so was the prince of Orange; James II. abetted attempts to assassinate his son-in-law; Lally assisted Tippoo Saib against the English, though he had been beheaded sixteen years before the death of Hyder Ali; there was but one sole survivor (Dr. Brydone) of the army that retreated from Cabul, and General "Hearsay," it was, who reported the beginning of the Indian mutiny.

As we are warned that the dates in this Text-book are frequently only "a calculation of probabilities," we suppose we are debarred from commenting on them, yet we have hitherto understood that William and Mary were crowned in April, not in June; that Dundee, or "the inhuman Claverhouse," as we are told to call him, was killed in July, not in May; that the union with Scotland took effect in May, not in March; that Sacheverel's trial was in 1710. But these are such remote events that we are likely to be mistaken; and it is only for times since the establishment of the "Annual Register" that we venture to dissent from our author and say that Napoleon did not die on the 5th of March, nor Lord Raglan on the 18th of June; neither is it correct to close the mortal career of Queen Charlotte in 1817, or that of the historian Lingard in 1841; May 5 and June 28 for the first two events, and 1818 and 1851 for the second pair, we believe are established by more than "a calculation of probabilities."

We here close our notice of School Histories. Our review has been unavoidably a long, and very probably an uninteresting one, to readers for mere amusement. We can only say that we did not address ourselves to them, but to parents and teachers, who, if they glance over the books that we have noticed, will readily perceive that we have by no means said all that might fairly be said of their defects, and if what we have done should induce them to examine the matter for themselves, our labour will not be profitless. Unless we greatly deceive ourselves, their conclusion will be, that every one of our received works falls very far short of what might reasonably be expected. But the public have the remedy in their own hands. If they decline to buy the books in their present state, they will be in some measure amended; but a really useful School History can only result from the pen of some one well versed in authentic materials, and who will not shrink from the labour of producing them in a readable shape.

## MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF IRELAND.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

LIBRI HIBERNIÆ.—PART V. (pp. 260.)

## THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

IF the preceding parts have appeared rather miscellaneous in their nature, that charge cannot be urged against the present one, which is strictly confined to "The Church Establishment," but on the other hand the information given is so scattered about, that, without an array of references which would alarm our readers, it would be impossible to guide them as we should wish to the following among other particulars which we find recorded for each of the four provinces and thirty-nine sees of the Irish Church<sup>a</sup>. We have the statistics of each diocese, memoirs of the more eminent holders of the sees, with "supplementary matter" from the Patent Rolls; lists of the royal presentations to sees and benefices from 1535 to 1827, which from 1760 downward are classified in dioceses; the patronage of each living as it stood in 1827, with an Appendix of promotions, 1826-7; grants of glebe lands, and union and separation of livings; a curious return of unbeneficed curates; and lastly, a list of the abbeys and monasteries formerly existing, arranged in Orders, and counties, not dioceses.

We have said that the compiler makes no secret of his opinions as regards either Church or State. He professes that the present Part is "taken from Usher, Ware, Harris, Prynne, &c., and from the Patent Rolls of Chancery in England and Ireland," and a very curious *melange* he has made of it. He commences with notices of the archbishops of Armagh, in the course of which he gives a sketch of "the noisy controversy" for the primacy between them and the archbishops of Dublin, and the mode in which it was attempted to be settled by the pope, adding, within brackets<sup>b</sup>,

"This seems to be by virtue of his 'plenitude of power' over the human mind; though it would seem to exceed the plenitude of power to make common sense of such a decision. It was clearly no Irish bull, for the precedent of Canterbury and York is cited for it. It is pretty clear, in all places and times, that the object of papal power was to have no primacy but its own."

Indeed, no opportunity of dealing "a heavy blow and great discouragement" in that quarter is ever neglected by Mr. Lascelles. Witness the following passage, from a notice of George Synge, bishop of Cloyne:—

<sup>a</sup> For example, the particulars given about the see of Armagh must be sought for in pp. 1, 89, 131, 159, 182, 183, 233; and so of the rest.

<sup>b</sup> This is the mode that Mr. Lascelles adopts of giving his comments on matters, which other writers would prefer to place as footnotes; and he does this on principle, apparently, as notes are an abomination to him. Thus we read, at p. 251 of this Part, "There is no excuse for notes where the entire work is by the same hand, and edited at one time. A note is only a thought out of its place. It should be incorporated in any well concocted text. In truth, whoever uses notes admits that he has not sufficiently arranged, considered, pondered, and digested his materials, which office he leaves it to the reader himself to do for him. The ancients used no notes in their works, yet those of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Plutarch, for example, are full of annotatory matter. This modern abuse we owe to the commentators and book-makers."

"It was his lot to write the able reply to the Louvain challenge, made in answer (as its jesuitical author pretended to call it) to Usher's work. The Jesuit had filled his challenge with the most scurrilous and virulent expressions, levelled against Usher's profession and family; also with quotations, either falsely cited out of the Fathers, or else out of divers supposititious authors, pretty much in the spirit, though not in the manner, of the Rev. Mr. Lingard's History of England, as he is pleased to call it, and which he has had the hardihood to publish in our times, when public opinion in England is prepared to swallow anything against the champions of the Protestant, or of any religion. I say, in the spirit of Lingard. Only that this latter gentleman, a Roman Catholic divine, instead of the Fathers, takes his authority from the French envoys of the day, an authority as supposititious as any used by his predecessor the Jesuit above mentioned."—(p. 70.)

Equally candid and complimentary is his mention of the advocates of Catholic emancipation. He says of Bishop Linch, of Elphin, who resigned his see in 1611,—

"This worthy was born in Galway, but had the finishing of his education at New-Inn-Hall, Oxford. He took his see by letters patent, in the usual way, from Queen Elizabeth; but lived a concealed papist, and died a public and declared one. I shrewdly suspect there are (in Ireland at least) many advocates for emancipation, at this moment, who are in the same predicament, though they pass for, and are recognised as, Protestants; otherwise they could do no mischief. Fitzjames contrived, by alienations, fee-farms, and by other means, so to waste this see, that he left it worth annually not 200 marks. The Fitzjameses of this day are for alienating, in the same way, the Protestant farm of England."—(p. 80.)

Sometimes his ultra Protestantism takes the form of a joke, as thus, in the notice of John, bishop of Ardferf, deprived in 1221 :—

"It is not said for what he was deprived; not for his vices, probably, since we know that he was deprived by the authority of James, legate and penitentiary to Pope Honorius III. He resided afterwards, for 20 years, without blame or reproach, at the abbey of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, where he died; bequeathing, among other things, 'some benefices' to that abbey. Matthew Paris, instead of saying simply and at once that he died, says 'he paid his debt to nature.' It is in this way, I am afraid, many other people pay their debts. Nature, it must be allowed, at that rate, is a very indulgent landlord, to be satisfied with the remains of life—the tenement of a body worn out and done with—a skin with a few old bones. But the true debt we owe to nature, as we shall find when we come to the great account and final reckoning, is an active well-spent life. Our tenement was built to last a certain number of years only, and then to fall. We quit the ruin, of course: but where is the *rent* for the time we have enjoyed it? We cannot but notice here the mention made of an old cloak, which was honoured, at St. Alban's, with the title of a saint. It was owing to a clerical mistake by Geoffrey of Monmouth, who mistook the Greek word ἀμφιβάλος for the name of a man, whereas it meant only St. Alban's cloak. As soon as this was converted into a man, Hector Boethius ordained it at once; and having made this Amphibalus travel into Scotland, he soon ranks him the first bishop in the Isle of Man. There was actually an altar in the church of St. Alban's to this old cloak, upon its arriving at the further degree of being canonized. There is another saint at Dublin, and elsewhere, in many places, called St. Sepulchre, who probably had a similar origin."—(p. 59.)

We have, however, other attempts at wit, as where (p. 72) we are told that "the form of a monk's cowl, when adjusted to the head, is pointed exactly like a tiara or mitre; which forms, I have elsewhere endeavoured to prove, were the prototype of the Gothic arch." The death of a bishop, recorded as happening in "the hot summer," calls forth the remark, "One almost envies him his fate; it is so long since we have had anything like a hot summer, or indeed any summer at all." (p. 72.) Perhaps our readers may agree in his remark as to three bishops of Ardferf,—"It is enough to give one a cramp in the jaw to pronounce their names as they should be," (p. 59,) when they see the names in print :—



"Gilla MacAiblen O'Hanmada, Donald O'Conarchy, and David O'Duibditrib, called likewise bishops of Jar-Muian."

Though probably not intended as a joke, we may certainly quote for its singularity the closing passage of a notice of the apostolic Bishop Bedell ; it starts a parallel which we should think will sound rather strangely to most readers :—

"Upon the whole, this extraordinary person seems to have had every point about him of a truly great man. It is difficult to recollect any person who can be placed with him *pari gradu*, in our estimation—except, perhaps, one, who as singularly resembled him in many respects as in others he singularly contrasted him ; and that was Dean Swift. At least, whatever men there have been of this stamp, they have not had a Burnet for their biographer. Even Swift's memory had been only libelled, until ample justice has been at length done to it by Mr. William Monck Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral. That Life should be published separately, as a work by itself, being, where it now stands, out of all proportion to the rest of the work, and next to thrown away in the notes. But that Life has vindicated talent and virtue from personal envy, faction and national prejudice. In fact, the reputation of Swift has been again and again rendered next to infamous by Scotch compliments, buried under Johnson's criticism, and absolutely damned by Irish panegyric."—(p. 22.)

Not caring to leave the impression that all our author's reflections are as *outré* as this, we subjoin his estimate of Henry VIII. in connexion with the Reformation, though we are aware that it runs counter to views more recently put forth on the matter :—

"Certainly Henry VIII. went about the Reformation with great lightness and caprice, actuated merely by passion, and drunk with tyranny and self-conceit, thus marring that happy consummation of things which, under any other auspices, might have been brought about naturally and easily, as a matter of course, both in England and Ireland. In that event, no foreign faction, whether imperial and Spanish or Italian and French, would have presumed or even have thought of heading the opposition to the Reformation. The diabolical spirit of Henry VIII. turned good into evil with a vengeance, when he made the cause of the reformation of religion a mere family quarrel ; but he had as diabolical spirits abroad and at home to contend with. . . . There wants a motive in statesmen to reformation, as a merely good measure, *bonum per se* ; they are always actuated by some other motive, even when they promote good or discomfit evil, than the pure love of good and disapprobation of evil : if it flattered their other ruling passions, they might indeed upon occasion promote the Reformation, in spite of its being a good thing. To good itself, as such, they are wholly indifferent. This observation is not meant to be confined to any one party, in or out of office, more than another. We must take the good, however, (as we have done the Reformation from Henry VIII.,) not minding the actuating motive ; without which we should never have had it at all. What great necessity for, or what apparent truth was there in the doctrines of the Reformation, that is, the primitive Gospel, in the time of Henry VIII., that did not exist equally in England in the times of Edward III., Richard II., and the fourth and fifth Henries ? Yet the Church contrived to take away the only motive which could then actuate statesmen, viz., a mercenary one, by rousing up other game, and so no reformation took place. But the bad passions of Henry VIII. providentially concurred in promoting that national good ; without such, the mere abstract preference of what is right would not be found prevalent enough to carry such a measure at any time."—(p. 36.)

We have rather lingered over these biographies, as containing the only matter that admits of quotation ; but the rest of the Part need not detain us.

The statistics of the various sees, as given by Dr. Beaufort in 1792 and by the Rev. J. C. Erck circa 1826, occupy pp. 89—96 and 181—232. Here are to be found, generally, the acreage of each see, some notice of its foundation, the number of benefices, churches, glebe-houses, the patronage, the beneficed and unbeneficed clergy, and the amounts of gifts or loans for the building of churches or glebe-houses, together with a list of the bishops

since the Reformation. Between these two Ecclesiastical Maps, as they are styled, we find the Royal Presentations (pp. 97—130); beyond them, a Return of Unbeneficed Curates (pp. 233—238), and a list of the Abbeys and Monasteries (pp. 239—246). The part is concluded by a "List of the Dignitaries and Prebendaries of St. Patrick's Cathedral," (pp. 247—260,) taken from Mr. Monck Mason's work on the subject. The Royal Presentations include many items not strictly of that class, but still very curious: as references to, a license to Nicholas Rochford to be absent for four years from his cure in Wexford; commissions to inquire what lead, crosses, and other ornaments belonged to any of the churches in Dublin, Drogheda and Louth, marking the restoration of the ancient service under Mary; while the change of affairs under Elizabeth is soon after shewn, by examinations and depositions as to grants to "superstitious uses;" and two of the latest acts of sovereignty of James II. in Ireland, viz. grants for erecting a nunnery in Dublin, and a college at Kilkenny, "for instruction in arts and faculties," to be called the Royal College of St. Kenny. The list of Unbeneficed Curates will well repay inspection; in one diocese (Armagh) we find the unbeneficed tolerably well off, apparently: two are mentioned (one of whom has a glebe and endowment of £200 Irish a-year) who are unfit for duty, but they receive all the emoluments, and the archbishop pays an assistant for them; and the curacy of another is said to be only nominally such, being in reality worth £300 a-year. In another diocese (Cloyne) we have a curate whose income is "uncertain," and a note informs us that "the incumbent is particularly circumstanced," for the said curate is the proprietor of the impropriate tithes of the parish; and in the diocese of Cork and Ross we see one curate whose emoluments are £225; while another, who has £75 a-year as librarian, catechist and lecturer, has a dwelling-house and the fees and dues of the cathedral church and churchyard for his services as curate.

#### PART VI. (pp. 268.)

##### THE STATUTES OF, OR RELATING TO, IRELAND.

Rather more than one half of this Part is occupied by copious abstracts of statutes passed in the various Irish Parliaments between the years 1310 and 1800 (pp. 1—140), whilst from p. 141 to the end we have Statutes relating to Ireland enacted in the Imperial Legislature from 1800 to 1829.

The very first page furnishes unmistakeable evidence of the disorderly state of the land. For instance, we there have, in 1429, an act, 7 Hen. VI. c. 1, which complains of the weakening and impoverishment of the country "by misgovernance, extortions, and oppressions, by the purveyors and harbengers and aveners;" and in 1447 we have an act allowing the king's officers to go by sea from one part of Ireland to another without forfeiture of their offices; the corruption of these officers is intimated by statutes of 1450, providing that they shall not issue writs of privilege to any but the servants constantly attending them, and that the remembrancer or his deputy shall lose office if they cause process to be made against any that have discharge of record in the Exchequer; and in 1459 it is provided that official documents shall not be antedated, for it seems that such a practice prevailed, whereby "divers of the king's liege people . . . had been

\* See a curious account of these extortions in the "State Papers of Henry VIII.," Part II., or a summary in the "Annals of England," vol. ii. pp. 182—187.

put out of their lands by force of antedates of grants, . . . against reason, right, and conscience."

In 1465 we have the heads of three statutes by which it was endeavoured to make Irish into English at one stroke. [5 Edw. IV. cc. 3, 4, 5.] Irishmen dwelling in the Pale "*shall* go appparelled like Englishmen, and wear their beards after the English manner, and shall swear allegiance, and shall take English surnames, and shall have an English bow and arrows, and shall on every holyday shoot at the butts;" very excellent provisions, no doubt, but about as practicable as the statutes of apparel made in England in the same reign.

In a brief notice of some "Unedited Statutes," we find one of the 12 and 13 Edw. IV. (c. 6), which pronounces "forfeiture of office and of all other king's grants against John Cornwalsh, Chief Baron, for abusive language at the council-table to the Lord Lieutenant [? Lord Justice, Thomas, earl of Kildare], and also for his going immediately afterwards about the city exciting an insurrection against the government;" very extra-judicial behaviour certainly, but possibly too highly coloured, as the statute reserves power to the Lord Lieutenant to pardon him, and by a subsequent statute (the 61st) this one is repealed. In the 16th and 17th year (c. 25) we have a strange way of providing for the administration of justice. Barnaby Barnewall, second justice of the King's Bench, is appointed customer of Drogheda "by way of indemnification for not being duly paid his fees and wages as judge;" and another, the king's serjeant, has a fee of 100*s.* granted him, and is allowed a remedy by action of debt, intimating that it is not likely to be very regularly paid; whilst under 8 Hen. VII. c. 27, we have the treasurer of Ireland, Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, ordered to render his accounts before the English Exchequer, "having rendered no account for forty years."

The statutes under Henry VII. are mainly those passed under Poynings' administration, including of course the well-known statute that bears his name, [10 Hen. VII. c. 4]; a confirmation of the Statutes of Kilkenny; a prohibition of "great ordinance" being kept by any private person, of peace or war being made without license of the governor, and of the war-cries "*Cromabo* and *Butlerabo*;" provision for governors of English birth for the chief castles, and an act directing all lords to appear in parliament in their robes, "as the lords of England do." Henry VIII. supplies several acts relating to the royal succession, first-fruits, appeals, supremacy, and suppression of religious houses, but they so nearly resemble the kindred statutes in the English statute-book that they call for no remark. There is an important act [28 Hen. VIII. c. 3] styled "the Act of Absentees," which shews that the dogma, "Property has its duties as well as its rights," is much older than the time of the late Mr. Drummond, for it annexes to the crown all the honours and manors of the duke of Norfolk and of nine religious houses on the ground of non-residence and neglect of defence of their possessions against "the wild Irishrie, the mortal and natural enemies to the Kings of England and English dominion." And there is another [c. 15] of the same year, "for the English order, habite, and language," which professes to extend to the whole of Ireland the regulations of the statute of Edward IV. already noticed. Ecclesiastical benefices are only to be given to those who "can and will speak English;" an oath to endeavour to learn it to be imposed on all such as take orders; the English tongue is to be commonly taught to children; householders are to live after the English manner, under penalties proportionate to their

degree; and whatever their professions might be, "his majesty would repute them in his most noble heart as persons that esteem not his most dread laws and commandments," all who after the 1st of May, 1539, retained the Irish habit; but women, and herds, and horseboys, and even men during any "hostings, or journey, or rode, or reising out upon a cry," were graciously allowed to use their mantles if they pleased.

No statutes of Edward VI. appear, but under Philip and Mary we have acts relating to the erection of new shires, an explanation of Poynings' Law, and the repeal of the acts formerly made against Rome; whilst Elizabeth supplies a few enactments, the most important being attainders of O'Neil, the Fitzgeralds, and others; an act for the erection of a free school in every diocese, with a master of English birth [12 Eliz. c. 1]; and another for "taking away captainships, and all exactions belonging thereto, from the lords and great men of the realm" [11 Eliz. c. 7]. The statutes of James I. are almost confined to "a most joyful and just recognition of his Majesty's lawful, undoubted, and absolute right and title to the Crown of Ireland," not made, however, until the 11th year of his reign, and the repeal of some early laws against familiar intercourse between the English and the "mere Irish," with the hope expressed that as liberty of commerce and marriage is given they may grow into one nation.

Lord Deputy Wentworth (afterwards Strafford) next appears, and his rule furnishes a rather long list of statutes, which will repay examination in detail, but would here detain us too long. The same may be said of the statutes of Charles II. (pp. 16—23), which comprise, *inter alia*, the important Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the Act of Uniformity, the Hearth-money Acts, and the Orders of 1672 for the regulation of corporations. Next come the statutes of William and Mary and William III. (pp. 23—28), those of Anne (pp. 28—32), those of George I. (pp. 32—38), of George II. (pp. 39—57), and of George III. (pp. 57—144) to August 1, 1800. Then the Imperial statutes to the death of George III. (pp. 145—212), and those of George IV. (pp. 212—268); of which we need only remark that the printing of the last twelve pages seems to have been an afterthought, as p. 255 ends the statutes of 6 Geo. IV., p. 256 is left blank, and p. 257 commences with "Sec. 19" of a statute of unknown number of the following year,—a mode of proceeding little creditable to those who after so long a delay gave the book to the public.

In this series of the legislation of near 200 years we have, of course, a vast variety of subjects. The penal laws which mark the era of Orange ascendancy will be seen here, their gradual relaxation, the Act of Union, and many Outrage Acts; many acts relating to the Established Church, to Trinity College, and to Maynooth; the Catholic Emancipation Act; and (p. 261) the Act "for completing the building of the General Register House at Edinburgh," which, "though not relating to Ireland particularly, is given on account of its general bearing on the Record Commission;" not a valid reason, as it seems to us, but this taste for "irrelevant matter" often supplies us with unlooked-for information, and we are not disposed to quarrel with it.

#### PART VII. (pp. 380.)

##### SELECTIONS FROM THE LORDS' JOURNALS.

SUCH is the title given by Mr. Lascelles to his seventh and last Part, but in strictness it only applies to the first 48 pages, which extend from 1634 to 1800. There are to be found in it, Appendixes from the Commons'

Journals from 1613 to 1800, and either the heads or the whole of an infinity of sessional papers of the Imperial Parliament from 1800 to 1826. We can do no more than indicate a few of the vast variety of subjects, and in so doing we shall find it convenient to disregard the order in which they occur in our author, giving, of course, references by which they may readily be found.

The documents, then, in order of date, commence with the assembly of the Irish Parliament, which met on May 28, 1613. We have, beside the writs and precepts, the official list of the members (p. 50); and in subsequent pages notes of "matters to be provided for" (complaints), the Lord Deputy Chichester's answers, regulations as to extortionate fees; and lastly, the commission for dissolving the Parliament.

Next, under the rule of Wentworth, we have "a very pretty quarrel" in the Parliament-house between Sir John Dungan and Captain Price. The matter seems to have been passed over by the House, but on its prorogation the Lord Deputy "restrained" both the parties, and having examined into the matter, adjudged Sir John to apologize on his knees at the council-table, and to give bond in £500 to surrender himself to the constable of Dublin Castle four days before the next meeting of the House, to be conducted thither and repeat his apology at the bar; but as he had committed "a terrible offence" against the king as well as against the Commons and Captain Price, the Deputy reserved to himself to give such order as he should find cause for the vindication of the royal dignity after the House had inflicted such "correction" as they should adjudge fit, (p. 52).

The "Graces," their modifications and explanations, will be found at pp. 2, 5, 7, and 55, but we must pass them over, and turn rather to the storm raised against Strafford, and the "complaints of grievances" forwarded to England in 1640 (p. 7 et seq.), and the "questions" proposed to the judges, as to the "new, unlawful, arbitrary, and tyrannical government" of "the said earl, his advisers, counsellors, and ministers."

The "Questions" give many home thrusts. The first is an enquiry "whether the subjects of this kingdom be a free people?" "whether the judges of this land do take the oath of judges?" whether it stands with the integrity of a judge to take four shillings in the pound on extrajudicial condemnations that increase the revenue? whether persons are punishable who appeal for redress of injuries to the King? whether martial law may be enforced in time of peace? whether jurors "that give verdict according to their consciences, and are the sole judges of the fact," can lawfully be placed in the pillory, bored through the tongue, or subjected to other infamous punishments? whether the judge or the jurors ought to be the judge in matters of fact? whether a man charged with sheep-stealing, who absconds, can by a proclamation be made a traitor? whether, indeed, the common law can be set aside by acts of state? The judges, as may be supposed, were terribly troubled, and endeavoured to avoid answering by putting in a petition, representing, among other things, that some of these matters were then "in great agitation in the High Courts of Parliament of England," and in their turn venturing to ask whether it was fit to direct them, who were but ministers in inferior courts, to make inquiry into the proceedings of such great Courts as the Houses of Parliament. The Lords took offence at this, "as if this Parliament was subordinate to the Parliament of England," and insisted on their answer, though willing to indulge them with further time, and giving the assurance that the

questions were "only for the good of posterity," and not with the intention of "looking back upon anything that is passed." The time was again enlarged, but whether the judges wore out the House with delays or not, no answer appears on the Lords' Journals. In 1661 (p. 58) we have an order of the House of Commons for expunging out of their records "such matters as intrench upon the honour of the earl of Strafford and others;" and about the same time the Lords declared their Journal "lately lost out of the House" invalid on the same points, and to be "deemed no record."

The Commons in 1641 make heavy charges against the High Commission Court (p. 56), and in the next year furnish a list of forty-one members expelled, as either in open rebellion or indicted for high treason; and the Lords supply a still longer record of outlawed or attainted nobles (pp. 22, 23), extending from the time of Charles I. to that of William III., and shewing that on the 19th of October, 1698, thirty peers stood outlawed. The Journals of the Houses appear to be incomplete, but in 1761 the Commons' Journal from 1641 to 1647 was found in private hands, and was purchased by Government for £200. From the Lords' Journals we see that in 1645 there was but one viscount, so that a new peer (Viscount Ranelagh) could not be introduced in the usual course by two of his own order; and "none of the bishops present having their robes here," a new bishop was brought in without robes, a formal motion being carried to indemnify Ulster for such a breach of decorum, and "this order to be no precedent in future;" even in 1661 two viscounts were sent to bring in an earl, "the earls present having no robes."

In p. 11 we have the important proceedings for the restoration of Church lands, including among others a prayer to the king, that "sacrilegious church robbers and converters of the materials unto their own use, may be excepted in the act of indemnity to be passed for Ireland, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of indemnity in England," and the Lords afterwards acted on this by condemning one Alland, who had desecrated the church of Tallaght, to pay £100 towards its reparation (p. 15).

Passing onward to the Sessional Papers, we may remark, under the year 1707 (p. 64), some questionable accounts of the trustees of forfeited estates. It appears that the trustees had preferred above 300 informations for rents, debts, judgments, and balances in the hands of receivers, amounting to £112,000, but only £3,000 (omitting fractions) had been recovered; nor is this very surprising, for a parliamentary committee report that five receivers who were returned as owing £8,148 owed only £448; another, charged with £3,370, owed nothing; another, charged with £1,421, owed £35; and another, who was charged with £4,000, produced the trustees' full discharge.

We notice at p. 73 a return of the fees of a Dublin gaoler in 1729. The keeper himself returns a very modest schedule, but a parliamentary committee gives a very different account of "the yearly chamber-rent, fees, and perquisites received by John Hawkins, as keeper of Newgate and the Black Dog Prison." They estimate his chamber-rent at £7 16s. 6d. a-week; 1,000 persons taken up by the watch produce, at 1s. 6d. each, £82 2s. 6d. yearly; 1,000 committed by justices, at 4s. 6d.; 1,000 on warrants, at 2s. 6d.; fees on other committals ("allowing he remits one-fourth of his fees at the King's Bench"), £345; salary from the city, £10; "the benefit of his ale-cellar," at 360 barrels yearly, £90, not including spirits, making a total of £1,163 0s. 6d., "besides infinite extortions on all the above articles, and

on crown prisoners, for permitting them to lie in the Black Dog gaol, and not turning them over to Newgate and loading them with irons; premiums for stolen goods, and other private perquisites peculiar to his employment, not to be computed or valued." We are sorry to say that we do not learn from Mr. Lascelles what was the result of this *exposé* of the mode of life of the worthy compeer of Jonathan Wild.

Our space allows us merely to indicate several very curious schedules of the Irish pension list, from 1690 downward; sinecures, M.P.s holding places; offices recommended by parliament to be regulated or abolished; lists of fees; there are many of these, and they will be found to contain many remarkable matters. Then as to Government departments, we have (at p. 78 and elsewhere) the Barracks; at p. 230, the Post-office; at p. 243, the Treasury; as well as notices of the somewhat irregular proceedings of the Linen Board (p. 226), and the Grand Canal Company (p. 155 et seq.); the almost incredible iniquities of the Foundling Hospital<sup>4</sup> (p. 146); and twenty-one years' accounts of the Board of First Fruits (p. 327); while a remarkable document of the year 1731 shews the futility of the laws that had been made against the Romanists (p. 30). The claims for compensation for losses by the Rebellion of 1798, and the lists of pensions to the widows and children of the slain, furnish a melancholy picture of the devastation which attended the outbreak. Much more serious, however, in a pecuniary point of view, are the claims for compensation by losses from the Union. A board of commissioners sat for years, at an expense of £26,000, and yet, as it would appear, left some of the claims unsettled. Among the claimants are found every class, from the Lord Chancellor to the rat-catcher to the Board of Ordnance, and the sums awarded are in general sufficiently large. To the owners of the disfranchised boroughs, eighty-four in number, the sum of £15,000 each is allotted; among them appear, as unsuccessful claimants, the bishops of Clogher, Ferns and Leighlin, and Ossory. The first claims compensation merely for the sake of his successors ("he disclaims all idea of receiving any personal benefit to himself"), as he has plans before him for rebuilding his palace; the second wants the money that he may lend it to his clergy without interest toward building glebe-houses; while the third candidly avows that he considers himself the only person who has or can sustain any loss by the borough of St. Canice ceasing to return members, and therefore plainly demands the money; the corporation, he says, has always been the mere creature of the bishop; its members take an oath to be true to his interest; they meet in his hall, and any that he wished to resign have at all times done so, so as to enable him to bring in more powerful friends. And he modestly and disinterestedly concludes,—“The circumstances above mentioned have given the bishops of Ossory such additional consequence, and obtained for them so

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<sup>4</sup> The neglect of the officers is reported as most scandalous. The physician never visited the infirmary for six years together; the surgeon attended only twice a-week instead of daily; and the apothecary, though resident in the hospital, saw the sick children “sometimes not once a-quarter, sometimes not once a-year. No medicine was ever administered, except a bottle called the Composing Bottle, which was administered by the nurses indiscriminately to all alike.” In such circumstances it is no wonder to read that in the years 1790 to 1796, of 5,216 children sent to the infirmary, only three survived; that in nineteen days in March and April, 1796, of 116 children admitted into the hospital, 112 died; and that in the six years, of 12,786 infants admitted as foundlings, 9,804 were confessed to have died, and 2,847 were “unaccounted for,” leaving but 135 survivors, little more than one in a hundred.

much attention from Government, that the bishops of that see (with the exception of only two bishops, who lived a very short time after their appointment) for above a century past, have all been translated to much more eligible bishoprics." The commissioners, however, were deaf to all these pleadings, and the £45,000 were adjudged to the Board of First Fruits.

Of course the Irish Records engross much of Mr. Lascelles' attention. He cites (p. 33) a report on their insecure condition in 1739, and several Parliamentary papers about the salaries of the commissioners and sub-commissioners, and the expenses of printing (p. 317 et seq.), but we have no room for extract. If we had, we should prefer citing some other matters, as a picture of "official business" as conducted in the year 1768 (p. 94), where we see that deeds were kept from two to six or eight months in the registry office, but when a guinea was paid could be passed through in a single day; or the report of a parliamentary committee on the proceedings of "the ferocious O'Flaherties," who in 1758 drove out Protestant settlers placed among them in Ire-Connaught by a decree of the Court of Chancery (p. 76). They are said to have mustered 700 or 800 men, "armed with guns, swords, and poles with iron spikes," and they were accompanied by 400 or 500 women "with clubs in their hands." The "decent houses" were levelled, and the cattle carried off; the sheriff replaced the tenants, but they were again expelled; the process servers were "cruelly beat and cut by a numerous armed clan," their papers taken from them and destroyed, and many shots fired at them as they made their escape across Lough Corrib. The result of the appeal of the evicted to parliament does not appear, but its inutility may be very probably inferred from the closing sentence of the report, which says, "Many of the inhabitants of that district have on several other occasions, and at different times, riotously assembled themselves, and with armed force, though of the popish religion [such being by law then incapable of possessing arms], defied the civil power, and the process of the higher courts of justice."

The work closes with a specimen of Mr. Shaw Mason's valuable statistical account of Ireland, drawn up in pursuance of orders of the House of Commons, of May 7, 1824, and Feb. 25, 1825.

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Since drawing up the above, we have heard that the Government has withdrawn Mr. Lascelles' book from circulation. We shall be sorry if such should prove the case, as even in its present incomplete state it is a storehouse of valuable information, badly arranged, it is true, but capable of being turned to good account, as the groundwork of a trustworthy History of the sister kingdom.

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## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*April 27.* T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Parker Margetson, Esq., of Maddox-st.; the Rev. J. J. Briggs, M.A., of King's Newton; Henry Walker, Esq., of the Admiralty, and J. H. Bulfrage, Esq., of New-Inn, were elected Associates.

Mr. Wills exhibited a bronze key of the thirteenth *sec.*, exhumed at St. Mary-le-bow. It was said to have been in the possession of Sir Christopher Wren. He also exhibited a leaden bulla of Pope Innocent VI., found in the Thames, which was finely patinated; and a Sportsman's Companion of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming also exhibited a similar instrument of steel of the time of William III. Early examples of this kind are very rare. Mr. Clutton exhibited a richly chased silver watch-case of the time of Queen Anne, with a portrait of her Majesty, and Mr. Alfred Thompson one of gilt metal, chased by George Michael Moser in the reign of George II.

Mr. Woodhouse exhibited a rare specimen of octagonal plaque of azure blue glass, painted on each side and representing the Baptism of Christ, and Christ Walking on the Sea. This beautiful trinket is a Spanish production, and set in an elegant gold frame, decorated with turquoise and black enamel; it is of the close of the sixteenth century. Mr. Forman produced a leather costrel of the sixteenth century, recently obtained from Barrow-hall, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Symfer Jervis exhibited a portion of an early iron horseshoe, dug up at Darleston, Staffordshire. Miss Allen sent two Nuremberg jettons, found at Silchester.

Mr. Wentworth, of Wooley-park, sent a transcript of a letter directed to one of his ancestors, Deputy-lieutenant at Leeds, dated from Preston, Nov. 13, 1715, relating to the army during the rebellious war.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a gold coin of Cunobeline, found in March last in Oxfordshire. It is figured in *Ruding*, vol. i. pl. 4.

The Rev. Henry Mackarness sent a fine specimen of iron Saxon spear-head, recently found at Ashdown, Kent; and some rubbings from Sundridge of the fifteenth century.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the reading of a paper by Mr. Wakeman on Penbridge Castle, Herefordshire, of which particulars historical and architectural hitherto unknown were given and illustrated by plans and drawings. These were directed to be engraved, and the communication to appear in the *Journal*.

*May 11.* Nath. Gould, F.S.A., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited two rare London traders' tokens, not in the Beaufoy Cabinet: they were of Moorgate,—“The Weavers” and “The Three Mariners.” Mr. Cuming also produced one of the latter, having for its legend “Boss Alley.”

Mr. Foreman exhibited a right hand belonging to a bronze statue, probably of the Virgin or other saint, of exquisite art, and decidedly moulded from the life. It belonged to the fourteenth century, and was found at Verona.

Mr. Briggs, of King's Newton, sent drawings and a description of Romano-British antiquities, discovered in 1858, at Bredon, in Leicestershire. They consisted of a quern, a bone weapon formed of the horn of the red deer, a boar's tusk, &c.

Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave, communicated some remarks upon the specimens, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson transmitted a drawing of the quern, which was formed of Magnesian limestone, having an iron pin in the nether millstone for the upper to work on.

Professor Morris made some observations in relation to the geology of Bredon, whence the quern had been obtained.

Mr. Briggs also communicated an account of the discovery of a stone vessel at Melbourne, in Derbyshire, of the fourteenth century, conjectured to have been a stoup.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a Paper on the Black Jack and the Bombard, illustrating his subjects by numerous quotations from dramatists and other writers, and by numerous specimens belonging to Mr. Forman, Mr. George Adams, and Mr. Wm. Meyrick. One of the bombards measured 29 inches in height, and of black jacks there were examples from the time of Elizabeth, which were of a globose form and beautifully worked.

## SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Spring meeting was held at Uckfield, and the churches of Maresfield and Buxted, together with the hermitage and rocks at the latter place, on the borders of Ashdowne forest, were severally visited; the day was extremely fine, and the members and their friends, to the number of about seventy, met at the Maidenhead Inn, under the presidency of W. Morgan, Esq.

The Rev. E. Turner read a paper on the town. It is not mentioned in Domesday by name, but was no doubt included in the Hundred of Framelle, in which it is locally situated, and in the manor of the same name then held by Lewin of the Earl of Morton. The manor of Framfield still includes a great portion of Uckfield (there being no manor of that name) and Buxted (which Mr. Turner assumed to have been mentioned in Domesday) is only a sub-infeudation of Framfield. Framelle, Gorde, Horstede, and Beckingestone, are the four places mentioned in Framelle Hundred, and though two mills are specified, no church is noticed; the whole Hundred had been worth 100 shillings in the time of Edward, afterwards it had fallen to 50 shillings, but in the Conqueror's time it had risen to 60 shillings. Nor was any church of Buxted or Uckfield mentioned in Pope Nicholas' survey of 1291; "But," said Mr. Turner, who exhibited a drawing of the old church taken down in 1840, "this church is stated in the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the patrons of Uckfield and Buxted, to have been dedicated to the Holy Cross. To its existence in 1299 the Lambeth Register testifies. Previous to the fourteenth century it is called a chapel; since then it has usually been designated a church. There was nothing very striking or remarkable in its architecture. I should imagine its date to be early in the time of Edward I.: its style is Early Pointed. I may here mention that Uckfield is no longer attached to Buxted, having been made a separate piece of preferment by an order in Council, in 1845 or 1846.

"But though Uckfield is not noticed in the Domesday survey, I find it mentioned soon after that Norman survey was made; and I am led to consider, from the way in which it is there alluded to, that it has from a very early period been a place of considerable importance; from local circumstances, *more so*, perhaps, than Buxted, to which it was attached as a hamlet. Of its importance upwards of six centuries ago there can be no doubt, Edward I. having, during a progress which he made

through the county in the year 1299, adopted it as his resting-place for one night. What house his Majesty occupied it would be impossible now to say; but this we have upon record, that the person who had the honour of entertaining him upon this occasion was named Arnald. Whether he was an ancestor of Arnold, the present chimney-sweep of Uckfield, I am not prepared to say; and possibly had I appealed to him for information in the matter he would not have been able to enlighten me much, for I suspect he has no well-authenticated pedigree of his descent to produce. But this, I think, may be taken for a certainty, that the house in which he lives cannot be the one in which his Majesty lodged. But, whoever might have been his host, the King seems to have been most liberally and hospitably entertained. He was on his way from Canterbury to Chichester; and having entered the county at Lamberhurst, and passed the night there on Sunday, the 21st of June, he came on to Mayfield on Monday, the 22nd, and to Uckfield on Tuesday, the 23rd, proceeding onwards to Lewes the next day. His Majesty's visit seems to have been good for the trade of the town, and particularly the brewers, as appears by the following entry in the account of his expenditure while sojourning here:—

"To the clerk of the pantry, for 82 gallia of beer, bought for his office from Arnald de Uckfield, at Uckfield, the 23rd day of June, 10d."

"It must be borne in mind that his Majesty's progress was performed on horseback, and that he was accompanied by a large mounted retinue, the badness of the roads, or, as early historians are wont to express themselves, 'the foulness of the Sussex ways,' not admitting of carriage-travelling; and to this cause we must attribute the shortness of the stages he and his attendants were accustomed to accomplish in a day. The accounts then continue:—

"To the clerk of the kitchen, advanced on his office of the chamber, by the hands of Arnald, of Uckfield, the host of the King there, the same day, 12d.

"To the clerk of the kitchen, advanced on his office for poultry, by the hands of John Atte Bavre, the same place and day, 20s."

"I will here note, that this sum would purchase from sixty to a hundred chicken.

"To the next entry I would bespeak your particular attention, for it is rather a curious one, and would lead us, with all due respect for his Majesty's person and office, to imagine that he was foud of

a practical joke, or that he and his attendants, when out upon these progresses, were rather mischievously inclined. The King, you will observe, was just fifty at this time. But mark the item of account :—

“ ‘ To Arnald de Uckfield, host of the King, for damage done in his houses and cortelage, by the arrival of the King at the same place, by gift of the same King,’ [now mark, I beseech you, the reason why,] ‘ in compensation to him for damage done by his Majesty’s own hands, the same place and day, 20s.’ ”

“ Here the accounts end ; and I will only further observe upon them, that this Arnald must have been a person occupying a large house and possessing a considerable estate.

“ In 1305, the same King probably again passed through Uckfield, though it is not expressly stated that he did so ; for in a progress made during this year through Surrey and Sussex, on his road to Canterbury, he was at Lewes on Saturday, June the 26th, and on Sunday, the 27th, he is stated to have passed through Horsted, on his road to Buxted, where he again rested for the night, and from thence he went on to Mayfield, on Monday, the 28th : Uckfield, then, would lie in his way.”

Mr. Turner then alluded to the stone-groined room at the Bahley-house, opposite to the King’s Head Inn, which tradition, and *Magna Britannia*, held to have been a prison, in which the Protestant martyrs were confined before their burning at Lewes.

“ And another historian goes farther than this, and tells us that Dr. Christopherson resided in a house over it. ‘ How far,’ Horsfield continues, ‘ *this*,’ alluding to his statement, ‘ may be correct, I know not.’ That it is incorrect in some of its main particulars, I will take upon myself to say. For Dr. Christopherson, in the first place, was never Rector of Buxted. During the time he presided over the diocese of Chichester and was confessor to Queen Mary, he used to be much at Buxted with his friend Dr. Alban Landell, with whom he appears to have taken an active part in forwarding Protestant persecutions, together with what Fox, in his “*Martyrology*,” contemptuously calls ‘ another fat-headed priest’ of the neighbourhood, ‘ whose name I know not.’ And it was at the instigation of this Dr. Landell that Woodman, an ironfounder at Warbleton, and who may be called the principal Sussex martyr, was tried and executed, he himself taking an active part in his examination and condemnation. But I have searched in vain for any record of his imprisonment at Uckfield, or, indeed, of the

incarceration of any other of the persecuted residents of this neighbourhood. Woodman was tried in London, and imprisoned during the time of his trial in the Marshalsea ; and when condemned to be burned, was sent to Lewes to have his sentence carried into execution, previous to which he was imprisoned there in the old crypt under the Star Inn. Horsfield’s conjecture, then, appears to me to be wholly without foundation. That this room was once used as a prison the ‘ massive rings and arched dungeons,’ of which Horsfield speaks, would seem to imply. For though the rings are now removed, their existence some years back is unquestionable. Still, the details of the architecture of the room are, in my opinion, of too ecclesiastical a character to induce me to think that it was originally built for a prison,—a point on which I differ from the grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Clarke, who, while Rector of Buxted, made the antiquities of this neighbourhood his particular study, and who has, curiously enough, left his opinion upon it on record in a memorandum made in an old account book, among the papers belonging to Dr. Saunders’s Charity, of which he was a trustee, which is, that it belongs to the feudal times, and is the remains of an ancient manor prison. What weight is to be attached to these different opinions, and whether you will adopt any one, or reject all of them, you will be better able to determine after you have seen the building itself.

“ Alluding to Dr. Christopherson being actively engaged in the Marian persecutions of this county, the quaint and amusing old historian, Fuller, says :—‘ Such was his havoc in burning poor Protestants in one year (of males and females twelve were burned in the same fire with Woodman), that had he sat long in that see (the see of Chichester), and continued after that rate, there needed no iron-mills to rarify the woods of this county.’ He is speaking of Sussex. ‘ The papists,’ he says, ‘ admire him as a great divine, which I will not oppose ; but only say of him, as the man said of his surly mistress,—

‘ She hath too much Divinity for me ;  
Oh ! that she had some more humanity.’ ”

“ Having visited the prison,—if a prison it be,—I purpose next to throw open to you the old library of the Free School, which consists of about 600 volumes of books, among which there is nothing very rare or remarkable ; still, it is worthy of a passing view, and a few steps will take you to it.

“ This School was founded by Dr. Au-

thony Saunders, Rector of Buxted, Vicar of Acton in Middlesex, Treasurer of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon, about the year 1690, for the gratuitous education of twelve boys, six of Buxted and six of Uckfield; and at his death he bequeathed his library to it, for the use of the boys.

"On the farm belonging to this charity at Buxted, the old Hermitage, hewn out of the solid rock, is situated, which we have included among the objects of archaeological interest to be visited to-day. There are two drawings of it among Gough's 'Topographical Collections,' in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, taken May 28th, 1785. The first is described as 'Rocks in Buxted, in Sussex, called the Vineyard, as there was formerly a plantation of vines, which thrive well, being sheltered from the cold winds and open to the meridian sun. N.B.—The rock, which makes the foreground, is hollowed out for a habitation.' The second, as 'Outside of the Rock habitation of the Vineyard; Rocks near Buxted in Sussex. It is decidedly of great antiquity.'"

No allusion was made to Dr. Jeremiah Markland, who resided here from 1744 to 1752, nor to the Rev. Hugh Rose or Dr. Clarke.

Some tapestry worked by one of the Pelhams, and which formerly hung at Holland House, was exhibited, and some ten, rolled in small balls, evidently for the convenience of being more closely packed in the dollops or bags formerly used for smuggling.

It was resolved to remove to the Museum at Lewes the effigy of a knight in armour found at Robertsbridge Priory some years since, and which, having been supposed to have been of Sir John Pellam, who was buried in that priory, had been removed to the Earl of Chichester's house in Stratton-street, as it bore the arms of Dalyngrudge of Bodiam Castle, and by the style was supposed by Mr. W. S. Walford to belong to the early part of the fifteenth century. A hope was expressed by Mr. W. D. Cooper that the MSS. of the Woodward family would be carefully searched to see if any traces existed of Shakspeare or his contemporaries; and Mr. Lower mentioned that some time ago Mr. W. Gosling, grocer, of Heathfield, became possessed of a great literary treasure, no less than a copy of the first folio of Shakspeare, in a very easy manner. He bought it, with two other books, for 2s. 6d., and valued it, in connection with the other books, at about 1s. He intended to tear it up for use in the shop, but happening to see in a newspaper that the public library at Berlin had lately made a valuable acquisition in the shape of a first folio bought for 100 guineas, his eyes were opened to the value of his acquisition. It was in excellent condition, the first and second pages only been wanting.

At the close of the day the members and their friends dined together, and it was stated that the August meeting would probably be at Petworth, should the railway be then open.

## YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting held May 3rd, Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair, the reading of Mr. Wellbeloved's Notes from the Wills in the York Registry was resumed with the subject of the Minster Library. That which was formed by Egbert, the seventh Archbishop, and celebrated in the poem of Alcuin, was destroyed by the Danes; and that which the first Norman Archbishop, Thomas, chaplain to the Conqueror, formed, perished by a fire in the twelfth century. From this time to the period when the wills commence, we have no information of the existence of a cathedral library, and it is probable that it was only begun in the commencement of the fifteenth century. In 1409 Thomas Walleworth, a canon residentiary of York, left a Bible in two vols. and some other books, to remain for ever in the library of the church. But a more important and extensive bequest was that of John de New-

ton, treasurer of the church, in 1414. His collection of books appears to have been formed by John de Harwood, who was an advocate in the Court of York, and in 1406 gave to the treasurer the option of purchasing any of his books. Of this option the treasurer appears to have availed himself very largely, for by his will he left to the Chapter of York about one half of it "in subsidium et relevamen librariæ faciendæ." This bequest comprehends Bibles and portions of the Bible with Concordances and Glosses; works of St. Augustine and St. Gregory, and St. Bernard; several of the tracts of Alcuin, works of St. Chrysostom and St. Thomas Aquinas, and a volume containing tracts of several English authors, as John Hoveden, Richard the Hermit, Sir Walter de Hilton, and William Ryvington, Beda de *Gestis Anglorum*, Alfred de Beverley, and William de Malmesbury de *Pontificibus*

Petrarca *de Remediis utriusque Fortunæ*, a very popular book in that age, and many others of less note. The expression in this will, "*librariæ faciendæ*," seems to warrant the conclusion that the library was then in process of formation. Following out what had been begun by Mr. Hunter in a paper read before the Archæological Institute at their meeting in York, Mr. Wellbeloved had collected from the wills a long list of MSS. which form the subject of bequests to individuals. His labour will be very useful to any one who should inquire into a subject as yet very imperfectly investigated—the literature of the middle ages. The MSS. comprehend a great variety of subjects: theology and law, as might be expected, hold a chief place; but history, poetry, romance, are also included, and most sparingly of all, science. Lord Henry de Percy leaves to his daughter Isabella a book in French, "*On the Nature of Animals*;" John de Manthorpe leaves to John Brokholes a new kalendar and an astrolobe. John Baguley, Rector of All Saints, North-street, appears to have been a cultivator of music, as he leaves to one friend a book *De Canticis*; to another a book *De Balets*, and a third *De Moteles*. That a copy of the Bible, or even a portion of it, was esteemed a valuable legacy, may be inferred from the will of John Carlton, Prebendary of Riccal, who leaves his Bible to Master Thomas Wilton, Doctor in Medicine, for attending him without charge. The name of not a single Greek classic is found, and only one Roman, "*A Book of Cato*," more probably the Treatise *De Re Rustica* than the *Cato sine de Senectute* of Cicero. He leaves him also a book *De Bello Trojanorum*, no doubt the work of Dictys Cretensis—a great favourite in the middle ages, and the chief source of the knowledge which the writers of those times possessed respecting the heroic history of Greece. It occurs in several other legacies, and was one of the first works on which the new art of typography was employed. Of the early writers of our own country we find mentioned Piers Plowman, Gower, Richard of Hampole, and Sir John Maundeville, the celebrated traveller of the preceding century, whose name was once a synonym for liar, but who is now admitted to have been more credulous than dishonest. Wm. Revetour leaves to the fraternity of Corpus Christi "*Le Crede Play*," with the books and banners belonging to it; and to the Gild of St. Christopher a book *De St. Jacobo Apostolo*, in six pages. These were the miracle-plays which were exhibited with so much pomp on festival days. Grammars and primers are frequent bequests; Wm. Revetour,

mentioned above, after distributing a large collection of books, bequeaths to his god-daughter, Isabella Bolton, a large primarium, *Cum Imaginibus ad modum Flandriæ*, with pictures after the Flemish manner.

Like the temples in heathen times, the cathedrals and churches of abbeys and monasteries were chosen by noblemen and wealthy merchants as places of security for the deposit of their plate and other valuable property, during their lives, or afterwards. Among several other instances, in 1458 Wm. Wartre, citizen and merchant, "*wills, ordains, and most strongly requires*," that a strong and secure chest be placed and stand in the vestry of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Peter of York, to keep safely and securely his gold and silver, and treasure, and all his obligations and evidences; and that the said chest be most strongly locked and barred, and that every one of his executors should have a key, and that they should be unanimous in taking anything from the chest, or placing anything in it. If they could not all be present, he wills that there be four, or three at the least.

There are not many notices of St. Mary's Abbey in the *Test. Ebor.*; with the citizens, indeed, it did not stand in great favour, and many disputes between the abbot and the civic authorities occur in the history of York, sometimes accompanied with outrageous violence. Not unacceptable to the lord abbot and the convent would be the legacy of Wm. Muston, citizen and fishmonger of York, of a pipe of good wine to be drunk among them, "*ad unam pittance inter eosdem faciendam*." The testator had, no doubt, served the monastery in the way of his profession, and the Abbey of Selby also, to which he leaves a similar legacy. One bequest deserves particular notice, as it throws a little light on the history of the abbey buildings. John Carlele, who made his will in 1390, and describes himself as living in Marygate, near the gate of the monastery, leaves some plate and other articles to the abbot; 40s. to the convent, "*ad potum*," and 20s. to the fabric of the bell-tower, which was probably then in progress of erection, 120 years after the foundation-stone of the church had been laid by Simon de Warwick.

There are also in the *Testamenta* notices of that other establishment, of which the Yorkshire Philosophical Society occupy the site, the Hospital of St. Leonard's. York abounded in charitable establishments of this kind, no fewer than fourteen being mentioned in wills. They were endowed for the relief of the poor, sick, and

aged, two or three religious persons being joined with them. But the Hospital of St. Leonard had a peculiar character, and in many respects nearly resembled a monastery. Its regular establishment consisted of a master or warden, 13 brethren, 4 secular priests, 8 sisters, 20 choristers, 2 schoolmasters, 206 bede men, and 6 servitors. Among the many bequests to this hospital there is one which particularly deserves attention. It is said in the *Monasticon* that Athelstan, finding some Culdees in the cathedral, engaged in the sustentation of many poor persons, gave them a piece of land near the west end of the cathedral, on which to erect a hospital, to be called St. Peter's Hospital, endowing it with a thrave of corn from every carucate of ploughed land in the province of York. William Rufus extended the ground, and Stephen, besides doing the same, built a church dedicated to St. Leonard, and the Hospital of St. Peter became the Hospital of St. Leonard. Now in 1435, Richard Russell, an opulent merchant of York, leaves 8 lib. for the fabric of a new window of glass, over the door of the vestibule in the monastery of the Blessed Peter of York, having just before directed that five marks should be distributed among the poor who nightly lodged in the infirmary of the Hospital of St. Leonard;—what could the monastery of St. Peter's be, but the Hospital of St. Peter founded by Athelstan and enlarged by Rufus, and which was still standing when this bequest was made, in that part of the close of St. Leonard's Hospital which was near the Minster yard, and in which the remains, probably of an ambulatory, may yet be seen beneath the theatre?

At the time when there was no legal provision for the poor and infirm, when deeds of charity were deemed so meritorious, and it was considered so important to obtain by such deeds the prayers of as many as possible, both lay and ecclesiastic, the multiplication of hospitals and *maison-dieus* is not to be wondered at. Leprosy was a fearful pest. Besides the great leper-house of St. Nicolas, there were four smaller ones; one in the parish of St. Maurice, and another near St. Elen's in Fishergate. The site of the other two is unknown. In 1393, Richard Basy, of Bilburgh, leaves 40s. to priests blind or leprous, and unable to engage in the celebration of divine worship. The prisoners were not forgotten: Margaret de Knaresburgh leaves, in 1397, 20d. to provide food on the day of her funeral to be distributed to the prisoners in the Castle of York; and 6s. 8d. to provide food for various houses for the poor, and to those confined

on Usebridge, and in the prisons of St. Peter and the Archbishop. The last of these was in existence at the beginning of the present century, as the beer-cellar of a small public-house, which had been the gate of the old episcopal palace, attached to the north-west tower of the Minster. The prison of St. Peter was standing a few years ago, near the west end of the Minster; and the two prisons on Ousebridge, called *Kydcoates*, were removed when the new bridge was built. The wills attest the great popularity of the four mendicant Orders, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Augustinians, and the Carmelites, who had all establishments in York. They arose about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and, with the exception of the Carmelites, had been established in York more than a century before the date of the earliest wills in the York Registry. Almost every page of these documents shews their popularity, which was the result of their zeal, activity, and self-denial, and the attention which they especially paid to the spiritual wants of the humbler classes. There are numerous bequests of money, (and they could not hold,) and the desire is frequently expressed to be buried in their churches; and *that*, on the part of persons of rank and opulence. In the church of the Dominicans eleven are noticed, among them Sir Wm. Alburgh, Lord of Harewood, and his widow; Agnes, the widow of Roger de Burton; and three of the family of Strangwaies. A much longer list is given in the fourth volume of the *Collectanea Topographica*. In the church of the Franciscans twelve are noticed; among them two of the Mowbrays, Sir Thomas Oughtred and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Conyers, George Darell of Sessay, and two of the family of Salvin. Only one testamentary burial is mentioned in the church of the Augustine Friars, and that is conditional; the testator had desired to be buried in the nave of the Minster, but if the Chapter did not agree to his terms, then he was to be buried in the church of the Augustinians. In one of the wills only is mention made of interment in the church of the Carmelites. Besides the numerous legacies to the respective houses of these four Orders, we have an instance of a bequest to their Chapters: in 1349, Lord Henry de Percy leaves to the provincial Chapters of the Friars Preachers (the Dominicans), the Friars Minors (the Franciscans), held next subsequently to his decease, 20 lib. in equal portions; and to the Chapters of the two other Orders 10 marks, at the same time, and in equal portions. Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, speaks

of a fifth mendicant Order, the Crutched Friars, as settling in York in 1307, and being patronized by Archbishop Grenefeld. But they were certainly not here in the period to which the *Testamenta* refer, 1341-1466. They are not once mentioned, and THE four Orders are spoken of in such an emphatic way as to shew that there cannot have been a fifth.

The wills contain several notices of a singular class of persons, called anchorites, or ankers, in Latin *reclusi* or *inclusæ*, who lived a perfectly secluded life, either in some part of a church, so contrived that divine service might be seen, or in some small building or oratory attached to the church. The self-imprisonment of the anchorite was a religious service, and there were cases in which it was so strict and complete, that a lock was placed upon the cell, the bishop adding his seal, and even the entrance was closed with masonry. The ankrets subsisted on alms and bequests, of which we find many examples. In 1381, Robert de Rocliff leaves 2s. to an anchorite of Layerthorp, probably one shut up in the church of St. Cuthbert, though there was also at that time a church dedicated to St. Mary, beyond Layerthorpe Postern. In the Register of Archbishop Arundel, mention is made of a commission issued June 27, 1452, for enclosing Joan Sowerby as an anchorite "in the house annexed to the Church of All Saints, Fishergate, erected of old for that purpose." We find bequests to anchorites in the Churches of St. John Baptist in Hungate, St. Margaret in Walmgate, in the churchyard of St. Elen's, Fishergate, and All Saints, North-street, and at St. Clement's. The practice was not confined to females, but it is remarkable that all the anchorites in York were of that sex. If the confinement was not of the strictest kind, a recluse might be attended by a female servant. John de Croxton, of York, leaves 12d. to the ankress of Theranby, near Easingwold, and 6d. to Alicia her maid.

Frequent bequests to *Guilds* occur in these wills. These associations were of great antiquity, but though differing in their objects, they all partook of a religious character, provision being made in all for the welfare of the departed members of the fraternity. We find mention made of the Guild of Paternoster, of St. Christopher, of St. John the Baptist, of St. Mary, and of the Holy Cross. The most popular of all was the Guild of Corpus Christi, originating in the festival instituted by Pope Urban IV. about the year 1253. Mr. Davis, in his "Extracts from the Municipal Records," informs us that they contain no notice respecting it earlier than

towards the close of the fourteenth century, May 8, 1388. The wills furnish an earlier date, Thomas de Buckton, in 1336 (Rector of Rudby and Prebendary of Weighton), leaving 100s. for the support of the solemnity of C. C., celebrated annually in the city of York. The Guild began to be formed in 1408, but it did not obtain a royal grant of incorporation till 1458. The fraternity was then established under a master and six keepers, to be chosen annually from the parochial clergy of the city. It does not appear where the Guild was first held, but in 1478 the master and wardens of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, without Micklegate Bar, and the brethren and sisters of the same Hospital, transferred their house and possessions to the C. C. Guild, and the Hospital and Guild were thenceforth governed by the same master and keepers.

Even the Guilds of crafts and trades had something of a religious character; for we find Emma, the widow of John Pudsey, weaver, leaves to the Guild of the Dyers one board cloth and a towel, to pray for and put the names of John Pudsey and Emma his wife in the book of the fraternity of the said Guild.

Among the religious characteristics of the age may be mentioned the bequests having reference to pilgrimages to the Holy Land, to Rome, or to certain shrines within the island. These might be performed by deputy. Roger de Wandesford orders his executors to hire a man to make a pilgrimage to Beverley and Bridlington, in execution of a vow which he had made when in danger of shipwreck. John Scott, citizen and bowyer of York, directs that four marks be given to some good and true man that wends to the court of Rome in pilgrimage—two for himself for his labour, and the other two to expend in masses to be sung for him at Rome; one in St. Peter's, one at the altar called *Scala Cæli*, one at the Church of Fabianus and Sebastianus, and thirteen masses in divers places in the circle of Rome. In 1466 the Lady Margaret Aske, widow of Richard Aske, Esq., directs that a man should be hired at her expense to make a pilgrimage to St. Ninian in Scotland, and there offer for her a ring of gold with a diamond, and also to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Although the Crusades had ceased in the thirteenth century, the hope of recovery of the Holy Land survived in the fourteenth. In 1345 Robert de Playce, Rector of Brompton, leaves 6s. 8d. as a subsidy to the Holy Land, and a similar bequest of ten marks is found in the will of Thomas Beck, Bishop of Lincoln.

We find in the wills some indication of the dawn of the Reformation. In the early part of this period Wicliff arose, the great opponent of the Mendicant Orders, the translator of the whole Bible into his native tongue, the precursor of the Reformer of Wittenburg. Within a few years after his death John Huss and Jerome of Prague took up his work. So great was the popularity of his doctrines that, according to the historian Knyghton, you could not meet two people on the road but one of them was a disciple of Wicliff. There is no direct mention of his doctrines in these wills, but there are

two passages which shew that heresy was abroad, and that it was thought desirable to make profession of adherence to the Catholic faith. In 1432 Joanna, widow of Robert Hilton of Swyne, knight, having declared herself of sound mind, adds, "Et in fide Catholica existens;" and in 1455 Ralph Lord Cromwell of Tatershall, declaring his design to make his will, begins, "In puritate et sinceritate fidei Catholice existens." The Hussites are noticed in one instance: in 1428 John Pigot, Esq., of York, leaves ten marks for sustaining the war against the heretics in Bohemia.

## LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held at the Town Hall on the 30th of April, G. H. Nevinson, Esq., in the Chair,

Mr. Goddard laid before the members a drawing of a font dug up in Leicester Castle in 1821. It was discovered in an inverted position, and formed the foundation stone of the column of the spiral staircase which led to the jury chambers. Judging from its Norman character, it was probably the original font of St. Mary's Church, which has been superseded by one of later date; or of the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, which was demolished at the Reformation. It was removed from the Castle by the late Mr. Froer to his residence at West Cotes, where it still remains.

Mr. Gresley exhibited a drawing of a chess-man of ivory (a king), found in 1857 in a street at Salisbury, during the sewerage operations. The height of it is 3½ inches. The king is on horseback, and wears a crown of four fleur-de-lis. The hind quarters of the horse are covered with reticulated housings. Eight attendants walk on each side,—knights in long surcoats, carrying their shields before them, bare-headed apparently, their cast-off hoods of mail being perhaps represented by a kind of collar round the neck. The probable date of this piece may be the reign of King Henry III., when the cathedral and city of New Sarum were founded.

In connection with Mr. Neale's remarks upon mezzotinto engravings at the February meeting, Mr. Gresley exhibited Prince Rupert's Head of the Executioner of St. John the Baptist, reduced by the Prince from his large engraving of the executioner in armour, carrying his sword and the head of the saint. This was presented to Evelyn for the first edition of

his *Sculptura* in 1662, as a specimen of the then newly-invented art, of which Bryant gives the following account:—"The Prince, going out early one morning, observed a soldier employed in cleaning his musket from the rust which the night dew had occasioned; and on examining it, perceived something like a figure corroded upon the barrel, with innumerable small holes, close together, like friezed work on gold or silver, part of which the soldier had scraped away. He conceived an idea that some contrivance might be found to cover a copper-plate with such a grained ground of fine pressed holes, which would give an impression all black, and that by scraping away those parts which required to be white, the effect of the drawing might be produced. He communicated this idea to Wallerant Vaillant, a painter in his service; they made several experiments, and at last invented a steel roller, cut with tools to make teeth like a rasp or file, which produced the black ground, which in some measure answered the purpose intended." Prince Rupert's right to claim this invention is, however, now, like the invention of Romulus and Remus, and everything else, questionable.

Mr. Gresley also exhibited six impressions of seals found when old London Bridge was destroyed, probably those of tradesmen of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Also, some genuine and forged brass and copper Roman coins, in which he pointed out certain peculiarities in the edges and the rust, by which they might be distinguished. He also exhibited a very fine denarius of Germanicus, son of Drusus, senior, and Antonia, born A.C. 15, adopted by Tiberius, and created Caesar A.D. 13, and poisoned by Piso, go-



vernor of Syria, at Epidaphne, A.D. 19. This coin, having the head of Augustus on the reverse, is of considerable rarity. It was found at Weston, near Bicester, about twenty years ago.

The annual meeting and excursion for the present year having been taken into consideration by the committee, it was re-

solved that the place of meeting should be Loughborough, from whence an excursion will be made probably in the direction of Garendon, Sheepshead, Gracedieu, Whitwick, Mount St. Bernard, Beacon Hill, and Beaumanor.

An unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

THIS Society held its annual meeting on the 14th of May, at the palace of Christiansborg, his Majesty King Frederick VII. in the Chair.

After the Secretary, Councillor C. C. Rafn, had read the Report for the past year, that gentleman also announced that the fifth and last part of Dr. Egilsson's Old Norse Poetic Lexicon, which was now in the press, would contain a valuable appendix, from the pen of the learned Professor Carl Säve, of Upsala, a catalogue of all the words occurring in the versified Runic inscriptions of the North, particularly of Denmark and Sweden. Another linguistical contribution was also promised, namely, a great treatise on the Syntax of the Old Norse, from the best sources, by Dr. George Lund.

Councillor Thormsen, the well-known inspector of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, laid before the meeting a descriptive catalogue of all the articles in the museum composed of the precious metals or ornamented with the same, with every information as to the date and locality ascertainable. The first part, embracing the heathen period, is now ready; it was written by Vilhelm Boye, at the request and expense of the late accomplished and generous antiquarian, Vedel Simonsen.

John Fraser, Esq., of Gourock, Scotland, had forwarded drawings of antiquities in the island of Lewis.

Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, of Rangon, Maine, had sent a copy of an inscription found by himself on Isle Monegan, on the coast of Maine, and in his opinion from the time of the first visit of the Northmen to the shores of North America.

The King exhibited a very curious and fine example of the ancient suspensory or hanging vessel, of bronze, with its lid or cover complete. This choice antiquity was recently found in a turf-moss at Sandstrup, near Gilleleie, in North Sealand; near it were lying two bronze "lurs," war-bells, or military bassoons. On several preceding occasions, similar covers or lids have been found in different places, and several such are now in the museum, but it has hitherto been an enigma to antiquarians

what they were for. But this one was found within the suspensory itself, evidently belonging to it; and consequently it is a key to all the rest, and the mystery is now explained. His Majesty also exhibited a number of other fine antiquities, of flint and bronze, from his private museum, now preserved in the palace of Frederiksborg.

An antiquarian from Germany, Dr. Lisch, Keeper of the Museum of Mecklenburg, exhibited to the meeting a bronze vessel or vase, standing on a waggon or car with four wheels, found with other remains in 1843, at Peccátel, near Schwerin. He also gave an account of other brazen or bronze waggons, found since then in Germany and other lands, and very ingeniously connected this old usage with the similar "vases" or wheeled waggons before Solomon's temple, (as described in 1 Kings, vii. 27,) and with the tripods of Homer (*Iliad*, xviii. 372). According to him, this must have been a highly esteemed, perhaps a symbolical, custom, and it would seem to have prevailed in every part of the then known civilized world, about 1,000 years before Christ.

In connection with this may be mentioned a couple of works belonging to the literature of the Old-North. The first is, *Ný Felagsrit, gefin út af Nokkrum Íslendingum*, (New Journal, published by some Icelanders), of the present state of elegant literature in Iceland, as distinct from the "Old Sagas," &c., and from the Icelandic newspaper press.

Article No. 1, is of the highest interest to all who wish to know anything of the political status and development of Iceland, and of the movements which are going on in that country. It is from the pen of a distinguished Icelandic, great as a politician as well as a scholar, Jón Sigurðsson, Archivist to the Arna-Magnæan Commission, but honoured by his countrymen, session after session, with the important post of Speaker in the Icelandic Althing (Parliament). The paper in question bears the title *Alþing og Alþingmál*, and is a rapid sketch of the re-establishment of free institutions in Iceland since the

happy adoption of the same in Denmark in 1849. But it is also a statement of grievances, and points out many things in which Iceland is treated as a mere dependency or colony, or province, instead of as an independent state, which it has always been, entitled to every right of self-taxation and self-government, as are even the youngest actual colonies of Great Britain.

Next comes *Bréf frá Rómaborg*, "Letters from Rome," by O. G., very amusing sketches of the Eternal City.

Gudbrandr Vigfússon follows with *Um Utgáfur af nokkrum Íslendinga Sögum*, in which critical remarks are made on the last editions of *Baudamanna Saga*, *Bjarnar Saga Hítadalakappa*, *Grettis Saga*, and *Gísla Saga Súrssonar*.

We next have an Icelandic translation, by Gísh Brynjúlfsson, of the famous *Dies iræ, dies illa*. It begins:—

"Dagur reiði, dagur voða,  
Deyðir öld í bála roða,  
Einsog spárnar öldnu boða."

This is followed by a similar version, by the same, of *Stabat Mater dolorosa*, commencing:—

"Stóð að krossi sefa sárum  
Sorgum bitin, drifin tárur,  
Móðir þar sem mögur hëkk ;

Og um hennar hyggju skarða,  
Harmi lostna, böli inarða,  
Eggjabrandur bitur gekk."

Some smaller poems, and an account of the wreck of two Icelandic ships last year, conclude the volume.

The other work is published with the assistance of the Norwegian State, and is a most valuable contribution to Northern History. It is an exact literal reprint, for the first time exact and complete, of the well-known *Saga-Vundle*, called *Flateyjarbok*, containing all sorts of historical and legendary lore, in prose and verse, formal and episodal, concerning Norway, Iceland, and the whole North, our own country included. We here have not only the longest recensions of *Olaf Trygvason's Saga*, *Saint Olaf's Saga*, the *Saga of Magrius the Good*, &c.; but also the *Jomsvikinga-Saga*, the *Færoe*, and *Orkney Sagas*, &c., and a host of smaller pieces. It is a membrane transcribed about the year 1390. This splendid work, the first part of which is now before us, is in large 8vo. It will be in three volumes, beautifully printed in Christiania, and will cost, complete, a mere trifle. It may be hoped that Scandinavian readers at home will avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining and studying so valuable a contribution to our common Northern Annals.

#### THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

THE last few days have thrown considerable light on the character of the buildings which are at present the site of the excavations in the Roman city of *Uriconium*. A continuous outer wall has been traced, bordering what was evidently the Roman street (now the Watling-street-road), and facing the west, to a distance of about 80 ft. southwards, where another wall was found running eastward, at right angles from it. Within these walls is a large interior court, with a fine brick herring-bone pavement, like that in the building first laid open to the north of the old wall. The sides of this court towards the street appear to have been occupied by rooms of small dimensions, which perhaps served for shops or offices. In one of them, the floor of which is about 10 feet from the present level of the ground, was found a quantity of unused charcoal, as though it had been a charcoal depôt, either for sale or for the use of the more important buildings to the east. One or two weights, with numbers upon them, and various other objects,

have been found in these small rooms. Among other things found in this part of the excavations are one or two nice finger-rings, and human remains have again been met with. At the north-western corner of the court there is a wide opening in the western wall, approached from the street by an inclined plane formed of several large flagstones, as though to allow carriages to enter the court, the level of which is higher than that of the street. A little further south there is another but smaller entrance through the same wall, approached by stone steps. The stones of both are considerably worn by use. The back, or eastern side of the court appears to have been occupied by the better apartments of a very important mansion, running southward from the hypocausts already opened, and these will now be immediately uncovered, and we may hope for interesting results. It may be remarked that traces of the use of mineral coal in the houses of *Uriconium* have already been met with.

## HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

*Daniel Chamier, Journal de son voyage a la Cour de Henri IV., en 1607; et sa Biographie publiés pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits originaux avec de nombreux documents inédits.* Par M. CHARLES READ. (Paris: Agence Centrale de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français.)—It was a matter of surprise to the illustrious Bayle, in his time, that nobody had written the life of Daniel Chamier. "The French," said the historian, "are the only people in the world who could have been guilty of such a negligence." Here, though late, a biography is at last made public, but, curiously enough, it is the production of an Englishman.

If Chamier had not been a man of great learning and ability, and singularly noble character, the fact, of which there seems little doubt, that it was his hand that drew up the Edict of Nantes, would be ground enough for the preservation of his memory.

Daniel Chamier was born near Morès, in Dauphiny, in the year 1565. His father, Adrian Chamier, had been in earlier life an advocate in the papal court of Avignon, but having embraced the reformed faith, he had relinquished the profession of the law and given himself up to that of the ministry, and for some years before the birth of his son he had been a pastor in the Protestant Church. Daniel received the rudiments of his education at Alez; thence he was removed to the city of Orange; and then to the Protestant Academy at Nîmes, where, in his sixteenth year, he obtained the honourable place of regent of the third class. From Nîmes he passed to the University of Geneva, at which seat of learning he continued some years, and left to return to his father's house, as his biographer quaintly observes, like "the industrious bee unto his native hive," well "fraught with wax and honey."

Upon his ordination he was appointed to the church at Vaus, in the province of Cevennes, but in this charge he remained only a short time. His second cure was at Aubenas, where he laboured earnestly and studied hard, until the town was taken by the Catholics, when he was compelled to fly for his life. After this interruption to his ministerial duties, we learn that he travelled for some time with the family of

the lord of Chastillon; but at length undertook the cure of the church of Bagnols, in Lower Languedoc. Whilst at Bagnols he married; and it was probably during the period of his residence at Bagnols, also, that he was occupied with the grand concern of the Edict of Nantes. The historian Varillas, it seems, was the first to give Chamier the credit of having drawn up this famous instrument; Bayle sanctions this ascription; and M. Read tells us that he can support the fact on authentic testimony. It would be interesting to know some particulars respecting the ardent Huguenot's prosecution of what must have been at once such an anxious and delightful task, but we have no further knowledge of the matter than that the work is said to have engaged him for three months. We have the opportunity, however, of tracing some of Chamier's steps through the negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the Edict. In August, 1597, we find him named as one of a commission appointed by the general assembly of the reformed Churches at Châtelleraut, to transact business relative to the *Edit de Nantes*; in February, 1598, he is deputed by the assembly at Châtelleraut, with three other individuals, "pour aller conclure et finir cette grande et longue" affair, with the king; and in April, 1598, he appears at Nantes at the signing and delivering of the Edict, his name being appended to the certificate of its authenticity.

At the time of these negotiations, it must be remembered that Chamier was scarcely more than thirty; and that he should have had so conspicuous a part assigned to him in proceedings of such vast importance to his party, is a striking evidence of the distinguished reputation he had obtained, even at that comparatively early age, amongst his fellow-protestants. Nor is it to be presumed that the opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries was in any measure above what he deserved, either as regarded his mental or moral qualities. Bayle pays a high compliment to his intellectual capacity and acuteness when he says that he was "no less a minister of State than a minister of the Church;" and other writers, who certainly cannot be suspected of the smallest predisposition in his favour, mention him in terms almost equally respectful.

According to Quick, it was in 1600 that Chamier quitted Bagnols for the Church of Montagnac. From Montagnac he was

\* "Il n'y a au monde que les François qui soient capables d'une telle negligence."—*Dictionnaire Historique*, art. Chamier.

before long, transplanted to Montélimart. This brings us near the period of his visit to the French court, of which visit the journal, now published for the first time by M. Read, is the record. It was in 1607 that Chamier was sent by the Churches of Dauphiny to Henry IV., to petition respecting a college at Montélimart. The Churches might, perhaps, have chosen a better agent; that is to say, an agent who would have had a better chance of accomplishing the object of his mission. Chamier was not in good odour at court. He had made too prominent a figure in public affairs not to have found detractors. The reports of his character which had reached Henry had represented him as a "violent man, headstrong and seditious," who would oppose himself "to the sovereignty and person of kings;" in fact, the king had formed so prejudicial an idea of him, that at their first interview his Majesty intimated that if he continued the same course of conduct he would be driven out of the kingdom, "not only as a minister, but as a Frenchman."

Chamier arrived at Fontainebleau upon the 8th of November, 1607, and had his first audience of the king on the 22nd of the same month. The Journal relates the circumstances of his interview at some length:—

"I found the king," says the entry, "accompanied by M. de La Force, whom he quitted as soon as he saw me, and I said to him that I approached his Majesty on the part of the Churches of Dauphiny: First, to thank him for the favourable answer which he had been pleased to make to M. de La Colombiere concerning the affairs of Orange, with which they were marvellously satisfied, and entreated his Majesty to be willing to despatch as soon as possible the gentleman whom he had promised, so that the Prince, informed of his will, might give repose to his subjects. Secondly, to entreat him to grant them the establishment of the College of Montélimart, and permit that his council provide for the same. Thirdly, that I was at the feet of his Majesty from information which had been given to me that ill-disposed persons had brought me deeply into disfavour with his Majesty by calumnies of which as yet I knew none of the particulars; nevertheless, I entreated his Majesty to believe that God had given me grace to know what we owe to kings, and particularly to know how much the Churches owed to his Majesty above all other kings."

The king condescended to reply to each clause of this address in order, dwelling with considerable animation upon the last. He told Chamier that it was quite true that he had heard many reports to his discredit, and proceeded on the au-

thority of these reports to reproach him severely for much that he had done, concluding by holding out some harsh and summary threats. To this his petitioner, no wit daunted, made deliberate response to the following effect:—

"I replied that I had had the honour of being frequently employed by the Churches, but never in anything that was contrary to his service, and that I had faithfully acquitted myself of such charges, and would render a good account of them, not only to those who had appointed me, but also to his Majesty whenever he should please, and had no fear of being found to have failed in service to him."

"That in truth I had sometimes spoken boldly enough to great persons"—(here, in a parenthesis, the diarist records that his Majesty interrupted: 'Yes, yes,') "as to the Cardinal —, and the Archbishop Embrun, but that this was only in conferences concerning religion to which they had made themselves parties, and that I did not believe that his Majesty would impute this to me as a crime."

Here again his Majesty interrupted to say that this was not what he referred to. Chamier's entry goes on:—

"Then continuing, I said that Marshal de Bouillon had told me that his Majesty was discontented with some propositions which I had made to the Constable. He answered 'Yes.' Then I said that I entreated his Majesty that I might make a recital of them to him."

Chamier took his way back to Montélimart in March, 1608, and continued there, in the peaceful discharge of the duties of his large pastorate, for four years. At the end of this time he was transferred to Montauban, where he remained until his death, in the year 1621, exercising the two offices of minister of the Church and Professor in the Academy. This Academy was greatly indebted to his clear intellect and fine judgment. At the period he undertook the professorship it was in a peculiarly relaxed and disordered condition; its discipline was almost wholly neglected; and, indeed, it had so completely degenerated that it could have been of very little service. But, thanks to Chamier's assistance, it soon began to wear a new aspect; and the execution of the admirable laws he drew up for its government produced such marvellous effects that ere long this perishing establishment rose, as his biographer assures us, into the most flourishing of the protestant academies of France.

Chamier was a martyr to the cause he had served so faithfully and so well. He fell in October, 1621, at the siege of Montauban,—fell whilst in the act of

praying for the distressed city and animating the courage of its defenders. "What he was praying and thus exhorting a cannon bullet coming by struck him in the breast, so that he fell dead in the place, and the bullet by him."

M. Read's volume is ample, and speaks well for his diligence and discretion. It

contains, besides the journal, the biography by Quick, and a French translation of that biography, two copious appendices, and a supplement, all three fully supplied with authorities and extracts. It has also the great advantage of a methodical table of contents.

## The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

### HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

#### *Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.*

MARCH 17.

*Prince Alfred at Jerusalem.*—Jerusalem was thrown into a state of the most pleasant excitement by the news that advices had been received at the English Consulate the previous night announcing the arrival at Jaffa of her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, on his way to visit the Holy City. In the afternoon Mr. Finn, the English Consul, attended by his cawasses, left Jerusalem, to escort the royal party from Jaffa. The people of Jerusalem were, however, destined to experience a temporary disappointment, for news arrived on Monday that the Prince had not landed as soon as had been expected, and could not reach Jerusalem until Wednesday. On Tuesday it was reported that the Prince would stay at the English Consulate, his suite at the now well-known Mrs. Rosenthal's hotel—intelligences which comforted the latter not a little, as her excellent house has been almost unvisited during the past year, a circumstance which cannot be attributed to accident.

On Wednesday morning all was astir. The weather was intensely hot, and an east wind blowing. It grew dark before the great guns from the fortifications announced that for the first time in the history of the world an English Prince was within the walls of Jerusalem; and amid the din of the multitude and the pealing of the guns, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Pacha, the English Consul, Captain Tarleton, R.N., Major Cowell, R.E., Dr. Carmichael, &c., rode up to the consular residence, the Turkish Infantry presenting arms as the Prince

dismounted. The Pacha presently departed, but the next day dined privately with the Prince at the Consulate. His Royal Highness, it appears, declined any public reception of deputations or consuls, or others.

On Thursday the royal party paid a visit to the Mosque of Omar, at the request of the Pacha, and although it was the last day of the pilgrimage to Neby Moosa, when all the fanatics of the country are assembled, and the mosque enclosure was full of men, women, and children, not an uncivil word was spoken to any one.

On Friday, the 23rd, the whole party set out for Hebron. First the cawasses, then the Prince, the English Consul and his lady, Major Cowell, &c., escorted by a body of infantry, mounted as body guard, and last of all, a party of irregular horse for honour. At Nar Elias, the Greeks of the convent had laid down carpets, and placed an arm-chair for the Prince, under the olive-trees where there is a view on the right hand of Bethlehem, and on the left of Jerusalem. The convent bell was rung famously, and a crowd of Greek and Russian pilgrims were gathered to see the Prince. But at Bethlehem his reception presented a most wonderful and interesting sight. The whole population, in their picturesque dresses, turned out to see and welcome his Royal Highness, and his numerous cavalcade rode through a crowd of eager people, men in their red and white turbans, with holiday robes of scarlet cloth, women and girls in dark blue and red, with gold coins on their heads, and bracelets of gold and silver on their arms, on every terrace and roof; and many a prayer

of "God preserve him to his mother," or "God lengthen his days," was heard in an audible voice by the bystanders in their vernacular Arabic. One man even ran forward and spread his garments in the way, but the Prince, with delightful tact, turned his horse aside so as to avoid treading on them. As the party proceeded, the mass of people followed, so that when it reached the Church of the Nativity, the fine open space in front of it was thronged. Here the party were met by the Latin, Greek, and Armenian monks, bearing huge lighted wax tapers. All the places of interest, including the Grotto of the Nativity and the dwelling-place of Jerome, were duly visited. After resting for a short time, and accepting the hospitality of the Latin Superior, the party proceeded to Urtas, supposed to be the site of Solomon's gardens, and now the industrial farm belonging to the Jerusalem Agricultural Association, and to Mr. Meshullam, who resides on the spot. On the hill-side the Sheik and people of Urtas met the party, and, with their long guns, fired a *feu de joie*, to the great amusement of the royal party.

Mr. Meshullam had the Union-jack flying over his house, and had the honour of entertaining the party at breakfast. The visitors were so much pleased with the place and their reception, that they expressed their intention of returning thither on their way back next day. Hence they went towards Solomon's Pools, the gold-fishes pouring forth their song from every branch and thicket. These pools are splendid pieces of water, the largest, as was observed by one of the party, capable of accommodating two first-rates. At Hebron the troops were drawn out: after the Colonel had paid his respects, the party moved on—not to the town, but westwards to the great oak, called Abraham's oak, where tents were pitched in readiness. Next morning the party returned to Jerusalem by a different road, first visiting the unfinished building called Abraham's house, supposed to have been begun by David before removing to Zion. The doorways are 176 feet wide, and all of Jewish style of building. Shortly before reaching Urtas a hare was started, and a brisk but unsuccessful chase ensued. At Urtas, dinner had been prepared by Mr. Meshullam, and the butter, honey, and Bethlehem wine were much approved. After dinner the line of march was resumed, and Jerusalem re-entered after dark. Next day the whole party attended Divine service at the English church on Mount Zion, where the Bishop preached, and the church was filled with pilgrims and

strangers then sojourning in Jerusalem—even some of the Turkish guard ventured in. In crossing the square of the castle opposite the church gateway, the guard turned out to salute, and on leaving the church the Prince was received by a dense crowd, chiefly Armenian pilgrims, desirous to see the Queen of England's son, and on his way back honoured the Bishop by returning his call. On Monday, the 28th, his Royal Highness left Jerusalem for the Dead Sea. As soon as the sun was risen crowds assembled to see him depart, and the terraces and domes of the houses were covered with spectators. The troops lined the street, and when his Royal Highness left the Consulate the castle guns fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and another when he passed out of the St. Stephen's Gate. At the Garden of Gethsemane the heads of the Armenian and Greek Churches were waiting to take leave of the Prince, who proceeded then to the Dead Sea, and thence by Bethel to Damascus.

#### MARCH 18.

*Extraordinary Recovery of a Stolen Picture, value £2,000.*—The Museum of Amsterdam was a few weeks since robbed of the celebrated picture of the "Holy Family," by Adrian Vander Werff, painted in the year 1714, and valued at £2000. Immediately on the discovery of the theft, the authorities of Amsterdam adopted every means for discovering the lost picture by telegraphing the circumstance to all the capitals in Europe, and also by publishing a full description of it, with an outline sketch of the group in the Dutch papers. The chief commissioner of police of this country, on receiving information of the theft, placed the affair in the hands of Mr. Inspector Whicher, of the detective department, Scotland-yard, but that officer was unable to gain the slightest clue to the stolen picture until a day or two since, when he ascertained that a picture answering the description of that stolen had been offered for sale at a West-end picture establishment for £1,500, by two foreigners, a man and a woman, but refused. He afterwards traced the picture to another establishment in the same neighbourhood, where they had left it, at the request of the assistant, for the inspection of his principal on his return home. They here, also, asked £1,500 for the picture, but consented to take £1,250 as the lowest price. In the meantime Mr. Inspector Whicher called at the shop, and finding it answered the description of the stolen picture in every respect, he took possession of it, and afterwards appre-

hended the man and woman—who described themselves as man and wife, and natives of France—at an obscure lodging in the City-road. They were interrogated as to how they became possessed of so valuable a picture, but they were unable to give any satisfactory explanation; and as Mr. Whicher subsequently ascertained that they arrived in this country from Amsterdam with the picture a week after its loss, there cannot be much doubt that they either stole it or were in league with the parties who did. Unfortunately, no extradition treaty exists between this country and Holland, the consequence of which is that the man and woman could not be detained, and had to be discharged; but the picture, which is now in the hands of the police, and has been identified as the one stolen from the Amsterdam Museum, will be handed over to the officials of that establishment.

#### MAY 13.

*Extensive Forgeries.*—Andrew Foster, William Bramwell, Robert Humphreys, and William Wagner, were this day tried at the Old Bailey for committing a series of forgeries whereby the London bankers are said to have lost nearly ten thousand pounds. They were all found guilty, and sentenced to be transported. The following evidence of a witness employed to present one of the cheques, and corroborated by an accomplice, details the artful means by which the money was obtained:—

“In February last I (the first witness) was in the habit of going to a house of call for bakers. I met the prisoner Bramwell at that public-house, and we became on friendly terms, and he asked me if I had any objection to present a cheque ‘on the cross,’ and that everything should be made right to shew my innocence if the forgery was detected. He then said that there should be an advertisement for a baker, and I was to answer it. The object of the advertisement was that I should have a letter to shew in case the forgery was detected. If I did what he requested I was to have £50 for my share. Some days afterwards, in consequence of a communication that was made to me, I went to the corner of Red Lion-street, Holborn, where I saw Bramwell standing, and when we had been together about ten minutes he told me to stand on the other side and take no notice, and he at the same time said, ‘They have arrived,’ and a man passed close to me, and appeared to take particular notice of me. This man afterwards turned out to be the prisoner Humphreys. Foster came up at the same

time and shook hands with Bramwell, and he then introduced me to him as a friend of his, and went away. Foster took me up into a public-house, and when we were there he said he was a very particular man, and he did not allow any second person to know his business, and if I went into ‘this affair’ with him I must be equally strict. While we were in the public-house several people peeped in at the door and looked at me, and Foster said I must excuse ‘their people,’ for they were naturally mistrustful, and were afraid of engaging the wrong man. He then said that I was to do the ‘little affair’ on the next day. On the following morning I received a letter which purported to come from a person named Curtis, and required me to meet Mr. Curtis at the University Hotel. Foster and I went together, and Bramwell remained behind. I went to the University Hotel, into the coffee-room, and Foster remained outside. A gentleman was sitting in one of the boxes of the coffee-room: he had his hat on, and a black bandage was tied round his face. Although he was disguised in this manner, I believe the prisoner Wagner to be the same man. I asked him if he was Mr. Curtis, and he said ‘Yes,’ and I then shewed him the letter. He inquired if I had any objection to go into the country, and then said that Mrs. Curtis would be there at one o’clock, and he wished her to see me before he engaged me, but while I was waiting for Mrs. Curtis I might go to the bankers’ with a cheque. When I came out of the hotel with the cheque I saw Foster, and we walked away together. He said it was a capital imitation, and he had got five or six of the same sort, and if I was lucky I could take them all on. He said it would not be a bad week’s work to make a couple of hundred, and that he had himself made as much as £300 in a week. He remained outside when I went into the bank. I presented the cheque, but payment was refused, and shortly afterwards Foster was brought into the bank.”

Wm. Chandler, a convict, stated “that it was arranged, in order to protect Bramwell, that a letter should be written to him as from some one who was willing to take a house which was empty in Soho-square, and a forged cheque for £270 on Drummond’s was enclosed, with a request that he should get it cashed, retain the £20 deposit, and hand over the balance on the following morning. An arrangement was made that Bramwell should pass the Nelson Column on his way to Messrs. Drummonds’, in order that Wagner and Bate-man might see him and watch him. On the following morning I was at York-

buildings, Adelphi, and Jones and Wagner came in, and said that Bramwell had not received the money, and that an officer had accompanied him to his house. Wagner, however, would not believe but that the man had got the money, and he proposed to go and look over the house in Soho, to see if there really was an officer there, and he at the same time said he believed that Jones and Bramwell were putting their heads together to rob him of the money. They went away and were absent about two hours, and when they returned they said there was some man in the house who was smoking his pipe, and who they believed to be an officer, and Bateman laughed and said, whether he was an officer or not, he had lighted his cigar from his pipe. The signature of the person defrauded was obtained by writing a letter to him on the subject of some hounds. Another forged cheque was prepared by a person named Kerp, but Wagner had a quarrel with Kerp, and, in order to rob him of his share, he proposed that Bateman and I should copy the cheque. We made several copies, and we obtained the money upon one I myself produced, and the words 'no effects' were written upon Kerp's cheque, and it was returned to him by Wagner. I was aware that Kerp had several places of concealment at his lodgings for forged cheques, and the different articles that were made use of. One of them was a slop-pail that had a false bottom which screwed in; the end of a rolling-pin was also hollow, and a piece made to screw out, and both these things were made use of for the purpose of concealing cheques and papers. The rolling-pin was in actual use at Wagner's house in the flour tub. I know a gentleman named Jones, who resided in the Regent's-park. I wrote to him to know whether he would be a security for a loan, and he consented to do so, and referred to his bankers, and when Wagner saw his letter he said that Mr. Jones would come in nicely some day. (A forged cheque on the name of this gentleman for £230 was subsequently presented and paid.) I pleaded guilty to two forgeries, and I afterwards offered to give information. The reason I did so was that I had no doubt that Wagner intended to turn evidence, and I thought I would be first."

#### MAY 18.

*The Indian Rebellion* is now at an end. News has arrived that Tantia Topee, the most energetic of the mutineer leaders, was betrayed into the hands of the English, and after a trial condemned to be

hanged, which sentence he underwent on the 18th of April.

Tantia Topee was a Brahmin of the Deccan, having been born in the zillah of Ahmednuggur. He attached himself at an early age to the Court of the late Peishwa, Bajee Rao, and was from his boyhood the constant companion of Dhuardoo Punt, of Bithoor, commonly called the Nana Sahib. Tantia has a round face, is copper-coloured, and is slightly pock-marked; he has rather a flat nose, has a stubble beard, and seems to have been unshaved for a month; he is a strong middle-sized man, about forty years of age. His exploits were more numerous and dashing than those of any of the other rebel leaders. He led the Gwalior Contingent in person when Windham's camp was burnt in November, 1857. Sustaining, however, a severe repulse at the hands of Sir Colin Campbell, and losing sixteen of his guns, he crossed the Jumna and fell back upon Calpee. But here he did not remain long. Intelligence of the victorious entry of Sir Hugh Rose into Central India, the relief of Saugor, the fall of Garrakota, and the perilous position of the Ranees of Jhansi, induced him to evacuate Calpee and march southward. On the 1st of April, 1858, he first crossed swords with Sir H. Rose on the banks of the Betwa, and his troops were driven in disorder by only a handful of the Central India Field Force from under the very battlements of the beleaguered city. He also commanded at Agra, and sustained a severe repulse at the hands of Brigadier-General Greathead. In the course of twelve months, he fought twenty pitched battles, viz.: the Betwa, Koonch, engagements before Calpee, Gwalior, Koteke-Serai, Sanganeer, Budwarra, Kotarra, Inoor Gowlie, Sindwa, Kurrai, Rajpoo, Oodeypoor, Pertamburgh, Dhooa, Burrache, Zeerapoor, Koorthana, and Seronge. In every one of these engagements he was defeated, with the loss of guns innumerable and hundreds of his followers. During the whole period he had only two successes—one at Gwalior, and one at Esangurgh; and on both occasions they were over native troops, who, instead of opposing him, ranged themselves under his banners. Setting aside his skirmishes, he encountered in successive engagements more than a dozen of our best British general officers and brigadiers. His first vanquisher was Greathead, and he was succeeded by Rose, Napier, Michel, Roberts, Smith, Parke, De Salis, Showers, Benson, Somerset, Horner, and Rich, who worsted the Pindaree leader wherever they encountered him. His success lay in the celerity of his marches, his



knowledge of the country, and the free-booting manner he adopted to obtain supplies. He carried along with him neither baggage nor commissariat, compelling the countries through which he passed to provide him with everything that his army required. His betrayer, Maun Sing, is not held in very high estimation, although he carries himself with a lofty air enough at Sepree, his capital city. He is described as being a fine-looking man, standing upwards of six feet high. When he reached our camp he appeared to have undergone a great deal of hardship, his habiliments looking rather worn. He has a long black beard, with a very sharp black eye. He had on his head a red puggerie, on his back one of those thick padded coats, all ornamented with sewing in gold thread, and on his legs a pair of silk pantaloons the worse for wear. His arms consisted of a fine brace of pistols gold-mounted, a double-barrelled rifle, with one of those country-made swords. He had 200 followers, but twenty only came in along with him, all of them fine, big, strapping fellows, to all appearance likely men for anything.

#### MAY 20.

*Italy.*—The first battle has been fought at Montebello, between the Austrians and a portion of the united Piedmontese and French armies. The following account, dated from the field of battle, is that transmitted to the French Emperor, written by Gen. Forey, the Commander of the French corps engaged. The Austrian force is believed to have numbered about 15,000 men, that of their opponents about 9,000:—

“MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL,—I have the honour to render you an account of the combat in which my division was engaged to-day. Informed at half-past twelve that a strong Austrian column, with cannon, had occupied Casteggio, and had repulsed from Montebello the Grand Guards of the Piedmontese cavalry, I went immediately to the outposts on the road to Montebello with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, cantoned upon that road, in front of Voghera, and on the heights of Madura. During this time the rest of my division took to their arms, and a battery of artillery (6th and 8th Regiments) marched at their head. Arrived at the bridge thrown over the brook called the Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our advanced posts, I ordered a section of the artillery to be ranged in order, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 84th, approaching the brook with their sharp-

shooters. During this time the enemy pushed on from Montebello upon Gine-strello, and having been informed that they directed their march upon me in two columns, the one by the highway, the other by the embankment of the railway, I ordered the battalion of the left of the 74th to cover the embankment to Cascina Nova, and the other to the right of the road, in the rear of the 84th. This movement was scarcely effected when a brisk fusilade was exchanged along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who advanced against us, supporting their riflemen by the heads of columns opening upon Gine-strello. The artillery opened their fire upon the enemy with success, and the enemy were checked. I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy retired before the attack of my troops; but perceiving that I had only one battalion to the left of the road, he directed against it a strong column. Thanks to the vigour and firmness of this battalion, commanded by Col. Cambriels, and to gallant charges by the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably conducted by General Sonnaz, the Austrians were forced to retire. At this moment General Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the other two remaining at Oriolo, where they had an engagement), rejoined me and received an order to go to the relief of the battalion of the 74th, charged to defend the embankment of the railway, and to establish themselves strongly at Cascina Nova. Encouraged on this side, I again pushed forward my right, and made myself master, not without a serious resistance, of the position of Gine-strello. Considering, then, that by following with the main body of the infantry the line of the high ground, and the common road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily gain possession of Montebello, I organised in the following manner my columns of attack under the orders of Gen. Beuret:—The 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the 84th and the 74th, disposed in echelons, were thrown forward on the parts south of Montebello, where the enemy was fortified. A hand to hand fight then took place in the streets of the village, when it was found necessary to raze house by house. It was during this combat that General Beuret fell mortally wounded at my side. After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians began to give way before the brisk assault of our troops, and although strongly entrenched in the cemetery, this last position was taken at the point of the bayonet, to the cry, a thousand times repeated, of

'*Vive l'Empereur.*' It was then half-past six; I judged it prudent not to push further the success of the day, and accordingly encamped my troops behind the declivity of the cemetery, and planted the summit with four pieces of cannon, and a strong body of those troops who had put to flight the last Austrian columns in Casteggio. Shortly after I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear-guard, and retiring by way of Casatisma. I cannot too much praise the conduct of our troops on this occasion,—all, officers, sub-alterns, and soldiers, have rivalled each other in their ardour. I shall never forget the officers of my *etat-major*, who supported me most completely. I do not yet know the exact number of our loss; it is numerous, above all in superior officers, who have suffered largely. I estimate the entire amount at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded. That of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge from the number of dead found, particularly in the village of Montebello. We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom are a colonel and several officers. Several artillery ammunition chests have also fallen into our hands. As for me, Monsieur le Marechal, I am happy that my division has been the first to engage with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the splendid days of the Empire, will mark, I hope, one of the steps spoken of in the Emperor's order of the day.—The General commanding the First Division of the First Corps.

"FOREY."

"P.S. According to accounts which reach me from all sides, the forces of the enemy could not be less than from 15,000 to 18,000 men; and, if I may believe the statement of the prisoners, they greatly surpassed this number."

MAY 25.

*Mr. Hobler's Cabinet of Roman Coins.*

—The cabinet of Roman coins which is to be sold by public auction at the beginning of the next month has been collected, we learn, entirely to illustrate the history of the Roman Empire, and not, as cabinets too frequently are, without discrimination, or merely because the coins are rare and costly. Mr. Hobler's coins are brought before the public with the unusual testimonials of eminent antiquaries. Professor Donaldson and the late Mr. Burgon highly commend the collection, the latter most justly observing that "the importance of coins to architects, painters, and artists in general, as well as to the classical scholar and the student of antiquity, can hardly be sufficiently appreciated, except by per-

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sons devoted to those professions and pursuits;" and Professor Donaldson says, in a letter to Mr. Hobler,—"*It was only possible for a zeal and perseverance like yours of many years' continuance to realize such a series, whose historical value is confirmed by your learned and laborious catalogue, to which it forms the key.*"

It is somewhat painful to see such collections dispersed like the Pembroke and Devonshire cabinets, which gave character to the noble families who inherited them; but this result, the auctioneer's hammer, seems the inevitable fate of all such laborious and costly gatherings. Thomas Hobler, we understand, offered at a low price his cabinet to the City of London, to the Bank of England, and to other wealthy metropolitan bodies, but in vain: he then offered it, with no better success, to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester. Of course much more money will be obtained from a public sale; but then, for all the purposes of reference the collection is rendered useless.

Among the many unpublished and extra rare pieces may be noticed an Agrippa in middle brass, on the reverse of which is Neptune feeding a dolphin, supported by a rudder; above, a sun and star; below, a crescent and star: coins of Claudius inscribed *DE BRITANN*, and these of Hadrian, Pius, and other emperors, relating to Britain. A large brass of Domitian, with an altar inscribed *PACIS*; one of Hadrian, *EXERC. HISPAN.*, the Emperor addressing his army; a Pius, *rev.*, *DEO HERCVLI SALVTARI*; a Carausius, with four standards on the reverse, may be cited as specimens of the character of the coins, which make up a sale of six days.

We are pleased to observe that Mr. Hobler is about to print an Illustrated Catalogue of the collection.

MAY 28.

*All Saints' Church, Margaret-street,*

was this day consecrated. The appearance of this church, both of the exterior and of the internal arrangement, is very striking, and something quite novel for London: it is more richly decorated than anything we have hitherto seen in this country, and although the style may be called Italian Gothic, it is very superior to the original type, as it contains many features of the Northern Gothic, and avoids the chief faults of the Southern imitation of it. The mode of ornamentation in alabaster and marble mosaic is Italian, but the construction of the main fabric can hardly be so called. The interior of the chancel is extremely rich and handsome, and the general effect, on the whole,

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very good: every art of decoration has been brought into play, fine paintings, rich gilding, exquisite carvings, and valuable materials; whatever could most fully contribute to the honour and glory of God has been freely bestowed. The reredos, or rather the east wall, is covered with a series of panels, with canopies, enriched with foliage, crockets and finials; the flat surface is covered with a gold diaper, with the painted figures standing out upon it; the central and most prominent group over the altar is the blessed Virgin with the infant Saviour in her lap; on either side are three apostles under canopies; over this the crucifixion with the other six apostles; and above all, in the gable, Christ in glory with the twelve apostles and the blessed Virgin. Under these paintings, and immediately behind the altar, is a large blank space of plain alabaster with a jewelled cross in the centre over the altar; this large blank space has a bad effect, especially from the nave, and seems to call out for hangings or some sort of colour to agree with that above and bring it down to the floor. On each side of the choir are sedilia and rich panelling with diaper-work but without figures, and then an open arch filled with tracery of light marble with shafts of red porphyry; there is a little affectation in allowing the plain dark red bricks to appear on both sides of these arches in the panels. The clerestory windows are spherical triangles with good tracery and light painted glass; the vault is beautifully painted in patterns, which are not medieval, but nevertheless are very elegant, and the ribs are gilt, which makes them at present, perhaps, rather too brilliant and conspicuous, but this effect will soon wear off. The choir is enclosed by a low marble parapet, after the fashion of Italy; the screen-work at the sides, of iron and brass, is very elegant, but perhaps rather too light. The organ is placed in the south aisle of the choir.

The nave is not quite so rich as the choir, but still very rich, and the chief faults of the Italian Gothic are skilfully avoided; the horizontal lines are not too prominent, but the small number of wide arches instead of a large number of narrow ones is an Italian feature here preserved, and has the usual effect of diminishing the apparent size of the church, whilst the additional height of the arch which this width renders necessary, allows no space for a triforium, which is, therefore, combined with the clerestory. This is, however, skilfully done, and the clerestory, with its light painted glass, is a

good feature of the church. The roof is high-pitched and open to the ridge, after the modern Northern fashion, (our ancestors were wise enough always to have a ceiling, though not a flat or a low one;) the principal timbers are in the form of arches, which are richly painted, and have a good effect.

The chancel-arch is a fine feature, with good shafts and mouldings; the wall above it is tricked out in patterns of coloured marbles or mastic inlaid in alabaster, the effect of which is not pleasing; the patterns have the same dancing look which has been before observed in the works of this school, and the zig-zag lines do not harmonize with the style, as in England we naturally attach the idea of Norman-work to the zig-zag ornament. The patterns over the side-arches are better managed, following the line of the arches, with circular panels in the spandrels between; the ground white, with coloured patterns, partly of inlaid marbles, but chiefly of coloured mastic. The pulpit is very rich and handsome, of marble, with patterns inlaid in mosaic after the Italian fashion. The side walls are unfinished; large white spaces are left for frescoes; over these a sort of arcade of panels is made of dark red and black bricks, with white shafts and arches (?) in steps, which look affected, and are not pleasing to the eye. The aisle-roofs are plain lean-to, with the rafters coloured on a white ground. The painted glass in the west window and in the south aisle is after the usual modern fashion, in bad imitation of 'medieval glass, too opaque, and not pleasing. The font is very handsome, of marble inlaid, and has a cover with brass crockets, a novel feature: the baptistery in which it stands is under the tower, it is richly ornamented, but not pleasing.

The exterior is very much cramped for want of space; the one buttress, pinnacle, and cross combined is a bold attempt at something original, but it attempts too much, and must be regarded as a failure: the tower and spire are more successful, but the manner in which the broach fits on to the square tower is not very well managed: some of the Northamptonshire broach spires might have furnished a useful hint here. The prevalence of strong horizontal lines in the brick-work is a mistake, the Gothic style requires vertical lines to be carried out consistently. The domestic buildings are decidedly ugly, and belong to no style at all. The screen in front of the small court is good, but there should have been a cloister.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

*April 27.* Colonel George A. K. d'Arcy to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of St. Christopher; Charles Edmund Banks, esq., to be Secretary to the Council and Registrar of the Land Court of the Island of Mauritius, and Philip Augustus Wake, esq., to be Assistant-Superintendent of Police for that island.

Isaac Farrington, Abraham Charville Hill Smith, and Augustus Benners, esqrs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands; and James Misick, Daniel T. Smith, Alfred J. Duncombe, and Francis Ellis, esqrs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

*May 2.* The Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

*May 3.* George Patton, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

*May 4.* W. J. Jeffrey, esq., to be Assistant-Receiver-General, British Guiana.

*May 6.* Her Majesty by Writ has summoned Charles Bennet, esq., to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Ossulton of Ossulton in the county of Middlesex.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., to be Governor of Gibraltar.

*May 12.* Her Majesty by letters patent has granted the dignity of an Earl to the Right Hon. Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-Gen. of India, by the title of Earl Canning; of a Baron of the United Kingdom to John, Lord Elphinstone.

The Rev. James Colquhoun Campbell, M.A., to be Bishop of Bangor.

*May 13.* Thomas Ussher, esq., to be Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Hayti.

*May 14.* The Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay to be one of the Women of the Bedchamber.

*May 18.* Edward Newton, esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

*May 20.* Sir Michael H. Seymour to be a G.C.B. Capt. the Hon. Keith Stewart, R.N., Capt. Sir Fredk. Wm. Erskine Nicolson, bart., R.N., Capt. Harry Edmund Edgell, R.N., Capt. Sir Rob. John Le Mesurier McClure, Knt., R.N., Capt. George Sumner Hand, R.N., Col. Thomas Lennon, Royal Marines, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Sandys Stawell Walsh, Royal Marines, and Lieut.-Col. Edward Hocker, Royal Marines, to be C.B.'s.

Henry Bartle Edward Frere, esq., the Resident in the Province of Scinde, and Robert Montgomery, esq., lately the Chief Commissioner in Oude, to be K.C.B.'s.

Charles William Warner, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-General for the Island of Trinidad, to be a C.B.

The following are the names of the Scottish Peers elected to sit in the House of Lords in the ensuing Parliament:—Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Home, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Polwarth.

## BIRTHS.

*March 4.* At Foo-Chow-Foo, in China, the wife of Walter H. Medhurst, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at that place, a dau.

*March 13.* At Rawul Pindee, the wife of Capt. S. B. Cookson, Brigade-Major, a dau.

*March 17.* At Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Major J. McLeod Innes, Bengal Engineers, a son.

*April 1.* At Rome, the Lady Killeen, a son and heir.

*April 15.* At Blandford, the wife of W. H. Atkinson, esq., a dau.

*April 18.* At Callington, the wife of Dr. Hender, M.D., a son.

At Marseilles, the wife of W. Gribble, esq., surgeon, late of Ashburton, a son.

*April 19.* At Wiesbaden, the wife of Major Forbes, unattached, a dau.

At Merly-house, Dorset, the wife of Willett L. Adye, esq., a son.

At Lower Grosvenor-pl., the wife of Sir G. Colthurst, bart., a dau.

At Merly-house, Dorset, the wife of Wm. L. Adye, esq., a son.

In Great Cumberland-st., the Marquise Talia-carne, a son.

*April 20.* At Battleton-house, Dulverton, the wife of Richard Bulkeley Thelwall, esq., late Capt. 24th Regt., a dau.

At Bideford, the wife of J. J. Conybear Olivier, esq., a dau.

At Halwyn-house, Clifton, the wife of George C. Glasson, esq., a son.

*April 22.* At Wilton-house, the wife of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a dau.

At Brook-house, Halewood, Lancashire, Mrs. William Norris Heald, a son.

*April 23.* The wife of Charles Cass, esq., Canons, Ware, a son.

At Beverley Parks, the wife of Wm. Bainton, esq., a dau.

At the Elms, Ringwood, the wife of H. Tremeneheere Johns, esq., a son.

At Inwood, Henstridge, Somerset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Glossop, a dau.

At Marine-lodge, Queenstown, Ireland, the wife of Captain G. Wentworth Forbes, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Glan Helen, Carnarvon, the wife of Edward Preston, esq., a dau.

At Ormiston, East Lothian, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Clephane, a dau.

*April 24.* At Congelous-house, Yalding, Mrs. Fred. Charles Winton, a dau.

At Wootton-house, near Glastonbury, the wife of Capt. Hood, R.N., a dau.

At Ellingham-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Henry Smith, esq., a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Wm. D'Arcy, a son, prematurely.

*April 25.* At Clifton, the wife of Francis Fox, C.E., a dau.

At Middleton Tyas, the wife of the Hon. A. C. Orde Powlett, a dau.

At Piccadilly, the Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a son.

At Pontrilas-house, Herefordshire, the wife of Richard Watson, esq., a son.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the wife of Captain Richard Purvis, R.N., a dau.

At Widworthy Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. John Gifford, a dau.

At Stackhouse, near Settle, the wife of Joseph Birkbeck, esq., a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of the Rev. T. W. D. Brooks, Vicar of Flitwick, Bedfordshire, a son.

*April 26.* At the Temple, London, the wife of Samuel Carter, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the wife of James Edward Bradshaw, esq., of Fair Oak-park, Winchester, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hall, Bengal Cavalry, a son.

At Richmond, the wife of the Hon. Albert Yelverton Bingham, a son, stillborn.

At Winslade-house, Devon, the wife of Henry Aylmer Porter, esq., a son.

*April 27.* The wife of Robert Penny, esq., of Oriel-cottage, near Manchester, a dau.

At Clungunford-house, Salop, the wife of John Rooke, esq., a son.

At Cross-house, Aldershot, the wife of Lieut. S. A. Bazalgette, Royal Artillery, twin sons.

At Rathmullan-house, co. Donegal, the wife of Thomas Batt, esq., a son.

*April 28.* At Upper Ranelagh-st., Chester-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Prescott, H.M.'s Bombay Cavalry, a dau.

At Brasted, near Sevenoaks, the Lady Affleck, a dau.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, the wife of Augustus Frederick Elmslie, esq., a dau.

At Hilton Bridgnorth, Shropshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

The wife of Richard Edmunds, esq., Mayor of Banbury, a dau.

At Wimbledon-common, the wife of Stephen Cholmely, of Lincoln's-inn, solicitor, a dau.

At Wicken Bonant Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Sperling, a dau.

*April 29.* Mrs. Thruston, Talgarth-hall, Merioneth, a son.

In Bryanston-sq., London, the Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, a son.

The wife of Richard Watt, esq., of Speke-hall, Lancashire, a dau.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, the wife of James Erskine Paterson, esq., a dau.

At Portobello, the wife of Capt. Fenton Aylmer, Northumberland Light Infantry, and late 9th Regiment, a son.

At Bromley-hill, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Long, a dau.

*April 30.* In Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Webb, a dau.

At the Pool-house, Astley, Worcestershire, the wife of Henry Haines, esq., a son.

At Pooley-hall, near Tamworth, the wife of Frederick Tibbitts, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Poole Keynes, the wife of the Rev. Richard Lowndes, a son.

At Norley-hall, the wife of S. Woodhouse, esq., a son.

On the 8th Dec., 1855, Mrs. Porter, wife of Richard Porter, of the Britannia Hotel, South Shore, Blackpool, was delivered of three male children, one of whom was stillborn, another lived two days, and the third is now a fine healthy boy; and on Wednesday, the 20th ult., 1859, she was delivered of three female children, all living and healthy. Both mother and children are doing as well as can be expected. They were baptized the same day by the Rev. J. Bates, Wakefield, by the names of Emma, Jane, and Ellen.

*May 1.* At Astle-house, Castle Hedingham, Mrs. Charles Sperling, jun., a dau.

In Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. F. Webb, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Charles Evans, a son.

At the Rectory, Corfe-Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a dau.

At Belmont-lodge, Malvern Wells, the wife of Capt. A. G. Todd, 1st Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

*May 2.* At Lansdowne-place, the wife of Charles O'Brien Dilkes, esq., a son.

At Stafford-house, Maida-vale, the wife of Albert Gottheimer, esq., a dau.

At Marionville, Merchiston-park, Edinburgh, the wife of John Moir Macqueen, esq., a son.

At Belmont, co. Westmeath, the wife of Falkiner J. Minchin, esq., of Annagh, Tipperary, a son and heir.

*May 3.* At Cork, the wife of Major George Mein, 20th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of J. Drummond, esq., late 10th Hussars, a son.

*May 4.* At Rendcomb-park, Gloucestershire, the wife of David Fullerton, esq., a dau.

At Hanley, N.B., the wife of Major Babington, 7th Hussars, a son.

*May 5.* At Ampney-park, Cirencester, Lady Gifford, a son.

At the Parsonage, Hanley, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Whiddbourne, a dau.

At Hailes-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Christie, jun., esq., C.A., a dau.

*May 6.* At Turnworth, Dorset, the wife of William Parry Okendon, esq., a dau.

At Wyvenhoe-hall, Essex, the wife of Sir C. C. de Crespigny, bart., a son.

At 5, Burton-crescent, the wife of John J. Napier, esq., a dau.

*May 7.* At Upper Grosvenor-st., the wife of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Spetchley-park, Worcester, the wife of Simon Scrope, jun., esq., of Danby-hall, Yorkshire, a dau.

At Bickleigh Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Robert Baker Carew, a dau.

*May 8.* At Brailswick-lodge, Colchester, Mrs. Charles Josselyn, a dau.

At Otterington-house, Yorkshire, the wife of W. F. Garforth, esq., a son.

At Broad Sanctuary, Westminster-abbey, the wife of George Webb Dasent, esq., D.C.L., a son.

*May 9.* At Chalfont-lodge, Bucks., the wife of Leicester Hibbert, esq., a son.

At Greestone-house, Lincoln, the wife of John R. H. Keyworth, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Frederic Merrifield, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Buriton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Sumner, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, bart., a son.

At Rutland-gate, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a son.

At the residence of her mother-in-law, Horbury-crescent, Notting-hill, Louisa Ethel, widow of Edward F. R. Mathew, esq., of St. Kitt's, West Indies, a son.

*May 10.* At Athol-crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs. Scott, of Gala, a son and heir.

At Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

At Kensington-gate, the wife of R. Westmacott, esq., a dau.

At Queen's-road, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park, the wife of Chas. J. Mitchell, esq., a dau.

At Bragborough-hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of D. Buchanan, esq., a son.

*May 11.* At Dufferin-lodge, Highgate, the Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

At Foulmire Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Edward William Gordon, esq., a son.

At Upper Eccleston-pl., the wife of Ormus Biddulph, esq., a dau.

*May 12.* At Hertford-st., Mayfair, Mrs. Edward Cooper, a son.

At Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq., Mrs. Killingworth Hedges, of Sunbury, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-Gen. Cayave, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Manaccan, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Edward Seymour, a dau.

At Swanmore, Hyde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. John Hill, a son and heir.

*May 13.* At Garratt's-hall, Banstead, the wife of John Lambert, esq., a dau.

Mrs. Mansfield Parkyns, Woodborough-hall, near Nottingham, a dau.

At Alfred-st., the wife of Col. Monkland, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of C. S. Leslie, esq., jun., of Balquhain, Aberdeenshire, a son.

*May 14.* At Menabilly, the Lady Frances Trevanion, a son.

At Roundhay-lodge, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. William Beckett Denison, a dau.

The wife of Dr. Cowan, Grove-house, Chiswick, a dau.

At Warwick-villas, Paddington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Stamford, a dau.

May 15. At Netherfield-house, Glasgow, the wife of William Rigby, esq., a son.

At Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., the wife of Francis Robinson, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

May 16. At Arlington-st., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Forester, a dau.

At the Rectory-house, Devonshire-sq., the wife of Maj.-Gen. Hutchinson, a son.

May 17. At Orton Longueville, the Marchioness of Huntly, a son.

At Sandrock, near Farnham, the wife of Major Charles E. Oldershaw, Royal Artillery, A.D.C., a son.

May 18. At Lansdowne-pl., Brighton, the wife of James Lyall, esq., a dau.

At Hampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. S. Shawe, Bombay Army, a son.

May 19. At Trent-park, the wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq., a son.

At Eaton-pl., the Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.

May 20. At Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Charlotte Watson-Taylor, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

March 5. At Calcutta, Francis Ingram Conway Gordon, esq., 5th Bengal European Regt., to Mary Raikes, only dau. of the late John Thos. Garrett, esq., Portsmouth.

March 17. At Calcutta, Francis C. Scott, Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Mary Olivia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward John Ward, Rector of East Clandon, Surrey.

March 19. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Smythe, H.M.'s 53rd Regt., to Jane, eldest dau. of G. G. Moir, esq., of Chepstow Villas West, Bayswater.

March 21. At Kiddapore, Calcutta, Elphinstone Jackson, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Anna Madeline, second dau. of the late Sir Keith Alex. Jackson, bart.

March 23. At Totteridge, the Rev. C. R. Howell, of Finchley, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Mr. P. Homan, Finchley-common.

At Cranford, Henry Bullock, esq., of Springgrove, Middlesex, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Bullock, Vicar of Chisleton and Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts, to Ellen, fourth dau. of the late N. Giffard, esq., Guernsey.

At Tottenham, James Thompson, esq., son of William Thompson, esq., of Frome, Somersetshire, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Warmington, of Tottenham.

March 24. At Lewisham, Kent, James Palfrey, esq., M.D., of Wellington-st., London-bridge, to Ellen Mary Anne, only surviving dau. of the late J. C. W. Lever, esq., M.D., of Guy's Hospital.

March 26. At George-town, St. Vincent, John Hill, third son of the late John Beresford, Colonial Secretary, to Evana, fourth dau. of Alexander McLeod, esq.

March 29. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Mr. Wm. Townsend, of Flaxley, Gloucestershire, to Harriet, seventh dau. of the late John Smith, of Swinley-park, Berks, and Haglan-cottages, Pockham.

At Dublin, Robert Stuart, esq., advocate, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Nannie, eldest dau. of the late John Hall, esq., of North Great George's-st., Dublin.

March 30. At Littleborough, Richard, eldest son of Richd. Kay, esq., of Harefield, Heywood, to Mary, second dau.-of Joseph Schofield, esq., of Stubby-hall, Littleborough.

April 7. At St. John's, New Brunswick, North America, Matthew Beacheroff Harrison, esq., 62nd Regt., only son of the Rev. M. Harrison, of Church Oakley, Basingstoke, Han's, to Louise, dau. of the late C. Brown, esq., of Queen-sq., St. John's.

April 11. At St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, the Rev. J. R. Lumby, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Susanna Mary, second dan. of Elias Parsons, Harewood-grove, Darlington.

April 19. At Paddington, the Rev. John F. N. Eyre, son of the Rev. L. Eyre, of Howards-hill, Harrow, to Frances Pennington, of Woodfield-terrace, Harrow-road, London, and dau. of Edward Pennington, esq., of Chester.

April 20. At Cheltenham, Wilson Fox, esq., M.D., of Newcastle, Staffordshire, to Emily Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Wellesley Doyle.

At the French Protestant Church at Marseilles, Charles James, son of the Rev. S. Symonds, Rector of Phillipeigh, Cornwall, to Louisa Henrietta, eldest dau. of C. H. Grant, esq., Marseilles.

April 21. At White Ladies, Aston, Worcester-shire, Edwin Sandys, eldest surviving son of the Rev. C. T. Dawes, of Leamington, to Lucy Emily, eldest dau. of William Bagnall, esq., of Hamstead-hall, Staffordshire.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, William, second son of Thomas Floyd, Esq., co. Wexford, to Eleanor, second dau. of the late Thomas Ward, esq.

April 23. At St. Luke's, Jersey, Capt. John Hill Crosse, 16th Regt., to Rose Warden, only dau. of the late Capt. John W. Stiles, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, the Rev. Edward N. Wilson, of Walworth, to Matilda Eliza, youngest dau. of Mr. George Brooks, Champion-pl., Camberwell.

At Lampeter, James Easton, esq., of Great Ormond-st., to Sarah, second dau. of the late Thomas Arthur, esq., of Lampeter.

At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Thomas Riley, of St. Peter's-green, Bedford, to Agnes, only dau. of the late John Coates, esq., of Ingleton, Yorkshire, and widow of the Rev. R. Hodgson, incumbent of Hutton Roof, Westmoreland.

April 25. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Edward W. L. Davies, Vicar of Adlingfleet, and Rural Dean of Selby, Yorkshire, to Phillis, widow of William Skiving, esq., and second dau. of the late Thomas King, esq., of the Manor-house, North Hush.

At Paington, Edward, son of John Jackson Goodridge, Esq., to Emma, widow of James E. Howes, esq., and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Freith, H.M.'s 64th Regt.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robt. Linton, eldest son of the late Richard Lacy, esq., of Beigravia, to Isabella Maria, only dau. of John Waite, esq.

April 26. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the Rev. T. J. Jones, Head Master of the Free Grammar-school, Tideswell, to Eliza Southworth, second dau. of John Lee, esq., M.D., of Ashbourne.

At Ashford, Kent, the Rev. Augustus John Pearman, M.A., Vicar of Bethersden, to Caroline Hannah, only dau. of the Rev. John Price Alcock, M.A., Vicar of Ashfield, Rural Dean, and one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.

At Charlecombe, Bath, the Rev. Robert Sorbie, youngest son of the late Benjamin Sorbie, esq., of Newcastle, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William B. Kempson, Rector of Stoke-Lacy, Herefordshire.

At Frenchay, near Bristol, Gerald de Courcy Hamilton, Chief Constable of Devon, youngest son of the late James John Hamilton, of Bally-

macoll, co. Meath, and grandson of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, to Henrietta Anna, widow of Wallis O'B. H. Buchanan, Lieut. 92nd Highlanders, dau. of the late Albany B. Savile, esq., of Oaklands, Devon.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Francis Haygarth, Scots Fusileer Guards, eldest son of the late William Haygarth, esq., to Cecilia Blanche Horatio Seymour, second dau. of the late Col. the Right Hon. George L. Dawson Damer.

At Monk Fyston, George Frederick, eldest son of William Peel, esq., of Ackworth-park, to Sarah Hannah, eldest dau. of the late George Althaus Staniland, esq., of Brotherton-house, Ferry-bridge.

At Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset, the Rev. W. S. Browne, M.A., to Jane, second dau. of the late W. Hewett, esq., of Norton-court, Taunton.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lionel S. Beale, M.D., F.R.S., of Grosvenor-st., to Fanny, only dau. of Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Petworth, Capt. Mure, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, eldest son of Col. Mure, of Caldwell, in Ayrshire, to the Hon. Constance Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Lord Leconfield.

At Heavitree, the Rev. J. P. Sydenham, Rector of Willand, to Mary Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Bartlett.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., to Emily Maria, third dau. of the late William Fane, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Paddington, Henry Denis De Vitre, esq., of Purchase-manoir, Ditchling, Sussex, eldest son of Matthew T. D. De Vitre, esq., of Formosa, Cookham, Berks, to Ellen Sarah, youngest dau. of James Durham, esq., of Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Rbt. Chadwick, esq., 14th Light Dragoons, younger son of Rbt. Chadwick, esq., of High Bank, Prestwich, Manchester, to Caroline Matilda, only dau. of the late Melville Chas. Losack, esq., Royal Artillery.

At Oxford, Wm. Morris, esq., B.A., of Exeter College, eldest son of the late William Morris, esq., of Woodford-hall, Essex, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. Robert Burden, of Oxford.

April 27. At Quorndon, Leicestershire, James Bouskell, esq., of Leicester, solicitor, to Rose Mary, second dau. of Samuel Harris, esq., of Quorndon.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and Vicar of Broadehalke, Wilts, to Ellen, second surviving dau. of the late Charles Cotesworth, esq., R.N., of South Hill-grove, Liverpool.

At Heavitree, Thos. Bonville Were, of Broad-clist, to Louisa Jane, youngest dau. of the late Richard Kennet Dawson, esq., of Frickley-hall, Yorkshire.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Henry Burman, esq., to Elizabeth Sarah, youngest dau. of Charles Lucy, esq., all of Stratford-on-Avon.

At Oxford-castle, Mid Lothian, Allan Alex. Macconchie Wellwood, esq., younger of Garrock, to the Lady Margaret Penny Dalrymple, youngest dau. of the Earl of Stair.

At South Bersted, Philip Henry Ferdinand Phelps, esq., to Louisa, dau. of the late Col. Morden.

At Shelf, near Halifax, the Rev. Frederick Smith, M.A., Incumbent, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Moses Bottomley, esq., of Wade-house, Shelf.

At St. Marylebone, Fred. Wm. Thorowgood, esq., of Totteridge, Herts, to Sarah Coster, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Dryland, of Newbury, Berks.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sidney Stanley, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lingstone-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Edmond Foster, esq., Cambridge.

At Dover, the Rev. James J. Reynolds, M.A., Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Exeter, to Ann

Rose Honour Dickson, third dau. of the late Si David Dickson.

At Holywell, Flintshire, William J. Sisson, esq., Llay-hall, Gresford, to Cornelia Elizabeth, dau. of the late B. Harrison, esq., of Holywell.

At Guildford, Geo. Frederick Campbell Bray, esq., Capt. 96th Regt., second son of Col. Bray, C.B., late of the 39th Regt., to Charlotte Frances, only surviving dau. of the late Edward Pope, D.D., Archdeacon of Jamaica.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Scipion Filippi, Viscount de Tabj, of Westbourne-place, Eaton-sq., to Jane Anna, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Broome, of H.M.'s 22nd Light Dragoons.

At Edgbaston, G.S. Homfray, esq., of Bron-y-Garth, Caernarvonshire, only son of Hen. Homfray, esq., of Broadwaters-house, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Unett, esq., of Edgbaston, and of Filey, Yorkshire.

At Ripon, the Rev. Thomas Maylin Theed, youngest son of William Theed, esq., of Hilton-house, St. Ives, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Atkinson, esq., of Little Woodhouse, Leeds.

At Egham, William A. Travers, esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Arnott, esq.

At Southsea, George Herbert Hale, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, third son of Archdeacon Hale, to Frances Shawe Millet, eldest dau. of Mayow Short, esq., of Southsea.

At Hendon, Sunderland, Francis Fane, eldest son of F. F. Yeatman, esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the late John Saunders, esq.

At Salisbury-road, Edinburgh, Stephen William, esq., merchant, Liverpool, to Annie, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., Edinburgh.

April 28. At Singlethorpe, near Wassand, Yorkshire, Henry, youngest son of Sir George Strickland, bart., to Cornelia Charlotte Ann, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Dumaresq, and niece of the Earl of Lanesborough.

At Newton Solney, Thomas Fisher, esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Harriet, only dau. of Jas. Drewry, esq., of Newton-mount, Derbyshire.

At Paddington, Shilton Calmady Hamlyn, esq., of Leawood and Paschoe, Devon, to Mary, eldest dau. of Commander Charles Hensley, R.N., of Delamere-crescent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., London, Horace Dormer, eldest son of Harry Brereton Trelawny, esq., to Maria Katharine, eldest dau. of Sir John and Lady Jane Walsh.

At Wivelsfield, Sussex, Edwin, youngest son of Charles Neame, esq., of Selling, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Dixon, Incumbent of the former place.

At Chilthorne Damer, Somerset, Thos. Smith, esq., of Union-grove, Wandsworth, to Lucy Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. W. Burton Leach, M.A., Vicar of Chilthorne.

At Ruspur, Sussex, Robert Henry Hurst, esq., of Horsham-park, only son of the late Robert Henry Hurst, esq., M.P., to Matilda Jane, eldest dau. of James Scott, esq., of the Nunnery, Ruspur, and of Cadogan-pl., Belgrave-sq.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Forbes, eldest son of Capt. Michael Tweedie, Royal Artillery, of Rolvendon, Kent, to Alice, second dau. of Robert Bell, of Gower-st., Bedford-sq.

At St. Michael's, Highgate, Frederick Biscoe, fourth son of the late George Basevi, esq., of Saville-row, to Fanny, second dau. of Robert John Lodge, esq., of the Grove, Highgate.

At Cheltenham, Chas. J. Champion, eldest son of Charles Jos. Champion Crespiigny, esq., to Frances, eldest dau. of the late William Plunkett, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. Frederick Cox, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts, to Mary Theophila, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hunt, of the former place.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-sq., London, Capt. Alexander Stephen Creyke, Royal Engineers, to Mayda, only dau. of the late Edwardes Lyall, esq., Advocate-General at Calcutta.

At Achurch, Northamptonshire, John Nicholas Pazakerley, esq., to the Hon. Georgiana Caroline, third dau. of Lord Lilford.

At Paddington, Richard Quain, esq., of Cavendish-sq., to Ellen, Dowager Viscountess Middleton.

At Kersall, Manchester, Sir Kingsmill Grove Key, Bart., of Streatham, Surrey, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Joseph Armstrong, esq., of Manchester.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, James Walker, esq., of Dalry, Edinburgh, to the Hon. Anna Yelverton, fifth dau. of the Viscount Avonmore.

At Trinity Church, Hyde-park, Peter Godfrey, third son of David Chapman, esq., of Roehampton, to Henrietta Julia Rhoda Sophia, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hamer Ravehill, Vicar of Leominster and Rural Dean, and great grand-dau. of the late Earl of Cavan.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. T. Adderley, esq., of Barlaston and Coton Hall, Staffordshire, to Catherine, dau. of Peter Broughton, esq., of Tunstall-hall, Shropshire.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Thomas William Oliver, R.N., eldest son of Thomas Oliver, esq., of Child Okeford, Dorset, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. E. S. Murphy, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's.

At Little Ilford, Essex, Wm. Henry Williams, esq., surgeon, of Plaistow, Essex, to Cordella, second dau. of John Lamb, esq., of North-end-house, Little Ilford.

At St. Saviour's, Clifton-gardens, Henry Lockhart Gleig, esq., H.M. 32nd Bengal N.I., fourth son of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General of H.M. Army, to Phoebe Bel, eldest dau. of Charles L. Collard, esq., of 30, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale.

At Rotherfield Greys, Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Thomas Knapp Chittenden, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College and Vicar of Kirtlington, Oxford, to Hannah Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Scobell, D.D., Rector of Brattleby, Lincolnshire, and of Turville, Bucks.

At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Charles Robert Evers, Rector of Kingston, near Worcester, only son of Charles William Evers, esq., of Brompton, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late J. Lowndes, of Chesterton, Staffordshire.

April 29. At Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, to Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Madden, Bengal Artillery.

At the Scotch Free Church, Regent-sq., Thos. Diver, esq., M.D., of London, to Anna Wilhelmna, relict of the late Capt. E. A. Fisher, of Bombay.

April 30. At Bishop Stortford, the Rev. Wm. Mirrielees, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, to Mary Emma, widow of the Rev. Henry Colson, M.A., Head Master of Tavistock Grammar-school.

At the British Consulate, Boulevard-sur-Mer, Edward Farncomb, esq., of Filham, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, to T. Annie, eldest dau. of the late P. Perry Popkin, esq., of London.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, William B. Tate, M.D., of Hereford-sq., London, to Sophia, eldest dau. of W. Garnett Taylor, esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. Geo. Latbam Thomson, 4th Regt., eldest son of the late Col. Robert Thomson, Royal Engineers, to Julia Maria, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Hull Plumer, esq., of Canon's-park, Middlesex.

At Southwell, Notts, Mr. Wm. B. Youngman, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Wm. Simpson, esq., of Southwell.

At St. Mary's, Hastings, Henry de Pothoulier, esq., of St. John's-wd., to Jane Catherine, youngest dau. of Andrew Duncan, esq., of Aberdeen.

At Desertcreat, co. Tyrone, Nathaniel Jackson, esq., C.E., county surveyor of the West Riding, Cork, youngest son of Erasmus Jackson, esq., of

Elm-grove, Portsmouth, to Bessie, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Porter, esq., of Dublin.

At Clapham, Wm. Willey Middleton, esq., of Filtham-abbey, Norfolk, to Jessie Peters, dau. of Dr. Young, of Clapham-common.

May 2. At Rome, Francis Neville Reid, esq., to Sophia Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, bart.

At Reigate, Surrey, Robert Henry, elder son of George Wm. Alexander, esq., of Wood Hatch, Reigate, to Catherine Yates, youngest dau. of the late W. T. Beeby, esq., of Calcutta.

May 3. At Chilcompton, Somerset, the Rev. Wm. H. Joyce, Vicar of Dorking, Surrey, to Isabel, second dau. of James Marchant, esq., of Eagle-house, Chilcompton.

At Stanes, Frederick Simms, esq., of Twickenham, Middlesex, to Caroline Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Wyon, esq., R.A., of her Majesty's Mint.

At Beamster, the Rev. E. Fiennes Trotman, Fellow of New College, and Incumbent of Burcombe, Wilts, and son of the Rev. Fiennes S. Trotman, of Dallington, Northamptonshire, to Anne Symes, dau. of Peter Cox, esq.

At Alderley, Gloucestershire, Robert Lowman, esq., of Crewkerne, Somerset, to Charlotte, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Martin R. Wish, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Bedminster-cum-Redcliffe.

At Norton, near Malton, W. Barker, esq., surgeon, of Malton, son of Wm. Barker, esq., of Habton, to Margaret Emily, youngest dau. of Wm. Cotton Wise, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Chas. Croft Hill, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to Frances Charlotte Rucker, third dau. of the late John Croft Brooke, esq., of Aushorpe-lodge, Yorkshire.

At Laleham, Middlesex, the Rev. S. Bernard Taylor, Incumbent of Kingswood, Surrey, to Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Buckland, of Chertsey, and Rector of Trusham.

At Hendon, Middlesex, J. Evans, esq., solicitor, John-st., Bedford-row, late of Little Bardfield, Essex, to Ellen Marian, eldest dau. of Henry Chawner Shenton, esq., of the Park, Hendon.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Haywood, esq., of Doethill-house, Warwickshire, to Juliana, only dau. of the late Edward Gibbons, esq., and grand-dau. of Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur Pratt Barlow, esq., of Doctors'-commons, and Sonning, Berks, to Maria Bode, dau. of the Rev. T. A. Powys, Rector of Sawtry St. Andrew's, Hants.

At Hanbury, Worcestershire, William Filmer Gregory, esq., Lieut. R.N., of H.M.S. "Asia," eldest surviving son of the late John Jervis Gregory, esq., to Jessie Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Vernon, Rector of Hanbury.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. William Coleman, younger son of the late Walter Coleman, esq., of Langley Fitzthurs, Wilts, to Augusta, only dau. of Wm. Johnson, esq., of Little Malvern, Worcestershire.

At Keynsham, George Williams, esq., of Hendredenny, near Cardiff, to Emily Florence, second dau. of John Smith, esq., of the Old Manor-house, Keynsham, Somerset.

At the Abbey, Bath, A. A. Mantell, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Eliza Eugenia, second dau. of the late John Hinde Pelly, esq., Bombay Civil Service.

May 4. At the British Embassy, Florence, Major J. C. Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, third surviving son of James Anderson, esq., Bridgeend, Brechin, N.B., to Anne Flora, third surviving dau. of Dr. McLean of Ardentrive, Oban, N.B.

At Birmham, Chichester, the Rev. Whitmore Carr, Incumbent of Hatfield and Grendon Bishop, Herefordshire, to Emma Loftus, third dau. of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake.

At Malvern Link, E. Whately, esq., surgeon, Buckingham-pl., Brighton, youngest son of the



late Thos. Whately, esq., of Grafton-st., London, to Emily Burrows, dau. of the late Edward Hill, esq., of Amblecote-hall, Staffordshire.

At Wormingford, W. S. Green, esq., Wormingford-hall, to Fanny, second dau. of Abram Constable, esq., the Garnons, of the same place.

At Liverpool, the Rev. W. H. Bliss, son of the late Rev. Wm. Bliss, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Cecil Wray, Incumbent of St. Martin's, Liverpool.

At Hamsey, Sussex, the Rev. William P. A. Campbell, of Oldlands, Gloucestershire, son of the late James Campbell, esq., of Baker-street, London, to Madeline, dau. of R. P. Philpott, esq., of Offham-house, Lewes.

At Brixton, George William, second son of F. Parbury, esq., of Clapham-park, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Jonathan M. Key, esq., of Beverstone-house, Brixton-hill.

May 5. At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, bart., Vicar of Ewell, Surrey, to Henrietta Amelia, elder dau. of Richard Carr Glyn, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Athens, Sidney Loeck, esq., Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, fourth son of Sir Charles Loeck, bart., to Abbie, third dau. of the Rev. Jonas King, D.D.

At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, the Rev. R. Gibbings, Vicar of Radley, Berks, to Caroline, widow of the Rev. S. Stockdale, and dau. of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irbys, Rector of Cottesbrooke.

At Finedon, Northamptonshire, Thomas, third son of Thos. Bagnall, esq., of Great Barr, Staffordshire, to Fanny, fourth dau. of the late Herbert Mackworth, esq., R.N.

At Kegworth, John Stephens, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Eddy, of Guilsborough, and Rector of Bemerton, Wilts.

At Buxton, Derbyshire, Randal Francis Tongue, esq., of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Edward Tongue, esq., of Aldridge, Staffordshire, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Fawcington, esq.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., London, Edward Charles Buller Elphinstone, second son of the late Col. Buller Elphinstone, of Carberry Tower, N.B., to Elizabeth Harriette, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, bart., of Penicuik-house, N.B.

At Abbots Ann, the Rev. James Erasmus Phillips, only son of the Rev. Sir James Evans Phillips, bart., Vicar of Osmington, Dorset, to Mary Margaret, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, Rector of Abbots Ann.

At Hartlepool, Thomas Tanner, esq., of Grosvenor-pl., Bath, and Hawke-bay, New Zealand, second son of the late Joseph Tanner, esq., of Erehfont, Wilts, to Julia, second dau. of John P. Denton, esq., of Hartlepool, J.P. for the county of Durham.

At Bradninch, S. Reginald Potter, esq., M.D., second son of the late Lewis Potter, of Dromard, co. Sligo, Ireland, to Duebelle Jane, elder dau. of Charles Matthew, esq., of Earlsland, Bradninch.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Wm. Watson, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Baron Watson, to Margaret Godman, eldest dau. of the late P. P. Fitzpatrick, esq., of Fitzleet-house, Bognor.

At Battersea, Samuel Bourne, eldest son of James Bervington, esq., of Wandsworth-common, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of Benjamin Edgington, esq., of Lavender-hill, Surrey.

At Blackheath, the Rev. H. B. Mason, M.A., Rector of Navenby, to Sophie Caroline, only dau. of the late George Edward du Rochet, esq., of the Treasury.

At Portishead, the Rev. Charles E. Thompson, of Westbury, Bucks, to Charlotte Anne, dau. of Major Charles Pearce, late of the Bengal Army.

At Lillington, Warwickshire, the Rev. Robert Tweed, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, to Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wise, Vicar of Lillington.

John, third son of the late John Barton, esq., of East Leigh, Hants, to Catherine, Frances, dau. of Edward Wigram, esq., of Connaught-pl. West.

May 6. At Plumstead, Kent, Capt. Andrew Orr, esq., R.A., of Milburne, Coleraine, co. Londonderry, to Lucy Erskine, younger dau. of the Rev. William Acworth.

At Hastings, Robert Ward Corringham, of Gringley, Notts, to Susanna Isabella, third dau. of the late Alexander Lyon Emerson, esq., M.D., Physician to the Forces, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, &c.

May 7. At Swainswick, Bath, the Rev. George Webster, Rector of St. Nicholas, Cork, to Gertrude Adeline, only dau. of the late Rev. William St. John Smyth, Chancellor of Down.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Cleland, esq., of Stormont-castle, co. Down, to Theresa Maria, only dau. of Capt. Ieyland, of Haggerstone-castle, Northumberland, and Hyde-park-house, Albert-gate, London.

At Torquay, the Rev. James Allen Charlton, Curate of Gostforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Cotledge-hall, Northumberland.

May 8. At Cloneybrack, Lieut.-Col. Chidley Coote, of Huntsgdon, Queen's County, to Catherine Maria, youngest dau. of the late William P. Brabazon, esq.

May 10. At Chelsea, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley-park, Surrey, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Sir John Morliffon Wilson, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

At Brislington, the Rev. George Ommanney, Incumbent of Queen Charlton, and youngest son of the late Sir Francis M. Ommanney, to Ellen Catherine, dau. of the late Jacob Kicketts, esq., of Brislington.

At Clys St. George, Joseph Henry Marryat, esq., Comm. of H.M.S. "Intrepid," second son of Charles Marryat, esq., of Parkfield, to Anne Cranmer, only dau. of the Rev. Marwood Tucker, of Knowle.

At St. James's, Henry Ayshford Sanford, esq., of Waltham-house, Essex, to Emily Catherine Anne, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset.

At Huntingdon, York, Capt. Charles Ewen, Adjutant of the 2nd West York Light Infantry, and second son of T. L'Estrange Ewen, esq., of Dedham, Essex, to Emily Dorothy, second dau. of Thomas Dowker, esq., of Huntingdon.

At Grantham, Lincolnsh., the Rev. W. H. Pengelley, B.A., late Curate of Grantham, to Laura Lely, only dau. of John Lely Ostler, esq., J.P., of Grantham, and of Cawthorpe-hall, Lincolnshire.

At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, London, the Rev. Henry R. Whelpton, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, of Upton-pk., Slough, to Catherine, Anne, youngest dau. of G. F. Uring, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park.

At the Cathedral, Lichfield, the Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, M.A., Incumbent of St. Giles's, Shrewsbury, to Beatrice Julia, second dau. of Egerton Leigh, esq., High Lea, and Jodrell-hall, Cheshire, and widow of the Rev. John Oliver Hopkins, late Incumbent of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

At Monk Sherborne, Hants, the Rev. Arthur Loveday, to Elizabeth Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, Hants.

At Southwell, the Rev. Arthur Armitage, formerly Curate of St. Paul's, York, and son of J. L. Armitage, esq., of Farley-hall, near Leeds, to Maria, dau. of the late R. T. Forster, esq., of Southwell.

At Arretton, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Chas. Isherwood Burland, of Arretton, to Mary, elder dau. of Chas. Watson, esq., of Stickworth, Isle of Wight.

At Barnes, Surrey, Henry, eldest son of Chas. Vernet, esq., of Geneva, to Agnes, third dau. of Robert Willis, esq., M.D., of Barnes.

At Auchinraith, Lanarksh., William Marshall,

esq., of Upper Clapton, to Margaret, younger dau. of the late David Brand, esq., Glasgow.

At Oldawinford, Stourbridge, William, second son of A. B. Cochran, esq., of the Heath, Stourbridge, to Eliza, second dau. of the late William Blow Collis, esq.

The Rev. Thomas R. Hamilton, Chaplain of H.M.S. "Nile," to Mary, dau. of John B. Warren, esq., Warren's-grove, Cork.

May 11. At Stoke-by-Nayland, W. B. Long, esq., eldest son of W. Long, esq., of Hurts-hall, near Saxmundham, to Arethusa Marianne, dau. of Sir Charles Rowley, of Tendering-hall.

At Chadlington, Oxfordshire, the Rev. William Wales, Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, and Rector of Uppingham, to the Hon. Louisa Diana Spencer, third dau. of the late Lord Churchill.

At Bathford, Somerset, the Rev. John Abbot, M.A., Rector of Meavy, Devon, to Rosetta Gray, only dau. of the late J. Soady, esq., Comm. R.N. At Weston, near Bath, Richard Crawshaw Hall, esq., of Bathaston, to Frances Eleanor, third dau. of the late John Miles, esq., of Watford, Herts., and of Bath.

At Hove, Brighton, Henry, youngest son of Capt. S. C. Umfreville, R.N., Greenbithe, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Henry Page, esq., late of Aldeburgh-hall, Suffolk.

At Brabourne, near Ashford, Arthur Wickham, esq., of Rochester, to Emily Frances, youngest dau. of Onslow Andrews, esq., of Brabourne.

At Boughton Aluph, John, second son of John Barton, esq., formerly of Lenham, to Esther, second dau. of W. H. Clements, esq., of Boughton Aluph.

At St. Aloysius, Clarendon-sq., Edward B. Dean, esq., formerly Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, youngest son of the late R. B. Dean, esq., Chairman of the Board of Customs, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Henry Taylor, Rector of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire.

At Thorpe Arnold, the Rev. C. W. Ferrall, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. M. Mills, Vicar of Thorpe Arnold.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry Nangle, to Catherine Baker, step-dau. of William Willats, esq., Wolverton-house, Dorset.

At Saddleworth, Daniel Manthorp, fourth son of the late D. M. Folkard, esq., Brighton, to Mary Alice, third dau. of John Bradbury, esq., Brownhill, Saddleworth.

At Sonning, Berks., William Frank Blandy, M.A., solicitor, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Reading, to Alice, fourth dau. of Charles Hannington Witherington, esq., of Aberlath, Sonning.

At Horncastle, Henry F. Conington, esq., to Maria, dau. of Adkin J. Gilliat, esq., of Scrafield-house, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

May 12. At Kimbolton, Hants., Charles Paget Blake, esq., M.D., of Beulah, Torquay, son of Rear-Admiral Blake, Gentleman-Usher to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, to Mary, dau. of the late William Ainsworth, esq., of Birkett Bank, near Wigan, Lancashire.

At St. Mary's Catholic church, Workop, Arthur Trelawny Wickham, son of Francis Thomas New, esq., of Queen-sq., Bath, to Mary Katharine Frances, only child of John Joseph Shuttlesworth, esq., of Hadsod-park, Notts.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. A. Sykes, esq., of Raywell, Yorksh., to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe.

At East Budleigh, Devon, the Rev. Robert Raynbird, Rector of Wentworth, Cambridgesh., to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. H. T. Oxenham, St. Clement's, Jersey.

At Weybridge, James Trill Christie, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Lydia Rose, eldest dau. of Bonamy Price, esq., of Princes-ter., Hyde-park.

At Bradpole, near Bridport, Richard H. Roe, R.N., of Peel-lodge, Gosport, second son of Capt. Roe, R.N., to Selina, seventh dau. of T. C. Hounsell, esq., of Wyke's-court, Bridport.

At Helstone, Thomas K. Swanwick, esq., of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, to Elizabeth Jane, fourth dau. of T. H. Edwards, esq., of Helstone.

At Carew, Pembroke-sh., Charles Lambert Evershed, esq., of Arundel, to Ellen Mary, younger dau. of Robert French, esq., of Littlehampton, Sussex.

May 14. At Walcot, Bath, Charles Edward, only son of the late Charles Fitzpatrick Schrader, esq., to Elizabeth McClay, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. Allan, C.B., Col. 50th Regt.

At Deptford, Daniel Alfred Harrison, esq., to Mary Jane Hardecastle, only dau. of Henry Hardecastle Burder, esq., of Hateham-park, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Kent Karslake, esq., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to Annie Agnes, dau. of Robert Gillespie, esq., of York-pl., Portman-sq.

May 16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. S. C. Heywood, esq., of Hanover-villas, Kensington-park, to Miss Louisa Vinning, of Woburn-sq.

At Sevenhampton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mr. Justice Christian, to Mary, eldest dau. of F. E. Thomas, esq.

The Rev. Charles Coote, Rector of Withycombe, Somerset, to Charlotte D., third dau. of the late Rev. S. Medlicott, Rector of Loughrea, Ireland.

May 17. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederick Peel, third son of the late Right Hon. William Yates Peel, the Adelaide Frances Isabella, third dau. of Lord Sudeley.

At Edinburgh, Charles James Hope Johnstone, esq., R.A., to Mary Fanny Ellen, dau. of W. Hankey, esq., of Middleton-hall, Linlithgowshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, second son of the Earl of Harrowby, to Susan Juliana Maria Hamilton, only dau. of Villiers Dent, esq., of Barton-Cliff, near Christchurch, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Thomas Welch, esq., of Leck-hall, North Lancashire, to Gemima Caroline, only dau. of the late Edward Jacob Bridges, esq., Major Royal Horse Artillery.

At Lichfield, Charles Somerville, esq., M.D., of Bloxwich, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Ward, esq., of the Mount, Stafford.

At Halifax, the Rev. J. D. Knowles, Incumbent of Rawdon, Yorksh., to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. John Edward Orange.

May 18. At Reading, Charles Pantin, esq., of Blackheath, to Sophia Anne, youngest dau. of William Harris, esq., of Reading.

At Eaton Socon, Francis George, youngest son of John Butler, esq., of Kirby-house, Berks., to Eleanor, dau. of Octavius Robert Wilkinson, esq., of Eaton Socon, Beds.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. William J. C. Lindsay, second son of George Hayward Lindsay, esq., and the Lady Mary Lindsay, of Glasnevin, Dublin, to Rosamond Emily, eldest dau. of the late Frederic Clinton Mundy, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Edward Parry, M.A., Rector of Acton, Middlesex, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, to Matilda, eldest dau. of B. Williams, esq., of Limpsfield, Surrey.

May 19. At Clifton, Thomas Ogilvy, youngest son of the late John Easton, esq., M.D., of Cowrance-hill, Dumfriesshire, to Elizabeth Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Marshall, Incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton.

At Tiverton, the Rev. Alfred Hensley, of Kerry, Montgomeryshire, to Fanny Healdy, youngest dau. of the Rev. P. H. Douglas, of Broomhill, Tiverton.

## OBITUARY.

## THE KING OF NAPLES.

*May 22.* At Naples, aged 49, his Majesty Ferdinand II., King of Naples and Sicily.

Ferdinand II. was born on the 22nd of January, 1810, and was the son of Francis I., by his second wife, Isabella Maria, the Infanta of Spain. In the year 1830 he ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies, at a time when that country was in a most disorganized state. No actual rebellion, however, took place till 1848, although, from his accession to that time, no single year had passed in real tranquillity. The troops at first made scarcely any show of resistance. On the night of the 13th shells and round shot were fired on the city from the fort of Castelmare, but at the intercession of several consuls the fire was suspended. After a delay of twenty-four hours the struggle recommenced, but without result. On the 20th, a steamer brought from Naples decrees reorganising the Council of State, opening up public offices to Sicilians, and promising to provincial councils a voice in local affairs. The Sicilians demanded the Constitution of 1812, with a Parliament at Palermo. On the 28th of January the king issued a decree to the subjects of the entire realm, promising a constitution. Hostilities, meanwhile, continued in Sicily, which now began to insist upon a separate administration. Messina joined the insurrection. A serious dispute ensued, in which neither party would give way. On the morning of the 15th barricades were erected in the streets, the royal palace was garrisoned by troops, and artillery-men stood to their guns with lighted matches. The king thereupon declared that he acceded to the wishes of the deputies, and called upon the National Guards to withdraw from the barricades and remove them. The latter replied that they would do so as soon as the royal decree was signed and issued, and not before. As invariably happens at such crises, "a mu-ket of a National Guard went off by accident." The other guards thought that the Swiss troops were attacking them, and fired a volley. A bloody fight now ensued, which lasted for eight hours; the Lazaroni were let loose on the side of the king, and poignarded and plundered in all directions. At length Admiral Baudin, who was in the harbour, notified to the Government that if it were not ended he would land a force to restore order. The troops now ceased firing, the

king was once more absolute, and the Chamber was dissolved. Naples was subdued, but Sicily remained. On August 29 a body of 15,000 soldiers sailed to Messina, and joined the royal troops in garrison. On the 20th of September an attack was made on the part of the garrison, the fleet in the harbour, and a force which had landed on shore. After a bombardment of four days, during which the people fought with heroic courage, the city was taken—a heap of ruins. On the 28th of March hostilities against the Sicilians were again resumed, but Catania was taken by General Filangieri, after a bombardment which laid a great part of the city in ruins. Syracuse surrendered without resistance; and on the 22nd of April Palermo opened its gates to the king's forces.

Since that time the kingdom has been entirely in Ferdinand's power. The first revelations concerning the state of prisons were made by Mr. Gladstone, and since then successive applications have been made to the king by the English and French Governments in the hope of inducing him to moderate his conduct. This proving useless, diplomatic relations with his Government were recently suspended, and have remained so up to the present time.

## THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

*May 4.* At the Clarendon Hotel, London, of diphtheria, after a few days' illness, aged 60, the Duke of Leeds.

The late Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, Duke of Leeds, co. York; Marquis of Carmarthen, co. Carmarthen; Earl of Danby, co. York; Viscount Latimer of Danby; Baron Conyers of Hornby-castle; and Osborne of Kiverton, co. York, in the peerage of England; Viscount Osborne of Duublane, co. Perth, in the peerage of Scotland, and a baronet of England, was the eldest and only surviving son of George William Frederick, sixth duke, by his marriage with Lady Charlotte Townshend, sixth dau. of George, first Marquis Townshend. He was born on the 21st of May, 1798, and married, on the 24th of April, 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, America, and sister of the late Marchioness Wellesley, and of the Dowager Lady Stafford, who was widow of Sir Felton E. Bathurst Hervey. The deceased Duke succeeded to the family honours on the

death of his father, in July, 1838, previous to which he was summoned to the House of Lords. He early in life entered the army as Cornet in the 1st Life-Guards, and soon after he obtained the rank of captain, like many other scions of noble houses, he retired from the service. In 1846 he was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the North York Militia (Rifles), which by his death becomes vacant. In politics he was a Whig, but he took no very active part in political affairs. His Grace moved the address at the opening of the session of 1854. In default of issue the dukedom and other dignities devolve upon his cousin, Lord Godolphin, eldest son of the first peer of that title, who was elder brother of the late duke's father. The Osborne family was first ennobled in the person of Sir Thomas Osborne, grandson of Sir Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor of London, 25th of Elizabeth. He was a statesman of much celebrity, and held the office of Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Charles II. In the 26th year of the reign of that Sovereign he was created Earl of Danby. In 1673 he was impeached, but afterwards concurring in the Revolution, was, in 1689, created Marquis of Carmarthen, and in 1694 Duke of Leeds. He died, aged 81, in 1712.

It appears that the Duke of Leeds was, a short time before his death, received into the Roman Catholic Church by the titular Bishop of Beverley, but his Grace on the evening before his death was visited by the Rev. W. U. Richards, Incumbent of All Saints', Margaret-street, and expressed his wish to receive the Holy Communion at his hand.

#### THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.

*April 18.* At the Palace, Bangor, aged 86, the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, D.D. 1817, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Lord Bishop of Bangor, 1830, (consec. Bishop of Gloucester 1824, trans. to Exeter 1830.)

Dr. Bethell was the son of the Rev. Richard Bethell, and was born at Isleworth. He was educated at King's College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1796, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of his college, and second member's prizeman. In 1824 he was nominated by Lord Liverpool, the then Prime Minister, to the bishopric of Gloucester, and was consecrated to the episcopal supervision of that see. In 1830 the Duke of Wellington, the then Prime Minister, transferred him to the more lucrative see of Exeter, and again in the same year to

the still more lucrative see of Bangor, which he held up to the time of his death. His lordship was the author of several theological works, the principal of which is his "General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism," which has become a standard work among Churchmen. Although his lordship has been for some time past indisposed, his death was not expected so soon. Dr. Bethell was a very distinguished scholar, and was during the whole of his life identified with the theological views of the high Church party, which he consistently defended in his speeches and his various writings. The deceased prelate was born in 1773, and had therefore attained the good old age of eighty-six, being five years older than the Bishop of Exeter, and seven years older than the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the last meeting of the National Society the Bishop of Bangor and the Archbishop of Canterbury were both present, and the latter having in the course of his speech adverted to his advancing age the Bishop of Bangor playfully remarked that the archbishop was but a boy to him. The see which Dr. Bethell's death leaves vacant, and which is the first that has fallen to Lord Derby's lot to bestow, is worth £4,500 a year, and includes the Isle of Anglesea, and portions of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Montgomery, and Merioneth.

#### ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT.

Frederic Henry Alexander Humboldt was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769; consequently, in the September of the present year he would, had he lived, have completed ninety years of existence. Humboldt was descended from an ancient Pomeranian family; but the brilliancy of the intellectual brothers, William and Alexander, eclipsed the lesser lights of their ancestors, notwithstanding that they possess a traditionary greatness in the history of the wars of their country.

Major Humboldt, the father, was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick during the Seven Years' war; and he became, on the return of peace, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia. The mother, who is described as being a very remarkable woman, full of intellectual power and of elastic spirits, was first married to Baron Holwede, who was of French extraction, being descended from a Burgundian family, De Colomb, who left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Baroness did not remain long a widow: she became the wife of Major Humboldt in 1767, and subsequently the mother of

two sons, who were destined to achieve the highest honours which are within the range of the human mind. The early education of those children was the constant care of the intellectual mother; and in their château at Tegel, near Berlin, they received those first impressions which served to develop their native powers, and which to the last guided the labours of him who has just passed away from among us.

Beyond the mother, the first instructors of Alexander Humboldt were Campe, the author of "Robinson Allemand," and Christian Kunth, who was at that time much distinguished in his own country for his literary productions: the latter remained, until his death, the constant correspondent and faithful friend and adviser of his former pupil. At the end of the year 1783 Frederic accompanied his brother William to Berlin. He does not appear to have attended any of the public schools in that city, but to have received private lessons from the most distinguished Professors of the University. Amongst others may be named the Greek professors Loeffler and Fischer. The well-known Willdenow instructed Humboldt in botany; and his studies in philosophy and political economy were directed by D'Engel, Klein, and Dohm. The years 1786 to 1788 were passed at the University of Frankfurt; and towards the end of the latter year Humboldt proceeded to Göttingen, which was at that time rendered remarkable in Europe by the impulse given by Blumenbach, Heine, and Eichhorn to the study of the natural sciences, and of philology and history. We are told that Humboldt here made his first literary effort in an Essay, read in 1789, but never published, "On the Textile Fabrics of the Grecians."

George Forster, who had accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, became at this time the friend of the future naturalist, who in his latest work, the *Cosmos*, tells us of the deep impression made upon his young mind by the sketches and descriptions of this enterprising English traveller. With Forster, Humboldt now made geological excursions, and the result of these exploring expeditions was the publication, in 1790, of his first work (*Über die Basalte aus Rhein, &c.*) Forster certainly kindled that love of travel which subsequently led the student of nature into the wilds of the New World, from which field of research he gathered so large an amount of knowledge, and over which, judging from his "Aspects of Nature" and his *Cosmos*, he must have toiled with un-mixed delight.

For the purpose of rendering himself familiar with foreign languages, Alexander Humboldt went from Göttingen to Hamburg, where he spent some time. From thence he removed to the Academy of Freiberg, having for this purpose especially obtained the consent of his mother to study under the celebrated Werner, who was at this time warring with those philosophers who referred all geological phenomena to igneous action. With Werner Humboldt was an especial favourite; and with Werner for his master, and Leopold von Buch, with whom he formed an intimacy, for his guide, he completed those studies which subsequently fitted him to hold office in the administration of mines in the principalities of Beyreuth and Anspach. While holding this office Humboldt collected the materials for his works on the Fossil Flora,—*Flora Subterranea Fribergensis, et Aphorismi ex Physiologia Chimica Plantarum*, and his *Flora Fribergensis Prodrromus*. In the former of these works Humboldt put forth his first ideas on the physiology of plants, and propounded his hypotheses, which he subsequently developed into a theory, of the structure of the globe. His studies also extended to the nervous and muscular irritation of animal organisms; his experiments and conclusions being published in his *Über die gereizte nervense et musculaire, &c.*, published during 1797 and 1799, which excited considerable attention both in this country and in France.

An event now happened which relieved Humboldt from a restraint which he had ever most willingly endured. Up to 1796 he had been in all things guided by the wishes and advice of his mother: in November of this year she was removed by death. Humboldt had, from the commencement of his acquaintance with Mr. Forster, planned for himself a great exploring voyage: he has himself told us how strong was the hold of this idea upon him. During his mother's lifetime she would not hear of his leaving Europe; nor did he press his desire to do so. Humboldt now resolved seriously to devote himself to those studies which would more effectually aid him. He associated himself with Leopold von Buch, and devoted his time entirely to the study of meteorological phenomena. He then proceeded to Paris, to collect the best meteorological instruments, and to improve still further, under the direction of the members of the Institute of France, his powers of observation and his experimental capabilities. Having disposed of his property in Prussia, and secured from the French authorities permission to join the Baudin Expedition,

which was fitting out for the survey of South America, with the privilege of disembarking wherever he chose, he prepared to quit the Old World for the great field of the New, then, as far as natural science was concerned, entirely unexplored. During his sojourn in Paris he met the future companion of his travels, M. Aimé Bonpland, a young man full of enthusiasm, and thirsting for discoveries which the Old World appeared to deny him. Weary of the delays which arose in fitting out the expedition, Humboldt, in company with Bonpland, left Paris for Madrid.

The Baron de Forele and Don Mariano Luis de Urquijo, one of the Spanish ministers, took great notice of the young travellers, and recommended them to the King of Spain as men well fitted to make a faithful exploration of his possessions in Spanish America. Humboldt and Bonpland appear to have paid a rapid visit to Egypt; and on their return they found that arrangements had been made by their friends, which enabled them to visit every part of the Spanish possessions in America, and to carry out all such astronomical and geodesical observations as they might judge desirable.

In May, 1799, when the English fleets were blockading the Spanish ports, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from Corunna in the Spanish frigate "Pizarro;" they escaped the blockading squadron, and having visited the Island of Teneriffe, and explored the Peak, they arrived safely at Cumana on the 16th of July.

Humboldt's first experience of an earthquake was in this town, which he made the centre of his operations during some months devoted to the survey of the State of Venezuela. The advantages of his early studies were now apparent: in his published accounts of this exploration we have the first satisfactory description of these very terrible phenomena of nature, given with a degree of care which was due entirely to the inductive training to which he had been subjected in his youth.

With Bonpland our adventurous traveller navigated in an Indian canoe, during seventy-five days of continuous exertion, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and other great rivers of the northern division of South America, reaching in June, 1800, the town of Angostura, where they rested from the extreme fatigue of this hazardous voyage. Their observations were most extensive, embracing astronomical determinations, terrestrial surveys, researches on the botany, mineralogy and geology of the States through which they passed; and in addition, their notices of the manners and the customs of the natives were marked

by a shrewd philosophy and acute powers of observation. From Cumana the travellers proceeded to Havanna, where they stopped several months, employing their leisure in teaching the inhabitants the process of making sugar, and informing them in many of the useful arts which had not hitherto been introduced amongst them. From Havanna they were induced to make an attempt to join Capt. Baudin, Commander of the French Expedition, which they had contemplated joining. He was suspected to be on the western coast of South America, but the information was doubtful; and having failed in their first attempt to reach Carthagená for the purpose of passing from thence to Panama,—principally owing to the severity of the season,—they abandoned the attempt.

Launching themselves, however, on the Amazon, they navigated the waters of that mighty river for fifty-four days, and having traversed the ever-varying regions washed by it, and so graphically described by the travellers, they reached Quito on the 6th of January, 1802. Their exploration of this district was most complete; they devoted nearly six months to the labour, and they made on the 23rd of June the celebrated ascent of Chimborazo, the summit of which is 21,420 feet above the level of the sea.

At this altitude, the greatest attained by man, they made an extensive series of observations, and notwithstanding their sufferings, arising from the rarefied atmosphere in which they were breathing and the intensity of the cold, they did not descend until all their determinations had been accurately completed.

From Quito the travellers proceeded to Peru, and rested some days at Lima, and from thence they made their way to Mexico, where they arrived in the month of April, 1803. For the remainder of that year they were employed in examining the State of Mexico and the surrounding provinces, Humboldt's survey being carried out in a way which had never before been attempted, and with an accuracy which has never been excelled.

In March, 1804, Humboldt returned to Havanna, to complete the collection of material for his work on the island of Cuba, and having effected his object, he visited Philadelphia and Washington, and returned to the Old Continent, reaching Bordeaux on the 3rd of August. Humboldt at once hastened to Paris, and while arranging his notes for publication, he found leisure to engage in chemical investigations on the composition of the atmosphere, with Gay-Lussac. Humboldt having obtained from the Prussian Govern-

ment permission to remain in Paris until the completion of his work,—which could not, at that time, be executed in Germany,—he remained in that city until the end of 1827, when the great work of Alexander Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland, 'The Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent,' made its appearance.

The collections brought home by Humboldt were the most extensive and the best selected which had ever reached Europe, and the observations were by far the most accurate. These were submitted to scientific men of the time, and we find the value of their important publication greatly enhanced by the contributions of such men as Arago, Gay-Lussac, Cuvier, Latreille, Vanquelin, and Klaproth. Humboldt's own division of this work is marked as an example of the highest order of scientific literature, exact to minuteness in all the details, graphic and remarkably clear in the descriptive portions, and frequently rising into a fine poetry, where the enthusiasm of the author is excited by the remembrances of some of the grandest scenes in nature, observed by him under the most varied aspects. It was not until 1827 that Humboldt was induced to leave France, and to quit the society of Arago, Cuvier, Gay-Lussac, with his other learned friends, who continually held out every inducement to chain him to France. In the mean time, Humboldt commenced that work which he has hung over with an almost childish love—his *Cosmos*,—and it may be said that he died full of the contemplation of the physical phenomena of the universe, which forms the subject. In 1812 the Russian Government invited Humboldt to visit the Russian possessions in Asia, and the King of Prussia offered to contribute to the expenses of the expedition 50,000 francs annually. At this time, owing to the political state of Europe, the expedition was abandoned, to be resumed, however, in 1829; when the Czar Nicholas proposed to meet individually all the expenses of the expedition. The proposition was accepted by Humboldt, and having associated himself with M. M. Rose and Ehrenberg, and M. Menschenin, a Russian, who acted as interpreter, he commenced his second great journey of scientific exploration, charging himself with all the astronomical, magnetic, geognostic, and physical observations.

The details of this celebrated expedition will be found in M. Rose's work, *Mineralogische, Geognostische Reise nach dem Ural dem Altai und dem Kaspischen Mere*, published at Berlin, 1837-1842, and Humboldt's work, *Asie Centrale, Recherches sur les Chaînes de Montagnes, et la Clima-*

*tologie comparée*, published at Paris in 1843.

From 1830 to 1848 Humboldt resided alternately in Berlin and Paris, and his superior judgment was so highly appreciated by Frederick William the Third, that he was charged by that king with several very important political missions. In 1835 Alexander Humboldt was severely afflicted by the loss of his brother William,—a shock which he never entirely recovered,—and we find him from the period of this sad event gradually withdrawing himself from public life, finding refuge in the silent contemplation of the scenes which remained pictured upon the mysterious tablets of memory.

In 1847 Humboldt quitted France, and he lived from this time in close intimacy with the King of Prussia; and, notwithstanding his advanced years, he was consulted equally upon political questions and on the subjects connected with science which were from time to time entertained by the Prussian Government.

During the Asiatic Expedition, Alexander Humboldt determined many most important facts in connexion with the laws of terrestrial magnetism; and to his energy is due the establishment of magnetic observatories by the governments of Prussia, Austria, Russia, France, America and England, in every part of the world. Connected with these magnetic observatories meteorological registers were carefully kept, and the result has been the determination of the laws which regulate the distribution of heat over the earth's surface—these registers having been, with enormous labour, reduced by Professor Dove, of Berlin. The magnetic observations being all submitted to General Sabine, he has, with the utmost precision, determined the laws regulating the variation of the earth's magnetic intensity, and shewn how intimately these variations are connected with temperature, and with great phenomena taking place in that far distant luminary, the sun itself.

We have but briefly recorded the more remarkable labours of Humboldt. In French and German he published books and papers on several other subjects. His "Astronomical Observations," his "Essay on the Geographical Distribution of Plants," and "On the Distribution of Heat on the Globe," together with his works "On Electrical Fishes," his "Political Essay on the Island of Cuba," "Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology," are well known. But to the public generally Humboldt is more especially known as the great explorer of the district drained by the Amazon and the Orinoco,

by his "Aspects of Nature," and by his *Cosmos*, the whole of which work has not yet appeared in the English language, Part I. of Vol. IV. having been published in this country in 1858.

Europe has lost in Alexander Humboldt one of its greatest men, and science one of its most earnest cultivators and most influential benefactors. From his position in Prussia, and from the respect which his opinion commanded with all the monarchs of Europe, a recommendation from Humboldt was certain of being seriously entertained, and for the last half-century he has been connected with almost every extensive inquiry which has been undertaken.

As a philosopher, Humboldt displayed powers of a very high order; as a man, he was beloved by all who came within the sphere of his influence, and he was respected in Berlin and Potsdam by the people to a degree amounting to veneration.

Humboldt's passionate love of nature was reflected in its influences upon every movement of his long life. He has proved that powerful mental exertion and active bodily labour are, when united, most conducive to a long and happy existence. Alexander Humboldt has passed into eternity; may his works, which are his noblest monument, stimulate other adventurers to follow in the footsteps of one who so completely fulfilled the great purposes of an intellectual existence, and secured its own exceeding great reward! —*Athenæum*.

#### THE RIGHT REV. DR. DOANE, BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY.

*April 27.* At Burlington, U.S., aged 59, the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New Jersey.

Bishop Doane was born at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 27th of May, 1799. He therefore lacked just one month of being sixty years old. His early education was superintended by the Rev. E. D. Barry, formerly rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City. He afterwards studied at Geneva, N. Y., and went thence to Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1818. He was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, in this city, in 1821, by Bishop Hobart (with whom his relations were of the most intimate character, until the death of the former in 1830), and was for four years an assistant minister of that parish. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. In 1828 he was invited to be-

come assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and two years later became its rector. In 1829 he was married to Mrs. Eliza Greene Perkins. In October, 1832, he was consecrated Bishop of New Jersey, and next year became rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, where he resided up to the time of his decease. In addition to a life of constant activity in the duties of his Episcopate, Bishop Doane was known throughout the country for his efforts in the cause of education. St. Mary's Hall has long deservedly ranked amongst the most thorough, and in all respects most admirably systematized and best-managed female seminaries in the Union. From the day of its organisation, in 1837, he exercised over it a constant and truly parental supervision, and the addresses delivered by him to the graduating classes, year after year, were widely copied and admired for their beauty and appropriateness. Burlington College, incorporated in 1846, owes its origin and success to its efforts.

In 1841 Bishop Doane visited England, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Hook (recently appointed to the deanery of Winchester), to preach the sermon at the consecration of the new parish church at Leeds—the first instance of an American Bishop preaching in England under the act authorizing the admission of the Transatlantic clergy.

Bishop Doane was the author of many beautiful poems. Several of his hymns are embraced in the collection authorized to be used in the Episcopal Church in the United States. In 1824 he published a volume of poems entitled, "Songs by the Way, chiefly devotional; with Translations and Imitations." He also edited an edition of Keble's "Christian Year," and a "Selection from the Sermons and Poetical Remains of Benjamin Davis Winslow," his former assistant in St. Mary's Church.

Bishop Doane was the twenty-ninth Bishop, in succession, of the American Episcopate, and at the time of his death stood seventh on the list of Bishops, his seniors being Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut (consecrated in 1819), Meade, of Virginia (1829), Onderdonk, of New York (1830), Hopkins, of Vermont (1832), Smith, of Kentucky (1832), and McIlvaine, of Ohio (1832). Bishops Hopkins, Smith, McIlvaine, and Doane, were all consecrated at the same time in St. Paul's Chapel, in this city, on the 31st of October, 1832, perhaps the only instance on record, at least in modern times, when four bishops were consecrated at the same time and place.

With two or three exceptions, no diocese



in the American Church is in so prosperous a condition as that of New Jersey. In proportion to population it has more clergy, more communicants, and more churches, than almost any other diocese. At the annual Convention, held in May, 1858, ninety-two clergymen were reported as being canonically connected with the diocese, and 4,700 communicants. The contributions of the diocese amounted to over fifty thousand dollars, a larger sum, in proportion to the number of communicants, than was contributed by any other diocese, with the single exception of the diocese of New York. The admirable condition to which the diocese has been brought is, to a great extent, under God, attributable to the practical, well-directed energy and superior administrative abilities of Bishop Doane.—*Burlington Paper*.

#### DR. LARDNER.

*April 29.* At Paris, aged 66, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, a popular writer on scientific subjects.

Few scientific men have done more than he towards extending scientific knowledge among the people, and none were more eminently qualified for the work. The son of a Dublin solicitor, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, after receiving such education as was to be had in Irish schools at the beginning of the present century, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste for the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and devoted himself to scientific studies. He soon shewed that he had now chosen the right path in life, and he rapidly gained an extraordinary number of prizes in pure mathematics, as well as in natural philosophy, astronomy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and for ten years remained at the University, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society; and his reputation being now in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics, as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and removing to London, he set on foot a scheme for a "Cabinet Encyclopædia," which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men.

Sir John Herschell wrote a paper for this book which attained considerable celebrity, "The Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," but most of the scientific articles are due to Dr. Lardner himself. In 1840 Dr. Lardner went to the United States, and delivered with much success a series of lectures, which have since been published. After devoting much time to "Railway Economy," and writing a good deal on this and other subjects, Dr. Lardner started his last important work, the "Museum of Science and Art," which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. Dr. Lardner has left one son, a commissary-general of the British army, and two daughters, the issue of two marriages.—*Globe*.

#### THE REV. PRINCIPAL LEE.

*May 2.* At his residence in the College, aged 79, the Very Reverend John Lee, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh. The reverend Principal had for some time been in infirm health; but his last illness did not extend much beyond a week or ten days.

Dr. Lee was born about 1780, in a village on the Gala Water. He was for a time under the celebrated Dr. Leyden; and afterwards passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he took a degree in medicine. Subsequently, however, he entered the Church, his first charge being a Scotch Church in London. His next preferment was to Peebles, where he resided for four years; and, thus early rising to some degree of eminence, he was in 1812 elected to the chair of Church History in the University of St. Andrews. Dr. Lee, besides other appointments, afterwards successively filled the charges of the Canonicate, Lady Yester's, and the Old Church in this city, until, in 1840, he was elected by the Town Council to the high office of Principal of the University. He took part in at least one Government commission, and also held the position of Secretary to the Bible Board. He did not shrink from taking a share of the ecclesiastical controversy of the times, ever shewing, however, a manly and temperate bearing. In 1844 he was elected to the chair of Divinity in the University, which he held in conjunction with the Principalship. On his appointment to the latter, he resigned his charge as one of the ministers of the city; and at once proceeded actively to discharge the duties of his new office. In the same year he was elected to the Moderator's chair; and many of the pastoral letters that from

time to time were addressed to the Church were from his pen. It was his custom every year to open the session of the University by an address to the students, and such as have been present must have marked the impression made by the reverend and unaffected dignity of his manner. Of the lessons of practical wisdom, clothed in such inimitable felicity of style that on these occasions flowed from his lips, it is needless for us to speak.

Principal Lee was one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and a fellow of the Royal Society.—*Courant*.

#### CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R.A.

*May 5.*—At his house in St. John's Wood, aged 65, Charles Robert Leslie, an eminent artist.

Mr. Leslie was born in London in the year 1794, of American parents. A few years after his birth, his parents left England, and went to Philadelphia, or the Quaker city, where the painter was educated. He used, in after years, to say, that he remembered that early toss on the Atlantic. After a short apprenticeship with a bookseller (his brother), where he enjoyed opening book parcels from England that he might pore over the engravings of Stothard, Smirke, Cook, and Uwins,—men whom he was destined to surpass,—he returned to England in 1811 to study art. If we can believe a rather careless American book, Mr. Leslie's first success was a likeness of that drunken and eccentric actor, George Frederic Cooke, while acting at the Philadelphia Theatre. It was a rich patron who foresaw his success, advised his return to England, and gave him kind letters of introduction to Messrs. Dunlop and Co., American merchants in London.

He began life in the humble Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, in the very cross-trees of the house,—in fact, the usual garret of needy genius. West and Washington Allston, both Americans like himself, were Leslie's earliest instructors. In 1821 he was elected Associate of the Academy, and in 1826 full R.A. The events of his life are few; in 1833 he was appointed by the American Government Professor of Drawing to the Military Academy at West Point, a post which required not genius, but mere rule and line exactitude. He went out, got sick of the dull toil in five months, resigned, and returned finally to England, much, no doubt, to the disgust of the patriotic Rowdies of New York. He ranks with West, Newton, and Allston, as one of the four Ame-

rican painters who have earned an English fame. As the illustrator of Shakspeare, Don Quixote, Molière, and Goldsmith, he ranks above them all.

An artistic friend tells us he remembers Leslie at one of Wilkie's parties, when he lived in Vicarage-place, Kensington. It was a dinner at which Allan Cunningham, the poet, danced with national glee round a haggis, which, as yet unpunctured, had not breathed forth its savoury steam. The party were noisy, but Leslie, always quiet and thoughtful, was lost in contemplation of the dark lustre and flashing brilliancy of a silver spoon. "Of how much more value," said the studious painter, "are these tints than those of gold plate; how exquisite the simple, pure lustre, the pearliness, the quiet brilliancy." This anecdote shews us the very key-note of Leslie's system of colour, from 'Sancho and the Duchess' down to the 'Queen and Jeannie Deans,' always "the silver spoon,"—it might have been his crest. In design and subject he might have followed Smirke and Newton, but in colour he was born with the silver spoon in his mouth. Just as we like to know that Reynolds's 'Puck' was afterwards a brewer's porter, so we like to hear that at an academic party, where gesture was discussed, Chantrey suggested the cunning, vulgar finger on the nose that marks the Sancho in Leslie's great Vernon Gallery picture, a duplicate of which is now at Petworth, first painted for Lord Egremont. The landscape of the 'Jeannie Deans' picture was painted from Queen Mary's walk at Hampton Court, one of his favourite haunts, and where, in his wide, tolerant admiration of everything beautiful, he spent long summer days, copying the size of life the heads of the piping boys in Raphael's cartoon of the 'Sacrifice at Lystra.' In his light, firm touch and management of interior light, Leslie often reminds us of the old Dutch painter, De Hooze, whose works he much admired. His passionate admiration of his old friend Constable is well known. Latterly, Mr. Leslie had withdrawn a good deal from academic business, avoiding new faces and new ideas, but while in "the life" or in the lecture-room he was always kind to the students and solicitous for their progress. He was careful in always painting from models, and to him the modern careful school owe more than they imagine. In everything, even in mechanical matters, he was simple and pure-hearted, for he avoided all varnishes and frail meretricious maguils, and painted with linseed oil, which accounts for the durability and improvement, as well as for the apparent flatness

coldness, and deadness of some of his pictures. At first indifferent to the genius of Raphael, he latterly grew more admiring of that saintly emperor of art,—lamenting to old friends his own want of opportunities in never having been to Italy or receiving a scholastic art-training. He was not only a shy man, but a man truly humble and distrustful of his own genius. He never allowed any one to see him at work, being slow to please himself, though lightning quick in invention, and, it is said, had a secret slide in his easel, into which he could slip his work if surprised by sudden visitors whom he might be unwilling to turn from his door. All who knew him felt that he was a humble, single-minded, kind man,—but only those who knew him intimately knew the unobtrusive, calm, religious feeling that underlaid the mere surface and sociable qualities of the genial well-read man, who could infuse such dry racy humour into the anecdote, such charm into the verse of the old ballad. A rising young artist who shared his intimacy and deeply appreciated the friendship of such a man, writes to us:—"Perhaps you know the pang of going to inquire for a sick friend and finding the shutters closed. A coffin-lid in the window could not strike one with a more sudden horror. Of all the men I have ever known, Leslie was the one that I respected most. To think I shall never see the kind face of that truly good man again! It is a great grief to me to have lost a friend so gentle in manner, so refined in feeling. It was one of my greatest delights to hear his entertaining conversation, to play at chess with him, (he, so anxious to win, yet so sorry that I must lose that he might win,) to hear him sing snatches of old songs, to see him take part in a charade, or even a Scotch reel, to hear him read his favourite 'Don Quixote,' or recite some witty or choice passage of a chosen author. Some of my happiest days were spent in strolling with him about Hampton Court. I have spent many merry days with him in park and wood. He was always ready with kind artistic advice when I asked it, but he never forced it on me. He fed me as one feeds a child—he did not drive it down me as if I was a horse. When he praised me it gave me more pleasure than the flattery of all my other friends. I was treated by him with the most gentle familiarity, and yet I could not but reverence, though I loved him. I never went to his house without learning something, never left it without esteeming and loving him more. He was not one of those men who give you the run of their studio,

which means permit you to worship at their altar. He preferred directing young men to great pictures, and never set himself up as a model. He often added to his advice the wise—"But I may be wrong." He was never tired of talking of, or of hearing about, the great painters. He was not one of those one-eyed connoisseurs who shut themselves up in a particular school. He did justice to all, and used to say, 'A true lover of flowers does not despise the lily because he admires the rose;' and he liked great books almost as much as he did great pictures. He did not care much for adverse criticisms, but I have seen him smile at a kindly paragraph, and say, 'Well, it is always pleasant to hear oneself praised.' In a word, a more conscientious, just, and noble-hearted man I never met than Charles Leslie, who now lies dead."

Leslie has been unjustly called a painter's painter. The grace, loveliness, gentleness and purity of his creations can be appreciated by all. He has interpreted for all of us—beautified and illuminated for all of us—some of the choicest pages of Shakespeare, Don Quixote, Sterne, Smollett, Fielding, Milton, Scott and Molière. He painted religious pictures and court pictures; wrote nearly the best artist's biography; lectured successfully on painting, and wrote a delightful book on art. His lectures at the Royal Academy were published in the *Athenæum* at the time of their delivery, and we can answer for it that their interest is very far from gone by. His range was wide, and his facility great, as his long connection with the Sketching Club satisfactorily proves. For forty years he sustained in art, with rarely failing power, his simple, unpretending manner, full of quiet certainty and power, latterly only somewhat wavering and enfeebled. In the Sheepshanks collection the nation, luckily, may see him at his zenith; his colour cold, heavy sometimes in its greens and purples and dull reds, but still never forgetful of the purity of the tones in the silver spoon. His humour has an exquisite "bouquet" about it; his conception of female beauty was pure, and of the first order; his imagination was powerful, but is hidden by its very simplicity, perfect propriety and truth. He tells a story perfectly, dramatically, simply, and always without affectation, choosing the exact moment of the climax. He seldom attempted textural imitation, but he knew exactly what a trashful of paint could stand for. His touch was elastically light—accurate, yet firm. Thank goodness, Mr. Leslie soon left 'Saul and the Witch of Endor' for 'Belinda and Tom

Jones.' Perhaps there never was so exquisitely simple a painter of sheer ideal scenes. He paints them, too, not as if they had flashed hastily across his vision, but as if he had lived for years with every character. His *Don Quixote*, *Petruchio*, *Sterne*, *Dominie Sampson*, *Perdita*, are just perfect. His early pictures, 'Sir Roger de Coverley,' 'Anne Page and Slender,' and 'May Day in the reign of Elizabeth,' are the most laboured; latterly his colour grew lurid and his simplicity somewhat scattered and flimsy. Leslie, who always contended that no country since the days of Watteau had surpassed the English school, confessed latterly that the P.R.B.s had done good to art, by inciting to care, finish, and truth to nature. If there needed any further proof of the gentle heart we have lost, we might mention, to his credit, that he was the most careful and generous "Hanger" the Academy ever had, and seldom exhibited his own works in the years in which such onerous and invidious duty devolved on him.—*Athenæum*.

#### JOSEPH STURGE, ESQ.

May 14. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, aged 65, Mr. Joseph Sturge, an eminent member of the Society of Friends.

He was born at Elberton, Gloucestershire, about ten miles from Bristol, on the 2nd of August, 1793, and was therefore in his sixty-sixth year at the time of his death. He was the sixth member of the family bearing in direct succession the name of Joseph Sturge, which he now transmits to his son, a boy of twelve years of age. He first established himself in business at Bewdley, as a corn-merchant, on arriving at maturity, and afterwards, in 1822, settled at Birmingham. Here, and at Gloucester, in partnership with his brother, Alderman Charles Sturge, he continued to carry on business until his death. In 1834 he married Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, and thus became related to the extensive philanthropic family circle of which that eminent man was the centre. This union was, however, of very brief duration. Mr. Sturge, in 1846, married Hannah, daughter of Mr. Barnard Dickenson, of Coalbrook Dale, who survives him, and by whom he leaves one son and four daughters. From early life he actively participated in the various philanthropic movements of the day, but specially devoted himself to the Anti-Slavery cause. The Anti-Corn-Law League in its early days was deeply indebted to Mr. Sturge. On his return from America, at the request

of Mr. Cobden and others, he took up the subject of an extension of the suffrage, and in 1842 contested the borough of Nottingham, where the late Mr. Walter defeated him by a small majority, the numbers being 1,885 to 1,801, though there was gross bribery, personation, &c., and there had also been a compromise between some of the leaders on both sides, by which Mr. Walter's return was not to have been opposed. Mr. Walter was unseated for corruption, but Mr. Sturge did not stand again. In 1840 Mr. Sturge had been solicited to stand as a candidate for Birmingham, but did not go to the poll, having been withdrawn upon an understanding that the whole Liberal party would support him at the next vacancy. In 1844, upon the death of Mr. Joshua Scholefield, he was again brought forward, but the arrangement which had been previously made was not carried out, and the result was the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Spooner. The following year, when all Europe was convulsed with revolutions, he attended at Brussels the first of that remarkable series of Peace Congresses which continued to be held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852, and at all of which he was present, and had a principal share in the guidance of their proceedings. The year 1848 was also signalised by his interviews with the members of the Provisional Government of France, especially Lamartine and Arago, on the subjects of peace and slavery, resulting in the decree which abolished slavery throughout the French colonies. One of the best known incidents of Mr. Sturge's public life was his visit to the Emperor of Russia in February, 1854. Accompanied by his two friends, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Pease, M.P., he formed a deputation from the Society of Friends to present an address of remonstrance against the war solely on religious grounds. The Birmingham Conservative paper, "*Aris's Gazette*," in a lengthened notice, says:—"Although in all the points above enumerated Mr. Sturge held strongly pronounced opinions, generally at variance with those of the majority of his countrymen, it would be difficult to say whether he was more respected by his opponents or his friends."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

March 23. At Llwynceirol, Carmarthen, aged 25, the Rev. *David Richards*, of St. Aidan's College, Manchester.

April 3. At the Rectory, aged 59, the Rev. *John William Bowser*, B.A. 1822, Trinity College, Cambridge, R. of Barnston (1829), Yorkshire.

**April 8.** At Bassingham, Lincolnsh., aged 76, the Rev. *Daniel Sheppard Wayland*, P.C. of Thurlby, Lincolnshire.

**April 9.** At the Rectory, aged 91, the Rev. *Walter Shirley*, R. of Brailsford (1847), Derbysh.

**April 15.** Aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Butler*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834, Magdalene College, Cambridge, R. of Llandysillo (1850), Montgomerysh.

**April 20.** At A-biton-under-Lyne, aged 64, the Rev. *Jonathan Sutcliffe*, F.S.A.

At Bath, aged 86, the Rev. *Randolph Richard Knipe*, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799, Queen's College, Oxford.

**April 23.** At Naas, the Rev. *W. De Burgh*, V. of Naas (1831).

At Cringleford, aged 81, the Rev. *Wm. John Smyth*, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Whitton Symonds*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821, St. John's Coll., Cambridge, R. of Adwick-le-Street (1843), Yorksh.

**April 24.** At Bishopstrow, Wilts, aged 64, the Rev. *John Wickham Griffith*, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, Queen's College, Oxford, R. of Bishopstrow (1846), and of Pertwood (1825), Wilts.

Aged 81, the Rev. *John Ashley*, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, R. of Teversham (1853), and Canon of Ely (1841).

At Kingstown, Ireland, the Rev. *Francis Rich. Powell*, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, Jesus College, Cambridge.

Aged 40, the Rev. *John Peter Davies*, P.C. of Bettws-Leike (1853), Cardiganshire.

**April 26.** At the Vicarage, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles James Cobley*, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, V. of Winscombe (1823), Somerset.

Aged 69, the Rev. *John Hutchinson*, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1812, Trinity College, Cambridge, Incumbent of the Churches of St. Bridget and St. John (1851), Beckermeth, Cumberland.

**April 27.** At the Vicarage, aged 78, the Rev. *John Mitford*, B.A. 1804, V. of Benhall (1810), R. of Stratford St. Andrew (1824), and of Weston (1815), Suffolk.

At Strabane, the Rev. *Wm. Fleming Mease*.

**April 28.** At Bayham Rectory, the Rev. *Wm. Coleile*, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Broome (1823), Norfolk, and of Bayham (1828), Suffolk.

**April 30.** At Shepton Mallet, aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Hyde Cosens*, for thirty-four years Chaplain of the House of Correction.

**Lately.** At A'tadore, Wicklow, the Rev. *Lambert W. Hepenstall*, P.C. of Derryglassary, dio. Dublin.

**May 1.** At Bromley, Kent, aged 61, the Rev. *Charles Anthony Hunt*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824, Merton College, Oxford, late of Buckley, Sidbury, Devonshire. He was the only surviving nephew of the late Sir H. P. Davie, bart., of Creedypark, Devon, and only remaining brother of Miss Hunt, of Sandford-lodge, Brighton, Sussex. He was a kind friend, and his loss will be much lamented, especially by the poor of Sidbury, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

Aged 28, the Rev. *Charles John Langham*, B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was the youngest son of S. F. Langham, esq., of Highbury New-pk., and Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

**May 2.** At the Rectory, St. John's, Ilkethall, of which parish he was curate, aged 30, the Rev. *Henry Langton*, B.A. 1851, St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Upper St. Germain's-terr., Blackheath, aged 70, the Rev. *William Orger*, B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, P.C. of Shirley, Hants.

**May 3.** Aged 92, the Rev. *William Chanter*, B.A. 1789, Oriel College, Oxford, Incumbent of Hartland.

**May 4.** At Bishops-Bourne, aged 65, the Hon. and Rev. *William Elen*, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1817,

Christ Church, Oxford, R. of Bishops-Bourne (1846), and Senior Six Preacher in Canterbury Cathedral (1823).

**May 5.** Aged 25, the Rev. *Richard Curtis Burra*, B.A. 1857, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant-Curate of Ashford, Kent. He was the second surviving son of Wm. Burra, esq., of Ashford.

At Summerhill, Sealeby, aged 59, the Rev. *John Hill*, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824, Jesus College, Cambridge, R. of Sealeby (1826), Cumberland.

**May 10.** At Leamington, aged 50, the Rev. *Edward Geo. Parker*, M.A. (B.A. 1825), Chaplain to the Forces.

**May 11.** At Norfolk-road, Brighton, the Rev. *Samuel Stansfield Penny*, B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849, St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Marton-house, Westmoreland, aged 59, the Rev. *Francis John Courtenay*, M.A. (B.A. 1830), St. Peter's College, Cambridge, R. of North Bovey (1831), Devon.

**May 12.** At Stratford-house, Ryde, the Rev. *John George Kentish*, LL.B. 1855, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

**May 13.** At Englefield, Surrey, the Rev. *Augustus Neuland*.

**May 15.** In Upper Gower-st., aged 67, the Rev. *Edward Osborn*, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Asheldham (1850), Essex.

**May 16.** At Attleborough, the Rev. *Henry Franklin*, B.A. 1801, Clare College, Cambridge, R. of Barford (1806), Norfolk.

**May 18.** At Mozgerhanger-house, Beds., the Rev. *Edward Henry Hawkins*, aged 64.

The Rev. *Mortimer O'Sullivan*, D.D., Prebendary of Armagh, and R. of Ballymore, in the same diocese.

**May 5.** At Bethelsfield Manse, Kirkcaldy, aged 83, the Rev. *James Law*, in the sixty-first year of his ministry.

**May 8.** At the Free Church Manse of Kilsyth, aged 80, the Rev. *W. H. Burns*, D.D., in the fifty-ninth year of his ministry, senior minister of the Free Church of Scotland. "Dr. Burns was born in the year 1779, in the town of Borrow-tounness, where his father held an office in connexion with the Excise. He was one of a large family, four of whom were ministers of the Gospel,—the late Mr. Burns, of Brechin; himself; Dr. Geo. Burns, minister of the Free Church at Corstorphine; and Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto, formerly of Paisley. His first charge was in the parish of Dun, where he was ordained in the year 1806. He was thus the father of the Free Church before his death—a distinction which now devolves, we believe, on Mr. Miller, the venerable minister of Monkik, father of Dr. Miller, of Glasgow, and Professor Miller, of Edinburgh. Dr. Burns was settled at Kilsyth in 1820. He has left some MSS. on the subject of the famous Kilsyth Revival, and reminiscences of ministers and others. With literary accomplishments of a superior order, Dr. Burns united eminent benevolence, indefatigable zeal, and a warm interest in every good cause."

**May 10.** At Edinburgh, aged 78, the Rev. *Angus Makellar*, D.D.

## DEATHS.

### ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

**Jan. 31.** At Pegu, aged 37, Capt. John Smith Barclay, 39th Madras N.I., last surviving son of the Hon. Alex. Barclay, Receiver-General of the Island of Jamaica.

**March 6.** At Cape Town, of dysentery, Robert Knox, esq., Registrar of the Mixed Commission. Mr. Knox has been connected with the London press for nearly a quarter of a century, his career as a journalist having begun as a parliamentary reporter on one of the morning papers. He

subsequently filled the post of sub-editor of the journal to which he was first attached, and afterwards undertook the editorship of the "Morning Herald," which he conducted for upwards of twelve years, when he received the appointment of Registrar to the Mixed Commission at the Cape,—an office which it was his lot to hold but for a few months only before his death. In politics the deceased gentleman was a sincere and honest Conservative, and as firmly devoted to his principles as to his party, many of whose leading men honoured him with a large measure of their esteem and confidence. In the private relations of life Mr. Knox was alike the beloved of his family and his friends. His kind and affectionate nature endeared him to the former in the same measure that his unassuming demeanour, warm-hearted and generous disposition, and quiet, genial humour recommended him to the regard of the latter. We regret to add that Mr. Knox has left a widow and a numerous family to mourn their loss.—*Morning Herald*.

March 14. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Pearson, esq., of Redhill-house, Stou: bridge.

March 15. At Kildare-terr., Westbourne-pk., aged 15, Fanny Charlton, dau. of the late Col. Frederic Wright Hands, Madras Army.

At St. Pre-au-Bleau, France, aged 89, S. Attwood, esq., late of Brighton and Berwick-on-Tweed.

March 21. At Windsor, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. John Clarke late of H.M.'s 66th Regt.

March 22. At Connor, Major Fidelio B. Trewwan, of the Madras Native Infantry, second son of the late Robert Trewwan, esq., proprietor of the "Exeter Flying Post."

March 24. At Shillingford, aged 64, John Yates, esq.

March 28. At South-st., Finsbury, Archibald Reidford Ridgway, M.B. Lond., Staff-surgeon, 2nd Class, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Ridgway.

March 31. At St. John's, New Brunswick, aged 70, Lieut. Charles Hare, R.N., only surviving son of the late Capt. Charles Hare, R.N.

Lately. At Wallendbeen, N.S. Wales, Henry Francis Kingdon, esq., second son of the late Francis Kingdon, esq., of Torrington, and grandson of the Very Rev. Jos. Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

April 3. On Board the "Nemesia" steamship, on his return to England, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Seymour, of H.M.'s 84th Regt., eldest surviving son of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-st., Berkeley-sq.

April 10. At Dartmouth, aged 90, Mrs. Scudamore, relict of the late George A. Scudamore, Esq. This venerable lady was related by her marriage to two ancient dual families, those of Norfolk and Beaufort; and among the reminiscences of her remote childhood was a vivid recollection of the poet Cowper, and his friends, Mrs. Unwin and Lady Hesketh, all of whom she had personally known.

April 12. At Dawlish, aged 69, Major O'Hara Baynes, R.N., Royal Artillery.

April 13. At Paris, aged 69, Mr. Chas. Barry Baldwin. He was a gentleman of considerable parliamentary celebrity, having been for many years member for Totnes in the Conservative interest, and the constant opponent of the influence of the dual house of Somerset in that borough. He was the eldest son of the late Col. Baldwin, and was born in 1789. He was called to the bar in early life, but we believe he never practised. He was a director of the Australian Bank, of the Investment Society, of the Eagle Assurance Company, and of several foreign and English railways, and acted as secretary to the French commissioners. He was elected M.P. for Totnes in two parliaments previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, and was re-chosen in 1839 by a double return with Mr. Wm. Blount, the son-in-law of the late Duke of Somerset, but was unseated on petition. He was re-chosen in 1841, and again in 1847, but failed to secure his seat in the general election of 1852, when he was

at the bottom of the poll. Mr. Barry Baldwin was married to a daughter of the late W. Boyle, esq., for many years M.P. for Lymington, Hants, by whom he has left a family.

At Blackburn-cottage, Ayr, James Paton, esq. April 16. At St. James's-sq., Bath, Capt. Wm. Proctor Anderson, late of the H.E.I.C.S. He was descended from a family connected with Bath and Bridgwater for the last two centuries, and whose monuments are still preserved on the walls of the churches of Newton St. Loe and Bridgwater. He was the son of Ferdinando Anderson, and nephew of Edmund Anderson, who, during the latter part of the last century, served for three successive years as Mayor of Bath. He entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet, in the year 1796. He served through all the campaigns of Lord Lake, and was wounded in the trenches before Agra by a musket-shot in the shoulder. In 1808, being considered one of the most intelligent, active, and able officers in the Bengal Army, he was selected for the command of one of the Light Infantry Battalions, which were then first embodied for the purpose of instruction and exercise on the plains of Cawnpore, after the model of the camp at Shorncliffe, in 1802, under Sir John Moore. Capt. Anderson's health failing him a few years after, he returned to England, and retired from the service in 1812.

Aged 62, Charles Edward Graham, esq., of Lindfield-place, Sussex.

At Handshusheim, Heidelberg, Chas. Uhde, esq. April 17. At Liverpool, Capt. Alex. Ruxton, late of Montrose.

At Milport, N.B., Col. Alex. Maclean, late 3rd W. I. Regt.

At the Palace, Armagh, Harriet Susan Isabella, wife of George Dunbar, esq., of Wobourne, co. Down, and niece of his Grace the Lord Primate.

At Club-chambers, Regent-st., aged 74, Col. Chas. Fitzgerald, C.B., formerly of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

At St. Petersburg, aged 72, Robert Cattley, esq., of that city.

April 19. At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, aged 87, Charlotte, widow of Benjamin Heath Malkin, L.L.D., formerly Head Master of King Edward's Grammar-school, in that town.

At Constantine, near Falmouth, aged 68, Catherine Granbe, relict of the Rev. Edw. Rogers, M.A., late Vicar of that parish.

At his residence, Clarges-st., Mayfair, aged 75, Henry Daniel, esq., M.D.

April 20. At Bridport, aged 81, Ann, relict of the Rev. Robert Broadley, formerly Rector of Bridport and Cattistock, Dorset.

At Granville-pk., Blackheath, Catherine Mary Anne, wife of John Vincent, esq., of Lamb-bdgs., Temple, and dau. of the late John Massey, esq.

At her residence, Tavistock-place, aged 51, Hannah, relict of Henry Baynham, esq.

April 21. At St. John's-place, Winchester, aged 87, Henry Knight, esq.

At Sion-place, Sion-hill, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Percy Pratt.

In Mount Pleasant-sq., Ranelagh, Dublin, aged 62, Lieut. James O'Connor, H.M.'s 27th Regt., son of the late James O'Connor, esq., of Madrid.

Aged 75, Elis. Woodford, widow of J. Rumbell, esq., of Cranbourn-lodge, Turnham-green.

At her residence, Thurlow-pl., South Kensington, aged 71, Rebecca, wife of Abel Birch, esq.

At Kingston-sq., Bath, Catherine, relict of the late Benj. Smyth, esq., of H.M.'s 90th Regt., and of Violatstown, co. Westmeath.

At his residence, aged 58, Wm. Marshall, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Tegz & Co., publishers, Queen-st., Cheap-side.

April 22. Miss Braithwaite Weston, esq., eldest son of the late Arthur Weston, Major 3rd Dragoon Guards and of the Royal Crescent, Bath.

At his residence, George-st., Hanover-sq., aged 88, Capt. Simon Aristen Edwards, a native of Föhr

Denmark, and for upwards of sixty years a resident of Dover.

At Claremont-sq., aged 79, James Blyth Wayman, esq., late of Colchester.

Aged 51, Arthur Vansittart, esq., of Shottesbrook-pk., Berkshire, and Foot's-cray-pl., Kent.

At Edinburgh, Susan Mary Ann, wife of David Carnegie, esq., of Stronvar, Perthshire.

*April 23.* At Hull, Mr. Ferdinand Glover. "He was the eldest son of Professor Glover, of Dublin, but studied his profession for some years in Naples, where he distinguished himself highly both as a performer and composer. On making his *début* in London, nearly three years since, he achieved a decided success, the organs of musical criticism being unanimous in their favourable award, the justice of which all his subsequent efforts tended to confirm. Mr. Glover possessed a baritone voice of great richness and capacity, while his vocalism was always characterized by that expressiveness of style in which singers of the same class are too frequently deficient."

At Brussels, aged 25, Eustace Grey, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Grey, M.A., Rector of Sunderland.

At Gayes-house, Ashburton, aged 56, Mary, wife of John Tucker, esq.

At Hastings, aged 75, Wm. Hewett, esq., formerly of Appscourt, Surrey.

At Charlinch Rectory, Somerset, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. T. N. Irwin, Harriet, relict of Major-Gen. James Alexander, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Ivy-lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of William Martin, esq.

At Coventry, aged 58, Wm. Henry Seymour, esq., solicitor, and Coroner for the northern division of the county of Warwick.

At Towersey Vicarage, aged 14, Annie Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. S. W. Barnett, Vicar.

At Old-square, Birmingham, Maria Mary Payne, wife of James Johnstone, M.D.

At Ebury-st., aged 54, the Hon. Wm. Gore.

*April 24.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, aged 42, Louisa, wife of Capt. Wm. Douglas-Willan, late Royal Artillery, and only dau. of the late Col. Sir Samuel Gordon Higgins, K.C.H.

Aged 71, Wm. James Chaplin, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, and Ewhurst-park, Hants, for many years head of the great carrying firm of Chaplin and Horne, M.P. for Salisbury, and chairman of the London and South-Western Railway. He was a son of the late Mr. William Chaplin, of Rochester, where he was born in 1787, and was educated at Bromley, Kent. He was for some years chairman of the South-Western Railway, and a director of the Paris and Rouen, the Rouen and Havre, and the Rhenish Railways. He also served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1845-6. Mr. Chaplin, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Hants, was returned to Parliament in January, 1847, as M.P. for Salisbury, and again in July, 1852, being on both occasions at the top of the poll, but was not a candidate in 1857. Mr. Chaplin was an advanced liberal, and a supporter of the ballot. He married, in 1815, the dau. of Wm. Aiston, esq. Mr. Chaplin possessed great sagacity in matters of business, and by his clearness of head, cool judgment, and great energy of character, he succeeded in becoming one of the railway magnates of the age.

At Westburn, near Aberdeen, aged 80, David Chalmers, printer, the third in succession, from father to son, of the proprietors of the "Aberdeen Journal."

At Newbold-terrace, Leamington, aged 73, Miss Jane Carnegie, third dau. of the late Sir David Carnegie, bart., of Kinnaird-castle.

At Highfield, Lynton, aged 82, Martha, widow of Henry Bates Smith, esq., of St. Paul's-churchyard and Grove-farm, Kentish-town.

At Særborne, Dorsetshire, aged 56, Catherine, widow of Wm. Babinington, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Ravenscroft.

At his residence, Ruthin, N. Wales, aged 60, Wm. Sheppard, esq.

At Curry Rival, Somerset, aged 73, Capt. Samuel Marsingall, R.N.

At Samer, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 43, Alicia, wife of Sir Brodric Hartwell, bart.

Aged 68, Miss Harriet Holmes, of Beoley-hall, Worcestershire, and Baker-st., Portman-sq.

*April 25.* At Great Abington, aged 79, Thos. Mortlock, esq., senior partner in the firm of John Mortlock and Co., bankers, Cambridge.

Aged 84, Frances, widow of the Rev. S. Nevill Bull, Vicar of Dovercourt-cum-Harwich.

At Argyle-park, Edinburgh, John Lees, esq.

In London, aged 50, Mr. G. C. Mechl, only brother to Mr. Aderman Mechl.

Lucy, wife of Sir Trevor Wheler, bart., of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

At Edinburgh, Maj.-Gen. Andrew Spens, of the Bengal Army.

On his passage from Messina to Naples, Capt. Francis Koe, R.E., son of J. Herbert Koe, esq., Q.C.

Aged 67, Thomas Horner Winn, esq., of Holland-place, Clapham-road, Surrey.

Aged 76, Ann, widow of John Eccles, esq., of Lavender-sweep, Clapham-common.

At Talbot-sq., Sussex-gardens, Hannah Mary Elizabeth, wife of Harris Prendergast, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At Dysart, Fifehire, N.B., Wm. F. Maclean, esq., eldest son of Comm.-Gen. Sir Geo. Maclean, K.C.B.

*April 26.* At Bradninch, aged 91, Miss Sarah Dewdney.

At Bowood, near Bideford, aged 78, Wm. Guy, surgeon, late of Chichester, Sussex.

At Barford St. Martin, aged 69, Chas. Nicholson, esq.

At Brunswick-sq., aged 62, Wm. Tarn, esq., Financial Secretary of the Religious Tract Society.

At Upwell, Victoria, youngest dau. of Wm. J. Tubbs, esq., surgeon.

At her residence, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 89, Hester Dorothy, dau. of the late Sir Rob. Burnett, of Morden-hall, Surrey, and widow of W. Brander, esq., of Fitzavenny, Elgin, N.B.

*April 27.* At St. John's-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 81, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart., F.R.S., Baron de Goldsmid of the kingdom of Portugal, one of our most noted financiers, leaving a fortune estimated by rumour at three millions sterling, or upwards. He was created a baronet in 1841 by the government of Lord Melbourne, and received the title of "Baron" from the Queen of Portugal for success in negotiating the settlement of the claims of Portugal upon Brazil.

At South-st., Dorchester, aged 28, Catherine Anne, wife of the Rev. T. R. Maskew, Head Master of Dorchester Grammar-school, and Rector of Wyre, Dorset, and eldest dau. of Shering Kiddle, esq., of Hatchlands.

At Broad-green, Croydon, aged 81, John Reed, esq.

At Beech-lodge, Great Marlow, aged 70, Edw. Erskine Tustin, esq.

In Webleck-st., aged 54, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Swete, of the Lodge, Wroughton.

Aged 77, Mr. John Hedgley, musicseller, Ebury-st., Pimlico. "As assistant librarian and copyist Mr. H. belonged to the Ancient Concerts, boy and man, for fifty-four years."

Thomas Bent, esq., M.D., Derby.

At his residence, Florence-house, Shepherd's-bush, aged 63, John North, esq.

At Vergemount, Dublin, Marianne, widow of William Leupriere, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At Bordenaux, aged 54, Charles R. Laycock, esq., M.D., elder surviving son of Thomas Laycock, esq., of Fishgate-house, York.

At the Grove, Sevenoaks, the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, aged 73, Frances Lucretia Gattie.

At Waverton, near Chester, aged 41, Thomas Dixon, jun., esq.

April 28. At Bath, aged 47, Anne, widow of Harry Smyth, Lieut.-Col. in the 68th Regt. Light Infantry, killed at Inkermann, and dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmond Knox, Bishop of Limerick.

At Hunslet, near Leeds, aged 67, John Bower, esq., of that place.

In Hanover-sq., aged 70, Mrs. Eaton, relict of Stephen Eaton, esq., Ketton-hall, Rutland, and second dau. of the late George Waldie, esq., of Hendersyde-park, Roxburghshire.

At the Castle-hill, Richmond, aged 83, Edward Mason, esq.

At his residence, St. George's-pl., Cheltenham, aged 71, John Mac Gachan, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, Lieut. H.-P. 72nd Highlanders.

At Tibersley, near Stockton, aged 33, George Stuart Dawson Hutchinson, esq., son of the late Thomas Hutchinson, esq., of Stockton.

At his brother's, Alfred-pl., Bedford-sq., aged 66, W. T. Henderson, esq., manager of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

At Clapham, aged 56, Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Franks, esq.

At Tillington, Sussex, of consumption, aged 52, Capt. Henry William Craufurd, R.N.

Aged 77, John Horsley, esq., of Cottingham, near Hull.

Aged 89, Mary C., widow of Charles Oswin, esq., of Englefield-green, Surrey.

At Windsor-st., Edinburgh, aged 56, Edward Piper, esq.

April 29. At his residence in Argyll-pl., Hanover-sq., James Mercer, esq., only surviving son of the late Major Henry Mercer.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 85, Mary, relict of Capt. Howe, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and mother of the late Charles Hutton Rowe, esq., of Tolesby-hall, Yorkshire.

At Stockbury, aged 56, Mary, wife of the Rev. David Twopenny.

Aged 76, Jane, widow of Thomas Lockyer, esq., of South Wembury-house, Devon.

At Old Brampton Parsonage, aged 83, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Richard Smith, formerly chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, minister of Edensor, and Rector of Staveley, Derbyshire.

In London, aged 55, Sir R. V. Vaughan, Bart., of Rug Nannau, and Hengwrt, Merionethshire.

Aged 58, Robert Gillespie, esq., of Cambus Wallace, Lanarkshire.

At Sedgely-hall, Prestwich, Manchester, aged 46, Amelia Garforth, wife of Richard Birley, esq.

Aged 25, Eliza Louisa, youngest dau. of John Innes, esq., Porchester-terrace.

At his residence, the Brambles, Waterloo, near Portsmouth, aged 39, Horatio Percy, youngest son of the late William Taylor, esq., Parkfield, Hants.

At Talbot-sq., Hyde-park, Alice Catherine, the wife of Edwin Davis Maddy, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Sion-lodge, Richmond, aged 72, Mr. David Bradley, formerly of Crutchedfriars.

April 30. At West-hill, near Fareham, aged 73, Eliza, dau. of Arthur Stanhope, esq., and widow of Evelyn John Shirley, esq., of Lower Eaitington-park, Warwickshire, and Lough Fea, co. Monaghan.

At Middleham, aged 54, Alice, wife of Thomas Midgley, esq., of that place.

At Collington, aged 65, Daniel Bishop Sellwood, esq.

At Southwold, Suffolk, aged 62, Jonathan Gooding, esq., solicitor.

At Cork, after a protracted illness, Hen. Brereton Pilkington, esq. The removal of this gentleman from the circle of friends who long esteemed his kindly feeling and other social virtues, has been the cause of sincere regret, and the warmest sympathy is felt with their melancholy bereavement.

At Dorset-pl., Dorset-sq., aged 24, Redmond Bewley Caton, Lieut. in H.M.'s 1st (the Royal) Regt., only son of Richard Redmond Caton, esq.

In Pont-street, Belgrave-sq., aged 81, John Robert Vincent, esq., for many years cashier to the Hon. East India Company.

At Upper John-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 72, Mr. William Williams, formerly of Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

In London, Lieut.-Comm. George Sayer Boys, R.N., of H.M.S. "Atholl," Greenock.

At the Manor-house, West Ashby, Lincolnshire, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of William Elm-hirst, esq., of Abbeville, co. Dublin.

At Alpine-cottage, Hampstead, aged 68, Adolphus Bach, esq.

At Portsea-pl., Connaught-sq., Radcliff Platt, esq.

At West-hill, Winchester, aged 40, James, eldest son of the late James Wickham, esq., of Sutton Scotney, Hants.

May 1. At Moreleigh Rectory, near Totnes, Devonshire, the residence of her son, aged 64, Elizabeth Johanna, wife of Wm. Carne, gentleman, of Penzance, Cornwall, and eldest dau. of the late John James, gentleman, of Truro.

In South-st., Henry, infant son of Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart.

At Southfield, Loughborough, aged 86, Mary, widow of William Paget, esq.

At his residence, The Kennels, near Belvoir Castle, aged 42, William Goodall, the well-known and much respected huntsman of the Duke of Rutland.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 78, Mr. John Walker, chemist, the original inventor of lucifer matches. He was educated for the medical profession, and a quarter of a century ago he carried on the business of chemist and druggist in that town. Having prepared some lighting mixture for his own use, by the accidental friction on the hearth of a match dipped in the mixture a light was obtained. The hint was not thrown away.

He commenced the sale of friction-matches. This was in April, 1827. For a box of fifty lucifers—the box itself (manufactured by a book-binder named John Ellis) costing three-halfpence—Mr. Walker got a shilling. For a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches, but this did not last long. Professor Faraday having procured a box and noticed them in a lecture, which set the scientific world thinking.

At Widbury-house, Ware, Herts, aged 73, Jos. Chuck, esq.

At Edgbaston, Ann, relict of the Rev. Hyla Holden.

At his residence in Ulverston, Lancashire, aged 73, Philip Bury Dean, esq.

At Margate, aged 36, John Scott Holmes, esq., late of Upper Norwood.

Aged 43, Major R. William Raikes, Capt. 1st Madras Cavalry, Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, and youngest son of the late Worshipful and Rev. Henry Raikes, Chancellor of Chester.

May 2. At Cleve-lodge, Downend, aged 59, John Hughes, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the co. of Gloucester.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 90, Thomas Hugh Boorman, esq., late of Brixton-rise.

At Chaburn Parsonage, Lancashire, aged 80, Matilda, relict of the Rev. Robert Acklom Innam, formerly Rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire.

At Rochdale, aged 59, Miss Anne Stewart, sister of Andrew Stewart, esq., Mayor of Rochdale.

At Ashford-cottage, North Devon, aged 77, Anne, second dau. of the late Charles Newell Cutcliffe, esq., of Marwood-hill, in the same co.

At the residence of her son-in-law, J. Hanby, esq., of Stockwell-crescent, Clapham-road, Elizabeth, relict of William White, esq.

At Norwood, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Gen. Robert Elliot.



At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Margaret Barelay, wife of Peregrine George Ellison, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Dunsford Woolliery, esq., of Midgham, Jamaica.

At Onslow-hall, Salop, Mary Anne, wife of John Whiffeld, esq., and only dau. of the late Rev. John Rocke, of Clungunford-house, Salop.

Aged 62, John Morland, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly of Westmoreland.

At Brompton, Frances, relict of Edward Blount, esq., of Bellamore, Staffordshire.

At Dublin, aged 84, Sir Henry Meredyth, bart.

May 3. At Abbot's Langley, Herts, aged 54, Robert Hali Atkinson, esq.

Aged 17, John Lindley, son of John Gadsby, esq., Mayor of Derby.

At Thorndon-hall, Ingatestone, Essex, aged 55, Joseph Coverdale, esq.

At Belgrave-terr., Durdham-down, Bristol, Mary relict of John Curtis Hallowes, esq., of Liverpool.

May 4. At the house of his father, the Rev. C. Davies, aged 32, Bedford Davies, esq., Capt. 20th Regt.

At Killiney, Dublin, aged 73, the Dowager Countess of Castletuart.

At Edinburgh, Mary Auchterlonie, widow of John Murray, esq., S.S.C.

At Wood-hall, Yorkshire, aged 79, Robert Menzies, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, Col. Edw. Drummond.

Aged 20, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John E. Tibbs, esq., of Waterfall-house, Merton-road, Surrey.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, David Sangster, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 78, Mary Ann, widow of John Few Royle, esq.

May 5. At Park-villas, Park-lane, at an advanced age, Angelina, eldest dau. of the late James Maldstone, esq., solicitor, of Essex-st., Strand, and White Cliff-house, Bucks.

Suddenly, aged 62, John Hughes, esq., of the Cottage, St. Asaph.

At Ford, near Arundel, suddenly, aged 43, Charles J. Byass, esq., youngest son of the late John Byass, esq., of Arundel, Sussex.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Swinton, esq.

At Hungerford, Berks, aged 8, Horace Wynne Walpole, sixth son of the Rev. John M. Brackenbury, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

In Clarendon-sq., Leamington, Eliza, widow of Dr. Thomas Young, F.R.S. Mrs. Young was a sister of Lady Buehan, and died under the effects of an operation rendered necessary from an attack of illness caused by the joyful news that her nephew, Mr. Erle (Conservative) had been returned at the Berwick election.

At Aston-hall, near Runcorn, Cheshire, aged 61, Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, K.C.B. He was the son of the late Col. Henry Hervey Aston, by the fourth dau. and co-heir of the last Viscount Irvine, and was great-grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Hervey, who assumed the name of Aston, and was the fifth son of the first Earl of Bristol. He was born in London in 1798, and received the degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford in 1817. In April, 1819, he became attached to the Embassy at Vienna, and was made Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1826. In January, 1833, he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, and was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid from February, 1840, to November, 1843. He received the Order of the Bath on returning to England.

May 6. At Newrath, Wicklow, aged 42, Col. J. A. Udny, of Udny, Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Leut. of Ireland.

At Ashford, aged 80, Edward Stoddart, esq.

At her residence, Fairfield-villa, near Broadstairs, Kent, aged 55, Mrs. Jerrold, widow of Douglas Jerrold.

At Liverpool, William Lindesay Lumsdaine, esq., of Lathallan, Fifeshire.

Emma, third dau. of Chas. Harford, esq., late of Bristol.

At Liverpool, aged 69, retired Com. James Drysdale, R.N.

Aged 61, Thomas Abington, esq., Osmaston-road, Derby.

At Church-road, St. Leonard's, aged 25, Anne Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John William Daltrey, Vicar of Madeley.

Aged 74, Charles Beare Longcroft, of Hall-pl., Havant, gentleman, and one of her Majesty's Coroners for the co. of Hants for nearly forty years, and clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Havant Union since its formation in the year 1835. The family of Mr. Longcroft have for a period of 150 years been residents in the town of Havant.

At Hayes-park, Middlesex, aged 63, the Right Hon. Francis Stuart, eleventh Earl of Moray in the Peerage of Scotland, and Lord Stuart of Castle-Stuart in that of the United Kingdom. His lordship was the eldest son of Francis, tenth earl, by Lucy, second dau. of Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire, and was born in 1795. He succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1848. As his lordship died unmarried, the earldom devolves upon his next brother, the Hon. John Stuart.

At the Common, Uxbridge, aged 42, Frances Jane, wife of Edward Vernon Walford, and dau. of the Rev. T. Craig, of Boeking, Essex.

May 7. At his residence, the Grove, Brislington, aged 76, Henry Ricketts, esq., Magistrate for the co. of Somerset.

At the Vicarage, Great Staughton, Hunts, aged 89, Mary Ann, dau. of the Rev. John Moore, LL.D., Rector of Langdon-hills, Essex, and widow of the Rev. Harry Bristow Wilson, D.D., Rector of St. Mary, Alierbury, London.

At Clifton, aged 65, Thomas Etheridge, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Major-Gen. Edward Hay, late Commandant of the East India Military Depot, Warley, Essex.

At Lutterworth, aged 70, Mr. Joseph Lucas, the eminent veterinary surgeon of that place.

At Edinburgh, George Hill, esq.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 87, Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Edward Stokes, esq.

At Hull, aged 41, Lucy, wife of M. D. Hudson, esq., and second dau. of the late Geo. Nelson, esq.

Aged 40, Louisa Charlotte, wife of Walter Hall, esq., Pier-road, Erith, Kent.

At Brompton, aged 73, Charles Jones, esq., late Surgeon in the East India Company's Service.

At Bareppa, Mawnan, aged 35, Ellen Louisa, wife of E. J. B. Rogers, esq., solicitor, and fifth dau. of the late Edmund Turner, esq., M.P., Truro.

At Cheltenham, aged 39, William, eldest son of the late Mr. J. J. Hadley, proprietor of the "Cheltenham Journal."

At Bournemouth, aged 30, Mrs. Maria Deane, relict of Dr. Deane, late of Child Okeford, Dorset.

May 8. In Berkeley-pl., North-road, Gavin Miller, esq., Lieut. (half-pay) 19th Foot, and Derby Militia.

At the Elms, Cheltenham, aged 78, the Dowager Lady Ricketts, widow of Adm. Sir Robert T. Ricketts, bart.

As his residence, Colebridge-house, near Gloucester, George Hopkinson, esq.

At her residence, Crescent, Clapham-common, aged 74, Mary, widow of George Kitson, esq., of Ramsgate.

In London, Charles Terry, esq., late of Melbourne, Australia.

May 9. At Rome, Marjory, relict of Major-Gen. Cunningham, H.E.I.C.S., of Newton, Perthshire.

Mr. Wm. Fagan, who was re-elected a day or two ago, after an almost unprecedented contest, for the city of Cork, in conjunction with Mr. Beamish, died on Monday last. The hon. gentleman had been ailing for some time, and was unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

during the last few weeks of the session. Mr. Fagan was born in Cork in 1801, and was educated at Southall-park, Middlesex. He was an alderman of the city of Cork, and served the office of Mayor some years since. He took an active part in the Repeal agitation, and was a personal friend of the late Mr. O'Connell. The hon. gentleman first entered Parliament in 1847, but retired in 1851. He was re-elected in 1852, on the occasion of the general election consequent on the accession to office of the Earl of Derby, and represented his native city until the period of his demise. As a merchant he was extensively engaged in the trade of Cork.—*Express*.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Mitford, widow of — Mitford, esq., Bengal C.S., and sister of Lieut.-Gen. Pattle, C.B.

At Southampton, aged 37, Capt. Hy. Chapman.

At Winsley, Wilts, Charles Hedges, who, if he had lived another day, would have attained his hundredth year.

At Southsea, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Cardew, Col. Commandant, Royal Engineers.

At Boulogne, aged 78, Joseph Bickford, esq., of Newport-house, Stonehouse, Devon.

At Lower-green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, aged 54, Wm. Vanderlure Mills, esq.

At the Grange, Bideford, aged 70, Frances, wife of Richard Turner, esq.

At his residence, King's-road, Clapham-park, aged 75, Wm. Cothay, esq.

At South-ban, Regent's-park, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Wm. Procter, esq.

At the Old Hall, Kirkcatham, Yorkshire, Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Scougall, esq., of St. Petersburg.

At West Cliff, Preston, aged 56, Edw. Chadcock Lowndes, (formerly Edw. Chadcock Gorst,) esq.

At Rumsey-house, Calne, Wilts, the residence of Mrs. Angell, aged 75, Capt. Henry Hayward Budd, R.N.

May 10. At her residence, Kingston-sq., Bath, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Tindal, esq., father of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

At Bristol, aged 54, Mr. John Gover Powell, proprietor and editor of the "Bristol Shipping Gazette and Market Circular."

At Seaford, aged 62, Harriett, wife of William Bonden, esq., late of Totness, Devonshire.

At Croydon, aged 78, Ann Lucy, widow of James Randall, esq.

At Maldon, aged 66, Henry Harriandice, esq.

Aged 64, Jane Emma, widow of George Dorset Owen, esq., of Oswestry.

At his residence, Friar-mere-lodge, Saddleworth, aged 82, Capt. Gartside, formerly of the Royal Lancashire Militia, and afterwards of the 11th Light Dragoons.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ann, second dau. of the late John Whitehurst, esq., of the Iron Gate, Derby.

At her residence, Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Berger, esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex.

At West Morriston, Berwickshire, aged 54, Andrew Lockie, esq.

At Abbotshury-house, St. Deny's, Southampton, the residence of her son, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Comm. John Woolward, R.N., of Ramsgate.

At Kensington, aged 39, Ellen Martha, wife of Peter C. Arthur, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 63, Francis Price, esq.

At his residence, the Parsonage, Bishop's-Stortford, Herts, aged 74, Wm. Robert Hawkes, esq.

At Highbury-terr., aged 84, Geo. Hadden, esq.

At Park-crescent, Stockwell, aged 48, Ediza, wife of Boyman Boyman, esq., and second dau. of the late John Alliston, esq., of Russell-sq.

At Brentwood, Essex, Francis Newcombe Landon, esq.

Suddenly, at Cross-park, near Glasgow, aged 67, Walter Jollie, writer to the signet, Melville-st., Edinburgh.

At Britwell-house, Wallingford, Berkshire, aged 66, Thomas Gould Winter, esq.

At her residence, near Liverpool, aged 37, Mrs. Susan Cushman Muspratt, well known before her marriage as the accomplished actress, Susan Cushman. On her retirement from the stage Miss Cushman married Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, the eminent chemist, and by her fulfilment of the domestic duties of a mother and a wife she has won no less respect and esteem in that narrower sphere than formerly among the public on the stage.

May 11. At his residence, Woburn-place, Russell-sq., aged 63, Matthew Peter Davies, also of St. Martin's-lane, and Headley, Hants.

At Falmouth, John Welsh, esq., F.R.S., Superintendent of Kew Observatory of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

At his residence, Brixton-rise, aged 51, John Skeet, esq., formerly of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Aged 76, Frances, wife of Maurice Swabey, esq., of Langley St. Mary's, Bucks.

Ann, wife of Thomas Hall, esq., of Bishops-gate-street Without.

At the Lawn, Roehford, Essex, aged 78, Anne, relict of the Rev. W. Tyneley Spurdens, of the Oaks, North Walsham, Norfolk.

Aged 4 years and 10 months, Edith Elizabeth, third dau. of Lord Charles Pelham Clinton.

At Ladbroke-ho., Notting-hill, aged 14, Susan, only dau. of Capt. Graham.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 70, Vice-Admiral Percy Grace. This gallant officer was midshipman of the "Ganges," and served in the fleet under Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, and of the "Greyhound" at the capture of the "Pallas" frigate, near Java, in 1806. He was acting lieutenant of the "Piem-taise," and severely wounded while in action with the Malays in 1809, and assisted at the destruction of a brig of 16 guns and 136 men, under the batteries of Royan, in the boats of the "Semiramis," of which ship he was lieutenant. Admiral Grace was gazetted in 1806, and twice in 1811, for his valuable services. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1809; commander, June 15, 1814; captain, Feb. 1, 1825; rear-admiral, Nov. 17, 1853; and vice-admiral on reserved half-pay, March 6, 1858.

At Horningsheath, aged 80, Martha, widow of James Scarlott, esq.

At Notting-hill, aged 79, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Wright, Rector of Killeevan, co. Monaghan.

May 12. At Gratz, Vienna, of disease of the lungs, the Archduke John.

At his residence Ty Dee, Monmouthshire, aged 57, John Lewis, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Wm. E. Malcolm, esq., of Burnfoot.

At Clapham, Margaret, widow of John Meyer, esq.

At Wansfell, Windermeres, Mrs. J. J. Hornby, widow of the Rev. J. J. Hornby.

At her seat, Ashford-court, near Ludlow, aged 71, Bridget Christian, relict of Charles Walker, esq., and eldest dau. of the late John Christian Curwen, esq., of Workington-hall, Cumberland.

Of bronchitis, aged 49, Wm. Woolmans, esq., of Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

At Batcombe, Somerset, Frances Handley, wife of Henry T. Wickham, esq.

At Anstey-hall, near Cambridge, aged 41, Robt. Leslie Ellis, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Ellen, third dau. of Frederick Robert Howard, esq., of Horsham, Sussex.

At Farnham, Mary Olive, wife of James M. Knapp, esq., of the Bombay Medical Service and late Agency Surgeon at Indore, eldest dau. of the late L. Lipscomb, esq., of Winchester.

At Newton-hall, John Wallace, esq.

At Freiston-priory, near Boston, of consumption, aged 22, Julia, dau. of J. B. Millington, esq.

May 13. At Avon Cliffe, Warwickshire, Eliza

Ann, relict of Charles Harding, esq., and only dau. of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart.  
At Sundorne-castle, Salop, Kynaston Corbet, esq., Capt., R.N.

At Stockwell-common, Surrey, aged 80, John Stunt, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 56, Emily Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late William Wood, esq., of Lambeth, solicitor.

At Shenley, Herts, aged 88, John Bell, esq.

At St. Mary's Priory, Reading, Mariana, widow of Francis Mallet Spang, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart.

At Cheshunt, aged 62, William Worthington, esq., of Whitechurch, Salop.

At Belmont, Weymouth, after only a few honra' illness, aged 38, Clara, wife of Stephen Talbot, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Allan Barney, Rector of Rington, Somerset, and of Brightwell, Berks.

At his residence, Aberhaesp-hall, Montgomeryshire, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B.

At Bedford-st., Bedford-row, aged 50, Henry Kayler, esq.; also, on the 17th, aged 50, Ann, widow of the above Henry Kayler, esq.

At the Green, Richmond, aged 77, Sarah, widow of A. Silvera, esq., of Mount Ogle, Jamaica.

At Oakwell-hall, Birstal, near Leeds, aged 70, Jas. Upton, esq., formerly of Akay, near Sedburgh.

May 14. At Clapton, aged 84, William Lynes, esq.

At his residence, Lime-st., City, aged 74, Mr. Robert Woodward, an old and very much respected inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaf.

At Clifton, Anne, widow of William Hewson, D.D., Vicar of Swansea, and Chancellor of St. David's.

At the Cottage, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, John Mackintosh, esq., late surgeon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Dr. John Mackintosh of Edinburgh.

At Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 68, Thomas Proudfoot, esq., M.D.

At Rockland, near Hastings, aged 67, Capt. Charles Chaplin.

At Kingsdon-honse, Essex, aged 10, Morgan Pryse, second son of Capt. M. P. Lloyd, of Glan-sevin, Carmarthenshire.

At Gattonside-house, Melrose, Gen. Alexander Duncan, Bengal Army.

At the Retreat, Devonshire, aged 88, Janet, dau. of the late Col. Fischer.

Thomas Savage, esq., of Midsomer Norton, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Somersetshire.

In Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 81, Elizabeth Jane, relict of William Gingell, esq.

Aged 64, Mary, wife of Thomas Bushell, esq., of Crawford-st., Portman-sq.

At Bush-hill, Edmonston, aged 82, Thomas Henry, esq.

May 15. In Warwick-sq., aged 19, Peter, son of David Andrew, esq., of Calcutta.

Aged 64, William Atkinson, of Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill, and Aldersgate-st.

At Notting-hill, aged 60, James Kennedy, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Tiverton, and late H.M.C. Judge in the Mixed Court of Justice at Havana.

At Jersey, Lyndoch Douglas, esq., late of the 9th Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, bart., of Glenherrie.

Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Clever, esq., of Pimlico and Streatham.

At Romford, Essex, aged 14, Henrietta Maria, second dau. of the late Major C. Field, H.E.I.C.S., of Wangey-house, Essex.

In Manor-st., Clapham, aged 75, Miss May.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 88, Mrs. Labouchere, mother of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.

In Gloucester-ter., Hyde-pk., Mary Elizabeth,

wife of John Hilton, esq., of Bentcliffe Old-hall, Eccles.

May 16. At Ashiesteel, Selkirkshire, Gen. Sir James Russell, K.C.B. He was born at Madras in 1781, entered the military service of the East India Company in 1795, and was engaged in the principal military affairs of the East Indies from 1799 to 1825. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Mahedpoor, where he commanded a brigade of cavalry.

Aged 66, William Pope, esq., of Sandford Ash.

At Leybourne Rectory, Kent, aged 63, Sir Michael Cusac Smith, bart.

At his residence, Wellingham, near Lewes, aged 83, John Rickman, the oldest member of the Society of Friends in Sussex.

At Kirk-Ella, near Hull, aged 83, Jas. Timothy Foord, esq.

At Ford-lodge, Hornchurch, Essex, aged 77, Harriet, dau. of the late Christopher Tyler, esq., of Whybridge.

At Chawleigh Parsonage, aged 59, Edward Carver Clay, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. B. Clay, Rector of East Worlton.

At Milverton, Somerset, aged 29, Mary Senior, wife of Mr. Richard Bere, solicitor.

At Mildenhall, aged 84, Sarah, sister of Thos. Archer, esq., of Barton-place, Suffolk.

Aged 58, Frances, wife of Henry Skeels, esq., of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

At the Old Manor-house, Ryde, aged 87, Rbt. Bloxam, esq., of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At her residence, Lower Tulse-hill, Eleanor, dau. of the late Jonathan Matthews, esq., of Stratford-green, and only surviving sister of Richard Matthews, esq., of Oaklands-pk., Surrey.

At Paris, Florence Agnes, widow of John Chardin Wroughton, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Alexander Cobbe, H.E.I.C.S.

May 17. At Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 68, George Grosvenor, esq.

At her house, Oldfield-hall, Cheshire, Eliza, relict of Edward J. Lloyd, esq., and second dau. of the late William Rigby, esq.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 51, Baroness Anselme de Rothschild, eldest dau. of the late N. M. Rothschild, after an illness of 12 hours only.

In the Square, Petersfield, aged 81, Joseph Welch, esq., formerly of Burton, near Petworth.

At Southend, Essex, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. William Atkinson, Vicar of Canewdon, and eldest dau. of the late Jeremiah Kersteman, esq., of Loftmans.

Aged 64, James Palmer, esq., Loudoun-place, Brixton.

At Beechwood, Lymm, Cheshire, Harriet, wife of George Charnley Dewhurst, esq.

In Upper Stamford-st., aged 64, Rbt. Menzies, surgeon.

At Ripon, Yorkshire, Maria, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Place, esq., of Weymouth-st., Portland-place.

At Hereford-lodge, Lower Tooting, aged 76, George Metcalfe, esq.

At Edinburgh, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Meredith Jones.

May 18. At the Rev. T. T. Harrison's, Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, Mary Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Bulluck, Rector of Radwinter, Essex.

At Fletching, Sussex, aged 61, George Turner, esq. Mr. Turner was well known in Sussex as an agriculturist, having lived at Church-farm, the property of the Earl of Sheffield, for more than thirty years. He was land steward to Sir John V. Shelley, bart., M.P., and also to the late Mrs. Streatfield, of the Rocks, Uckfield. As the auditor of the Poor Law accounts for the important district to which he was elected, he justly maintained a high reputation for unswerving integrity, accompanied with great suavity of temper.

Aged 39, Harriet Spencer, wife of John Tow-

lerton Leather, esq., of Leventhorpe-hall, near Leeds.

John Baird, esq. M.D., of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

At Oughttrington-hall, Chester, aged 88, Trafford Trafford, esq.

At Hastings, aged 60, William John Donthan, esq.

May 19. At Compton Bassett-house, the residence of G. 11 Walker Heneage, esq., Mrs. Assheton Smith, widow of Thos. Assheton Smith, esq., of Tedworth-house.

At Torquay, Francis James Bellingham, of Bourn, Lincolnshire, surgeon, son of the late James Bellingham, esq., of Windmill-hill.

At Prospect-hill, Whitby, aged 68, John Elgie, esq. He attended the parish church on Sunday morning in his usual health.

In Cockspur-st., aged 61, Richard Armitstead, esq., of Mill-grove, near Whitehaven.

Mary, wife of Capt. Hawkins, of Union-grove, Clapham, only sister of Robert Lemon, esq., of her Majesty's State Paper Office.

At Rownhams, near Southampton, Edward Francis, youngest son of the late Donough O'Brien, esq., of Hastings.

At Patsbush, Staffordsh., Wm. Hunt Stevens,

R.A.M., eldest son of Richard Stevens, esq., of Barnstaple, Devon.

May 20. At his residence, Gwersyllt-hill, near Wrexham, aged 69, Thos. Penson, esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Denbigh.

May 21. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 41, Mr. J. Baies, of Bushey-hill.

At Cambridge-st., Eccleston-sq., aged 28, Wm. R. Shaw, youngest son of the late Rev. W. B. Shaw, of Langholm, N.B.

At the residence of his stepson, Rev. Hely 11 Smith, Warnbrook Rectory, Chard, Somerset, aged 59, after a few hours' illness, Capt. Charles Parker, R.N., many years naval storekeeper at Hong Kong.

At Kingston, Herefordshire, aged 73, William Lilwall, esq., formerly and for many years timber merchant of that town.

May 22. At Ospringe-house, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Montresor, R.A., third surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas G. Montresor, K.C.H., &c.

At Salisbury, Mary, relict of the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D., Prebendary of Sarum, and examining chaplain to the late Bishop Burgess.

At St. Stephen's-terr., Westbourne-park, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Soffe.

## TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April <u>23</u> .	561	172	192	170	31	1126	860	839	1699
" <u>30</u> .	572	184	212	200	39	1207	865	827	1692
May <u>7</u> .	538	160	178	199	33	1108	956	947	1903
" <u>14</u> .	503	162	184	192	29	1070	993	823	1816
" <u>21</u> .	500	129	197	186	45	1057	859	810	1669

## PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pears.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending } May <u>14</u> .	43 10	33 1	23 9	31 8	42 1	39 8
	52 5	32 10	25 4	33 4	45 1	42 0

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 23.

Hay, 2l. 16s. to 4l. 2s.—Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 8s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 10s.

## NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY <u>23</u> .
Beef .....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton .....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal .....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Pork .....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Lamb .....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
	Beasts .....
	Sheep .....
	Calves .....
	Pigs .....

## COAL-MARKET, MAY 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18s. 0d. Other sorts, 12s. 9d. to 17s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55s. 9d. Petersburg Y. C., 55s. 0d.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24 to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	42	52	51	29. 55	rain	9	48	62	45	30. 14	rain
25	48	52	50	29. 72	do.	10	46	52	47	30. 08	cloudy
26	49	60	47	30. 03	do. cloudy	11	47	62	49	30. 10	do.
27	46	50	46	29. 80	cloudy	12	46	52	49	30. 16	do. fair
28	48	53	50	29. 51	rain	13	48	62	47	30. 09	fair
29	50	63	48	29. 67	fair, rain, eldy.	14	47	63	49	30. 02	do.
30	48	49	44	29. 80	eldy. hvy. rain	15	46	59	49	29. 99	eldy. rain. eldy.
M. 1	47	51	47	29. 74	cloudy	16	51	63	52	29. 83	do. do. do.
2	47	53	43	29. 84	do.	17	44	54	50	29. 74	rain
3	48	56	42	29. 79	do. fair	18	43	56	53	29. 69	do.
4	48	58	41	29. 72	do. do.	19	44	63	51	29. 70	fair, rain
5	46	55	44	29. 73	fair	20	48	55	53	29. 70	rn. thund. hail
6	47	60	44	29. 99	do.	21	47	58	49	29. 81	cloudy
7	48	69	54	29. 91	do. rain	22	45	55	45	30. 10	do.
8	47	63	51	30. 09	rain, fair	23	45	64	43	29. 98	do. fair

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
25	93½	92	92	223	220	33 pm.	2 pm.	
26	93½	92½	92½	222	221	36 pm.		
27	92½	90½	90½			35 pm.	6 dis.	
28	89½	88½	87½	220	221	20 pm.		
29	89½	89	88½	215		20 pm.		
30	90½	89½	89	215	215	25 pm.		
M. 2	90½	89½	89½	220		18 pm.		
3	90½	89½	89½	220		19 pm.		
4	90½	89½	89½	216	215	25 pm.		
5	90½	89½	89½	215		22 pm.	30 dis.	
6	90½	89½	89½	215	213	16 pm.	25 dis.	
7	90½	89½	90	219		15 pm.		
8	90½	90½	90½	219		23 pm.		
10	91½	90½	91	219		23 pm.		
11	91½	91	90½	219		21 pm.		
12	92	90½	91	220		27 pm.	8 dis.	
13	92	90½	91		216	30 pm.	15 dis.	
14	91½	90½	90½	217		26 pm.	15 dis.	
16	91½	90½	90½	220			12 dis.	
17	91½	90½	90½	220	217	30 pm.	10 dis.	
18	91½	90½	90½	219		27 pm.	15 dis.	
19	91½	90½	90½	219		22 pm.		
20	91½	90½	90½	222	219½	24 pm.	15 dis.	
21	91½	90½	90½	220		20 pm.	10 dis.	
23	91½	90½	91	219½		22 pm.	15 dis.	
24	91½	90½	90½	220		20 pm.	18 dis.	



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